

Indiana. Adjutant-general's office.

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REPORT

OF THE

ADJUTANT GENERAL

OF THE

STATE OF INDIANA.

VOLUME I.

CONTAINING

INDIANA IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION, AND STATISTICS AND DOCUMENTS.

INDIANAPOLIS:

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Action of the Legislature of Indiana in relation to the Report of the Adjutant General.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, }
THURSDAY, December 21, 1865. }

Hon. Mr. COWGILL, from the special committee appointed to act with a like committee on the part of the Senate, reported a proposition from the State Printer offering to print and bind 4,500 copies of each volume of the Report of the Adjutant General, in a style corresponding with Volume II, already published, furnishing paper and all materials, at \$1.90 per volume; with a resolution, prepared by the joint committee, accepting said proposition and providing for the sale and distribution of the Reports, which resolution had also been reported to the Senate and adopted by that body.

FRIDAY, December 22, 1865.

On motion of Hon. Mr. BRANHAM, the concurrent resolution of the Senate, relating to the publication of the Report of the Adjutant General, was taken up.

The resolution accepts the proposition of the State Printer, and authorizes the sale and distribution of the Reports as follows: Fifteen hundred copies of each volume to be sold by the State Librarian at their cost price—one dollar and ninety cents per volume—the proceeds to be paid into the State Treasury; one copy to be distributed to each Township Library; one copy to each County Clerk, Auditor, and Recorder, to be retained in their respective offices for reference; one copy to each County and Public Library in this State; one copy to the Adjutant General of each State and Territory; one copy to each State Library; one copy to each member of the present General Assembly; fifty copies for the use of the Departments at Washington City; twenty copies for the use of the State officers; one copy to each of the leading governments of Europe, to be forwarded through the officers of the United States Government; and the remaining copies to be deposited for preservation and safe keeping in the State Library.

Which resolution was agreed to.

NOTE.

THE Report of the Adjutant General of Indiana consists of eight volumes, the contents of which are as follows:

VOLUME I. Report, proper, of the Adjutant General, showing what was done by the State in carrying on the war, with an appendix of valuable statistics and documents. 8vo. 858 pages.

VOLUME II. Roster of officers on the Governor's staff; list of officers from Indiana commissioned by the President in the regular and volunteer service and Veteran Reserve Corps; and rosters of Indiana volunteer officers in regiments beginning with the Sixth and ending with the Seventy-Fourth, together with historical sketches of the services, campaigns and battles of each of said regiments. 8vo. 691 pages.

VOLUME III. Names of additional officers promoted in the regiments embraced in Volume II. since the publication of that volume; rosters of Indiana volunteer officers in the remainder of the regiments, commencing with the Seventy-Fifth and ending with the One Hundred and Fifty-Sixth; including, also, rosters of the Twenty-Eighth Regiment U. S. Colored Troops, the Indiana Batteries of Light Artillery from the First to the Twenty-Sixth inclusive, officers from Indiana in the United States Navy, and the officers of the Indiana Legion. The historical sketches of regiments and batteries are continued on the plan of Volume II. A complete index is appended to both volumes, containing the names of over eighteen thousand officers. 8vo. 687 pages.

VOLUME IV. Rosters of enlisted men, with rank, residences, dates of muster, and remarks showing dates of discharge, deaths, etc., etc., beginning with the Sixth Regiment and ending with the Twenty-Ninth. 8vo. 680 pages.

VOLUME V. Rosters of enlisted men, on the same plan as last named volume, from the Thirtieth to the Fifty-Ninth Regiment inclusive. 8vo. 698 pages.

VOLUME VI. Rosters of enlisted men, on the same plan as Volume IV., embracing the regiments commencing with the Sixtieth and ending with the One Hundred and Tenth. 8vo. 697 pages.

VOLUME VII. Rosters of enlisted men, on the same plan as Volume IV., from the One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment to the One Hundred and Fifty-Sixth inclusive; also, of all colored troops, and of the twenty-six batteries of light artillery. 8vo. 781 pages.

VOLUME VIII. Additional rosters of officers and enlisted men not before reported; also, corrections of previous volumes, a list of officers and enlisted men (24,416) who lost their lives in the service, and a list of (10,846) deserters. 8vo. 831 pages.

	<i>Page.</i>
GOVERNMENT BOUNTIES.....	61
Rates of bounties.....	61
Bounties to colored troops.....	63
LOCAL BOUNTIES.....	63
County bonds issued.....	61
Amount paid for local bounties.....	65
Advance bounties an evil.....	65
Competition to escape the draft.....	66
Inequalities in bounties.....	66
Filling quotas with "credits".....	67
Opinion as to uniform State Bounty.....	68
BOUNTY JUMPING.....	69
Indiana a fruitful field.....	70
The business broken up.....	71
SPECIAL PREMIUMS FOR RECRUITS.....	71
Six dollars given per man.....	72
Plan of paying premiums.....	73
RECRUITING REGULARS FROM VOLUNTEERS.....	74
Injustice of the plan.....	74
Protest of the Governor.....	75
Revocation of orders.....	77
HANCOCK'S FIRST ARMY CORPS.....	77
Troublesome preliminaries.....	78
Two regiments refused.....	79
The plan unsuccessful.....	79
COLORED TROOPS.....	79
A battalion authorized.....	80
Twenty-eight regiments raised.....	81
VETERAN RESERVE CORPS.....	81
Wholesale discharges.....	82
Organization of disabled soldiers.....	83
Magnitude of the corps.....	84
Fifth and Seventeenth regiments.....	84
APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.....	85
Appointments in new organizations.....	85
Responsibilities and difficulties.....	86
The elective principle.....	87
The Governor's rule of appointment.....	87
Number of commissions issued.....	88
Appointments to fill vacancies.....	88
Promotions in regular line.....	89
Gallantry rewarded.....	90
Promotions from old to new regiments.....	91
Promotions in medical staff.....	92
Promotions in the artillery.....	93
HONORARY MUSTERS.....	94
Recognition of faithful services.....	94
The musters not permitted.....	95
CREDITS FOR TROOPS FURNISHED.....	95
First series of veteran credits.....	96
Veteran re-musters.....	97
Reports incomplete.....	98
Veteran credits.....	99
Second series of veteran credits.....	101

CREDITS FOR TROOPS FURNISHED—Continued.	Page
Quotas.....	102
Third series of veteran credit.....	103
Additional credits.....	104
Corrected and summary.....	105
INDIANA LEGION.....	106
Militia law of 1861.....	107
Organization.....	107
Improvement of instruction.....	108
Officers of the Legion.....	108
Division and brigade districts.....	111
Sketches of services of the Legion.....	112
First Regiment, <i>Posey</i> county.....	113
Second Regiment, <i>Wanderburgh</i> county.....	113
Third Regiment, <i>Warrick</i> county.....	117
Fourth Regiment, <i>Spencer</i> county.....	119
Battle of Panther Creek, Kentucky.....	120
Fifth Regiment, <i>Perry</i> county.....	122
Crawford county Regiment.....	122
Lamb's Independent Cavalry.....	125
Sixth Regiment, <i>Harrison</i> county.....	127
Seventh Regiment, <i>Floyd</i> county.....	129
Eighth Regiment, <i>Clark and Scott</i> counties.....	130
Ninth Regiment, <i>Jackson</i> county.....	131
Tenth Regiment, <i>Jennings</i> county.....	133
Eleventh Regiment, <i>Switzerland</i> county.....	135
Twelfth Regiment, <i>Ohio</i> county.....	134
Twelfth Regiment, <i>Dearborn</i> county.....	135
Reserve companies of the Legion.....	136
MILITIA LAW OF 1861.....	137
A satisfactory system hardly found.....	137
Voluntary service adopted.....	138
Defects of the law.....	138
Service invited—not compelled.....	139
Essential provisions of an effective law.....	141
Necessity for militia organization.....	141
THE RAID ON NEWBURG.....	142
First invasion of the State, July 18, 1862.....	142
Newburg captured.....	143
The militia called out.....	143
EXPEDITION TO KENTUCKY—JULY, 1862.....	144
Volunteers.....	147
Indians in "old Kentucky".....	149
Peace restored on the border.....	150
KIRBY SMITH'S CAMPAIGN—1862.....	151
Bragg's Invasion of Kentucky.....	150
Morgan's co-operative raid.....	151
Henderson and Evansville threatened.....	153
Signs of trouble.....	154
Indiana at work.....	155
Martial law declared.....	157
Battle of Richmond, Kentucky.....	157
Results.....	158
Siege of Cincinnati.....	159
Louisville threatened.....	160
Munfordsville captured.....	160
Resume—20,000 men furnished.....	161

	<i>Page</i>
THE HINES' RAID.....	161
Invasion of the State—June, 1863.....	161
Pursuit and capture.....	162
THE RAID OF MORGAN.....	165
Invasion of the State—July, 1863.....	165
Origin and objects of the raid.....	166
Raid through Kentucky.....	168
Crossing the Ohio.....	170
The fight at the river.....	171
Gunboat skirmish.....	172
Preparations for resistance.....	173
Indiana stripped of national troops.....	174
The militia called out.....	176
Response of the people.....	178
Reinforcements from other States.....	179
Disposition of forces.....	180
Advance on Corydon and the fight.....	181
Going ahead.....	184
At Salem.....	184
Ludicrous thieving.....	185
The flight and pursuit.....	186
Siege of Vernon.....	188
Onward.....	189
Conflicting information.....	190
Feints of the enemy.....	193
The pursuit into Ohio.....	194
Accident at Lawrenceburg.....	195
Return of the troops.....	196
End of the raid.....	196
Losses and impressments of property.....	197
Morgan raid commission.....	200
MORGAN'S LAST KENTUCKY RAID—JUNE, 1864.....	202
Indiana again to the rescue.....	202
The invasion—preparations to meet it.....	203
Morgan on the war path.....	205
Defeat at Mount Sterling.....	206
Whipped again at Cynthiana.....	207
Finale of the raid.....	207
ADAM JOHNSON'S THREATENED RAID.....	207
Expedition into Kentucky—August, 1864.....	207
General Hovey's proposed movement.....	209
Result of the expedition.....	211
RELATIONS OF INDIANA AND KENTUCKY IN THE WAR.....	211
Condition of Kentucky—secession schemes.....	213
The Cincinnati convocation.....	216
Kentucky neutrality.....	218
Loyal ascendancy.....	223
INTERNAL STATE TROUBLES.....	228
Political disturbances.....	228
Disloyal feeling at the North.....	231
Effect in protracting the war.....	233
Objects sought by the disloyal element.....	235
Legislative obstacles of the war.....	239
Rejection of Governor's message.....	240
Arrests of rebel sympathizers.....	242
Investigation of arbitrary arrests.....	243
Peace propositions.....	245

INTERNAL STATE TROUBLES—Continued.

Page.

Not another man, nor another dollar.....	247
A "liberal compromise" proposed.....	249
Congress should be superseded.....	251
Proposition to secure harmony in legislation.....	252
Action in regard to soldiers.....	253
Slavery not to be molested.....	254
Soldiers' resolutions spurned.....	255
Effect of disloyal efforts.....	257
Rebel encouragement of northern disloyalty.....	257
Military power of the Governor attacked.....	259
Military Board proposed.....	261
Revolution met by revolution.....	263
Financial embarrassments.....	264
Governor's Financial Bureau.....	266
Interest on the public debt.....	267
Review of legislative obstacles.....	268
Expressions of popular feelings against the war.....	269
County disloyal meetings.....	270
Newspapers and speakers.....	271
Encouragement of desertion.....	271
Acts of violence—resistance to the draft.....	278
A reign of terror.....	279
Brown county in turmoil.....	281
Riot in Wayne county.....	282
Riot at Williamsport.....	284
Professor Miles J. Fletcher killed.....	284
Outrages in Sullivan county.....	285
Tragedy in Knox county.....	288
A chapter of crime and murder.....	287
Proclamation of the Governor.....	288
Loyalty punished by the Courts.....	289
Crawford and Orange conspiracy.....	290
Secret treasonable associations.....	293
The Sons of Liberty.....	294
Presentment by the Grand Jury.....	295
Reconstruction of the Secret Order.....	297
Co-operation with Southern rebels.....	298
Rebel officers visit Indiana.....	299
General Carrington's exposition.....	300
The general outbreak frustrated.....	301
Arms for the conspirators captured.....	302
Organization of the Order.....	302
Its officers and strength.....	303
Its principles and purposes.....	304
The treason trials.....	307
Arrest and trial of Dodd.....	309
The testimony.....	308
Trial of Bowles, Milligan, Humphreys and Horsey.....	311
Concluding remarks.....	314

RELIEF OF SOLDIERS AND THEIR FAMILIES.....

314

Origin of the Indiana relief system.....	315
Governor Morton's first efforts.....	316
What do the soldiers need?.....	317
Proclamation to the patriotic women.....	318
Response to the Governor's appeal.....	319
Organization for temporary relief.....	320
Establishment of General Indiana Military Agency.....	321
State Sanitary Commission.....	323
Collections of supplies for the sick.....	324
Contributions of money.....	325

RELIEF OF SOLDIERS AND THEIR FAMILIES—Continued.	Page.
Sanitary Pairs.....	326
Results of the Commission's work.....	327
Distribution of supplies, etc.....	328
Unfounded accusations.....	331
Professor Fletcher's services.....	332
High testimony in favor of Indiana relief system.....	332
United States and Indiana Sanitary Commissions.....	334
Reply to ungracious criticisms.....	335
Subordinate Military Agencies.....	341
Services of Agents.....	343
Relief system practically applied.....	344
Collection of soldier's claims.....	347
Transmission of soldiers' money.....	348
Relief to prisoners of war.....	349
Special agencies.....	349
Special Surgeons.....	350
Additional Assistant Surgeons.....	350
Steamers chartered.....	352
Hospital nurses.....	353
Soldiers' families.....	354
Liberality of contributions.....	357
State lottery.....	359
Legislative relief.....	359
SOLDIERS' HOME AND RE-EMPLOYMENT.....	362
Temporary provision.....	362
Permanent provision.....	363
Management of the Home.....	365
Sanitariness of operations.....	366
Ladies' Home.....	366
Statement of Edward L. Child.....	367
Report of H. W. Ladd.....	368
INDIANA SOLDIERS' AND SEAFARERS' HOME.....	368
Temporary organization.....	369
Knightstown Springs purchased.....	370
Quarter granted by the Government.....	371
Soldiers' Orphan's Home.....	371
Conclusion.....	372
ALLOTMENT COMMISSION—PAY AND PENSIONS.....	372
Allotment system.....	373
Field Pay Agents.....	375
Thomas A. Goodwin's salary.....	376
Two million dollars allotted.....	377
SOLDIERS' MONUMENTS.....	378
County Appropriations authorized.....	378
Monument at Greenfield.....	379
Monument at Noblesville.....	380
Monument at Princeton.....	383
Monument to Mrs. Eliza E. George.....	384
Monument to Colonel William B. Carroll.....	385
FEDERAL HONORS TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.....	386
The remains at Indianapolis.....	387
MILITARY AUDITING COMMITTEE.....	388
First Committee, 1861-2.....	388
Second Committee, 1873-4.....	390
Third Committee, 1865-7.....	390

	PAGE
STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.....	367
Major General H. H. Henshaw.....	367
Pay and State Expenses of Paul.....	367
Major Thomas F. Smith's Services.....	367
Pay Department Officers and Soldiers.....	367
RAILROADS, STEAMBOATS, AND THE TELEGRAPH IN THE WAR.....	368
Railroads.....	368
Old Ticker Patches.....	368
The Telegraph.....	368
SHIRAZI TRADE.....	401
Shirazi Goods in the State.....	401
Statistics and Conditions.....	401
SENIARY EDUCATION IN CALIFORNIA AND SOME.....	402
Preliminary Considerations.....	402
Report of Major W. H. Henshaw, U. S. A.....	402
Direct plan for national system.....	402
Prospective advantages.....	402
Military Education in India.....	402
Proposed plan Military Service in India of the State University.....	402
SEVEN DAYS' ALARM.....	415
How Discontinued.....	415
Its Discontinuation.....	415
Colonel J. H. Henshaw, Sept. 1861.....	415
Legislation required.....	415
Investigation of Arms.....	415
Close of the Alarm.....	415
TANAPPAH (U. S. A.) ALARM.....	424
Discontinuation of Alarm.....	424
THE CASES OF ARMS AND WAR MATERIAL FOR THE STATE.....	425
Want of Arms at Commencement of the War.....	425
Handling up Old State Arms.....	425
Efforts to Purchase Government Arms.....	425
Purchase of Arms by the State.....	425
Robert Lee Owen's Apparent Purchase.....	425
Trial of Mr. Owen's Purchase.....	425
Expenses incurred by the United States.....	425
Other Purchases by the State.....	425
State Ordnance Department.....	425
Transfer of Ordnance to the State.....	425
Return of State Arms Ordered.....	438
Return of Arms.....	438
Settlement with the Government.....	439
Other Ordnance Settlements.....	439
State Ordnance Taking Care of United States Arms.....	439
Quota of Arms due the State.....	441
Inventory of State Arms.....	441
Ordnance Returns of Voluntary Co.....	441
GENERALMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.....	444
General Thomas A. Morris's Services.....	444
General John H. Vaughan's Services.....	444
General John C. New's Services.....	444
General Asahel Stone's Services.....	444
State Bakery.....	449
Statement of Savings.....	450
Restoration of General Stone.....	450
GENERAL GENERAL GENERAL.....	451
General Isaiah Mansur's Services.....	451
Legislative Investigation.....	452

<i>No. of Doc.</i>	<i>Page</i>
<i>COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE—Continued.</i>	
Report on Supplies.....	453
Resignation of Mansur.....	454
Appointment of General Stone.....	454
Economical Administration.....	455
Assistance Rendered to Sick Soldiers.....	455
<i>CAMP MORTON REBEL PRISON.....</i>	<i>455</i>
Preparations for Keeping the Fort Donelson Prisoners.....	456
Detachments Sent to Terre Haute and Lafayette.....	457
Hospital Accommodations.....	457
"Our Prisoners and Ourselves".....	458
Kind Treatment of the Sick.....	459
Regulations of the Prison.....	460
Camp Savings Applied to Benefit of the Prisoners.....	461
Appreciation of the Prisoners.....	462
Contrast between Camp Morton and Southern Prison Pens.....	462
Other Prisoners.....	462
<i>MILITARY DISTRICT OF INDIANA.....</i>	<i>463</i>
Officers in Command during the War.....	463
<i>MILITARY DEPARTMENTS WHICH HAVE EMBRACED THE STATE OF INDIANA.....</i>	<i>464</i>
Department of the Ohio—Generals Commanded by.....	464
Northern Department Organized.....	465
Department of the Ohio Reorganized.....	465
Department of the Lakes.....	465

STATISTICS AND DOCUMENTS.

CONTENTS OF APPENDIX.

<i>No of Doc.</i>	<i>Page</i>
1. TROOPS FURNISHED FOR THE WAR OF THE REBELLION—	
Condensed statement.....	1
Summary of troops furnished.....	2
Killed and died of disease.....	3
Deserters.....	5
Accounted for and unaccounted for.....	5
Terms of Service.....	6
Detailed statement, by regiments and companies.....	6
2. ORGANIZATIONS OF INDIANA TROOPS—	
Showing date, place of rendezvous, by whom organized, date of Muster into service, period of service, and date of muster out.....	18
3. CONSOLIDATIONS, TRANSFERS AND RE-ORGANIZATIONS—	
of Indiana Regiments and Batteries.....	41
4. CALLS FOR TROOPS—	
Call for Seventy-Five Thousand Three Months' service, April 15th, 1861.....	45
Call for Forty-Two Thousand and Thirty-Four Three Years' service, May 2d, 1861.....	46
Call for Three-Hundred Thousand Nine Months' service, August 4th, 1862.....	49
Call for Hundred Thousand Six Months' service, June 14th 1863.....	51
Call for Three Hundred Thousand Three Years' service, October 17th, 1864.....	51
Call for Five Hundred Thousand, One, Two, or Three Years' service, July 18th, 1864.....	52
Call for Three Hundred Thousand One, Two, or Three Years' service, December 15th, 1864.....	52
(NOTE.—See Documents No's 151 and 156 for additional calls, page 359.)	
5. NUMBER OF COMMISSIONS—	
Issued to Indiana officers in the several grades.....	54
6. INDIANA ROLL OF HONOR—	
List of Officers killed or died of disease with date, place and cause of death.....	57
7. DISMISSALS, RESIGNATIONS FOR THE GOOD OF THE SERVICE, ETC.—	
Of Indiana Officers. Alphabetical list.....	68
Changes and corrections.....	71
8. EXPENDITURE SHOWING AMOUNTS EXPENDED—	
For Local Bounties, for relief of soldiers' families and miscellaneous military purposes, by the counties, townships and cities of Indiana, during the late war.....	77
9. INDIANA'S BATTLE RECORD—	
Summary of Engagements.....	83
Chronological list of Engagements.....	83
Campaigns in which Indiana troops participated.....	85
Alphabetical list of Engagements and of Regiments and Batteries engaged.....	88
10. COMMANDERS OF THE MILITARY DISTRICT OF INDIANA.....	107
11. MILITARY COMMANDERS OF DEPARTMENTS—	
Which have embraced the State of Indiana.....	108
12. INDIANA MILITARY AGENCIES.....	109
13. TABLE OF UNITED STATES' BOUNTIES.....	109
14. HEIGHT AND AGES OF INDIANA SOLDIERS.....	110
15. NATIVITY OF INDIANA SOLDIERS.....	111
16. REPRESENTATIVE RESERVES.....	111
17. DESCRIPTIONS OF INDIANA SOLDIERS.....	112

No. of Doc.	Page.
18. DESERTERS—	
Statement of deserters reported to December 31st, 1861.....	15
Statement of deserters reported to December 31st, 1862.....	16
19. STATEMENT OF CASUALTIES, INDIANA TROOPS.....	11
20. BURIAL RECORDS—	
List of Indiana soldiers buried in Indiana.....	19
21. RE-ENLISTED VETERANS—	
Form in local boards were sworn in.....	14
22. INDIANA BATTLE FLAGS AND TROPHIES	
Deposited in the State Library.....	17
23. PRESENTATION OF INDIANA BATTLE FLAGS.....	7
Soldiers' collection, July 26, 1861.....	11
Presentation address by Major General Lew Wallace.....	17
Reception address by Governor Morton.....	177
24. LIST OF GENERAL OFFICERS—	
And Brevet appointments, U. S. Volunteers.....	11
25. OFFICERS APPOINTED—	
From Indiana in the regular army.....	9
26. OFFICERS APPOINTED—	
From Indiana in the regular army.....	281
27. PROTEST MARSHALS' DEPARTMENT—	
List of A. A. P. M. Commissions for Indiana.....	18
28. DRAFT OF OCT. 6, 1862—	
Result of Order.....	8
Enrollment of the Militia.....	18
Draft of Oct. 6, 1862, for 1862.....	18
29. BOARDS OF ENROLLMENT COOPERATION WITH A. A. P. M. Com. for.....	14
30. OATH UNDER CALL OF OCT. 17, 1862, for 1862 Militia.....	14
31. FINAL STATEMENT OF QUOTAS and Oaths for the year 1862.....	14
32. RESULT OF THE DRAFT under Call of Jan. 1, 1863.....	14
33. STATEMENT OF THE ACCOUNTS—	
Troops Enrolled under Call of Oct. 6, 1862.....	14
34. FINAL STATEMENT OF QUOTAS and Oaths for the year 1863.....	14
35. RESULT OF THE DRAFT under Call of Dec. 19, 1862.....	14
36. STATEMENT OF THE ACCOUNTS—	
Troops Enrolled under Call of Dec. 19, 1862.....	14
37. MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF REGIMENTAL, COMPANY, TROOP, and A. A. P. Com.....	14
38. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MILITIA FOR 1862.....	146
State Ordnance Report.....	212
Condition of the Militia.....	212
39. CORRECTION OF THE ENROLLMENT.....	21
40. PHYSICAL EXAMINATION OF THE SOLDIERS' TROOPS BY COURT.....	211

MILITARY LAWS

41. STATE ARMS.....	21
42. GOVERNOR'S CONTINGENT FUND FOR WAR PURPOSES.....	21
43. SIX REGIMENTS, STATE TROOPS.....	219
44. PARTICIPATION IN REBELLION and in the War of United States and a Military.....	21
45. TREASON DEFINED.....	247
46. STATE ARMS may be issued to Citizens and Towns.....	247
47. MILITIA LAW OF INDIANA.....	247
48. COUNTY APPROPRIATIONS FOR Relief of Soldiers' Families and for Military Supplies.....	255
49. STATE PAYMASTER.....	255
50. QUARTERMASTERS AND COMMISSARIES.....	255
51. QUARTERMASTER'S AND COMMISSARY'S SUPPLIES.....	255
52. GENERAL MILITARY FUND—	
Military Auditing Committee.....	257
Military Auditing Committee.....	258
53. ADJUTANT GENERAL—	
Military Auditing Committee.....	258

<i>No. of Doc.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
55. MILITARY AUDITING COMMITTEE—	
Adjutant General.....	1
56. ADVANCE PAY TO THREE MONTHS' TROOPS.....	1
57. MEDICAL AID—	
Three Months' Troops.....	1
58. STATE ARMS FOR BORDER DEFENSE.....	1
59. THANKS TO INDIANA SOLDIERS.....	1
60. THANKS TO INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.....	1
62. PENSIONS—	
Legion and Minute Men.....	292
63. MILITARY EXPENDITURES BY COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS.....	2
64. RELIEF OF SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.....	20
65. SETTLEMENT OF STATE WAR CLAIMS.....	2
66. BONDS ISSUED BY COUNTIES FOR BOUNTIES LEGALIZED.....	23
67. SOLDIERS' RELIEF FUND.....	2
68. ADDITIONAL BOUNTIES.....	2
69. SOLDIERS' MONUMENTS.....	2
70. INDIANA LEGION—	
Indemnity Act.....	27
71. INDIANA MILITARY AGENCIES.....	28
72. DAMAGES AND LOSSES BY THE MORRAN RAID.....	28
73. EXTRA PAY TO PRISONERS OF WAR.....	29
74. PAY OF LEGION AND MINUTE MEN—	
State Paymaster's Office transferred to Adjutant General.....	2
75. INDIANA SOLDIERS' AND SEAMEN'S HOMES.....	2
76. INDIANAPOLIS (U. S.) ARSENAL.....	271

MILITARY REPORTS.

77. MILITARY OPERATIONS IN INDIANA, 1822 TO 1825—	
Report of Brig. Gen. Cuthbertson, U. S. V.....	2
78. ENROUTE OF THE SONS OF LIBERTY, A STATE TROOP, TO THE FRONTIER.....	
Report of Brig. Gen. Cuthbertson, U. S. V.....	2
79. MILITARY OPERATIONS IN INDIANA, 1823—	
Report of Brig. Gen. Milo S. Hascall.....	276
81. MILITARY OPERATIONS IN INDIANA, 1825—	
Report of Brevet Maj. Gen. O. B. Wilson.....	2
82. EXPEDITION INTO KENTUCKY, AUGUST, 1825—	
Report of Brevet Maj. Gen. Alvin P. Hovey.....	2
83. MILITARY OPERATIONS IN INDIANA, 1824-5—	
Report of Brevet Maj. Gen. Alvin P. Hovey.....	282
84. MILITARY AFFAIRS AT INDIANAPOLIS, 1824-5—	
Report of Gen. A. J. Warner, V. R. C.....	286
85. REPORT OF GENERAL JAMES A. EGIN, late Assistant U. S. Quartermaster at Indianapolis.....	287
86. REPORT OF ARMY SURGEON D. W. VOYLES, M. D.....	28
87. PLAN FOR RELIEF OF INDIANA SOLDIERS—	
Correspondence.....	2
88. BATTLE OF PANTHER CREEK, KY., SEPTEMBER 20, 1825—	
Report of Colonel J. W. Crooks.....	293
89. INDIANA STATE ARSENAL—	
Report of Ordnance Commission.....	293
90. SECRET TREASONABLE ORGANIZATIONS IN INDIANA—	
Report of the Grand Jury, United States District Court, 1827.....	2
1. BATTLE OF RICHMOND, KY., AUGUST 29, 30, 1862—	
General Bayles' Report.....	2

PROMOTIONS.

92. PROMOTIONS OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES.....	2
93. PROMOTIONS—	
General Halleck's Second Circular.....	297
94. THE RULE OF PROMOTION.....	298

<i>No. of Doc.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
95. RULE OF PROMOTIONS TO VACANCIES IN THE LINE.....	298
96. PROMOTIONS FOR GALLANTRY.....	298
97. PROMOTIONS OF OFFICERS OF OLD REGIMENTS TO POSITIONS IN NEW COMMANDS.....	299
98. RECRUITING FOR OLD REGIMENTS—	
Promotions.....	299
MORGAN RAID, JULY, 1863.	
99. GOVERNOR'S CALL FOR TROOPS.....	300
100. RAILROADS AND TELEGRAPHS TO GIVE PRECEDENCE TO MILITARY BUSINESS.....	300
101. JOHN MORGAN ON THE WING.....	
Proclamatory Order.....	300
102. GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS TO THE LEGION AND MINUTE MEN.....	301
103. GEN. CARRINGTON'S ORDER RELATING TO LOSSES AND IMPRESSMENTS.....	301
104. MORGAN RAID CLAIMS—	
Governor's Order.....	302
105. INSTRUCTIONS TO STATE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.....	302
106. LOSSES AND DAMAGES.....	303
107. DECISIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL U. S. A.....	303
108. HORSE CLAIMS—	
General Burnside's Orders.....	303
109. GOVERNOR MORTON'S MEMORIAL IN REFERENCE TO PAYMENT OF LOSSES.....	304
110. DAMAGES—	
Extract from Governor's Message, Jan., 1865.....	305
111. EXTRACT FROM GENERAL TERRELL'S REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE, JAN., 1865.....	305
112. CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE—	
Providing for Commissioners to adjust Morgan Raid Claims.....	306
WAR MESSAGES.	
113. GOVERNOR MORTON'S MESSAGE, APRIL 25, 1861—	
On the Commencement of the War.....	308
114. GOVERNOR MORTON'S MESSAGE, JAN. 9, 1865—	
Number of Indiana Troops Furnished.....	310
Draft of 1862.....	310
Six Regiments of State Troops.....	311
Military Supplies Furnished.....	311
State Arms.....	311
Indiana Arsenal.....	311
Quartermaster and Commissary General.....	312
Care of the Sick and Wounded.....	312
War Loan.....	313
National Direct Tax.....	313
War Expenses.....	314
Gallantry of Indiana Troops.....	314
Soldiers' Families.....	315
Indiana Legion.....	315
Proclamation calling out the Militia.....	316
Adjutant General.....	316
United States Arsenal and Armory.....	316
115. GOVERNOR MORTON'S SPECIAL MESSAGE, FEB. 4, 1865—	
Prompt Payment of Soldiers.....	317
116. GOVERNOR MORTON'S MESSAGE, JAN. 6, 1865—	
Volunteers Furnished.....	318
Recruits for Unexpired Term.....	319
Gallantry of Indiana Soldiers.....	319
Gettysburg National Cemetery.....	319
Care of Soldiers' Families.....	319
Indiana State Sanitary Commission.....	319
Soldiers' Votes.....	320
Indiana Legion.....	320
Quartermaster General's Report.....	320

<i>No. of Doc.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
116. GOVERNOR MORTON'S MESSAGE—Continued.	
Expenditures of State Paymaster.....	320
Damages by the Morgan Raid.....	320
Indiana Arsenal.....	321
Military Expenditures.....	321
Financial Statement—Bureau of Finance.....	322
Executive Department—Military Business.....	322
Elections and Conspiracies.....	322
The War.....	323
117. GOVERNOR MORTON'S MESSAGE, EXTRA SESSION, NOV. 14, 1865—	
Soldiers' Relief Law.....	324
Soldiers' and Seamen's Home.....	324
Morgan Raid Claims.....	324
Indiana Troops.....	324
Reconstruction of the Rebel States.....	325
Conclusion.....	325
118. GOVERNOR BARTLE'S MESSAGE, EXTRA SESSION, N. V. 23, 1865—	
Indiana Sanitary Commission.....	327
Military Agencies.....	327
119. GOVERNOR MORTON'S MESSAGE, JAN. 11, 1867—	
Governor Baker.....	327
Adjutant General's Report.....	328
Quartermaster General's Department.....	328
Paymaster's Report.....	328
Colonel William H. Schlater.....	328
Military Agencies.....	328
Soldiers' and Seamen's Home.....	328
The Soldier's Orphan.....	329
Cemeteries and Monuments.....	329
Reconstruction and Constitutional Amendments.....	330

MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS.

120. THREE MONTHS' TROOPS—FIRST CALL.....	330
121. PROCLAMATION FOR ADDITIONAL VOLUNTEERS, OCT. 2, 1861.....	332
122. CALL FOR FIFTY RECRUITS, JAN. 24, 1862.....	332
123. PROCLAMATION FOR MORE TROOPS, JULY 7, 1862.....	333
124. MEMORIAL PRESENTED UNDER VETERAN, SEPT. 5, 1862.....	334
125. CALL FOR TROOPS, JAN. 16, 1864.....	335
126. CALL FOR ONE HUNDRED FIFTY TROOPS, APRIL 22, 1864.....	335
127. EXPERIENCE IN ONE REGIMENT FOR THE UNEXPLORED TERM OF SERVICE.....	335
128. GOVERNOR'S ORDER—	
Quartermaster and Commissary, March 15, 1864.....	335
129. MONUMENT, MUSEUMS, AND OFFICERS.....	335
130. SOLL OF SOLDIERS' DISCHARGES.....	335
131. STATE ARMY.....	335
132. RESISTANCE TO THE CONSCRIPTION LAW—	
Governor's Proclamation.....	341
133. INTERNAL STATE TROUBLES—	
Proclamation by the Governor, August 15, 1864.....	341
144. SOLDIER'S VETERAN'S ASSOCIATION—	
General Hovey's Address.....	341
145. ADDITIONAL VOLUNTEER SERVICE.....	341
146. INCREASE OF PAY TO PRIVATE SOLDIERS—	
Governor Morton's Memorial to Congress.....	342
147. RELIEF OF SOLDIERS IN THE FIELD—	
Appeal to the Patriotic Women of Indiana.....	347
148. DONATIONS FOR INDIANA TROOPS.....	347
139. HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.....	348
140. AID FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.....	348
141. RELIEF FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.....	349

<i>No. of Doc.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
142. RELIEF FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.....	350
143. STATE SANITARY CONVENTION.....	350
144. INDIANA SOLDIERS' AND SEAMEN'S HOME.....	350
145. SOLDIERS' AND SEAMEN'S HOME.....	351
146. INDIANA SOLDIERS' AND SEAMEN'S HOME.....	351
147. PROCEEDINGS AND RESOLUTIONS OF INDIANA SOLDIERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND..	352
148. MEMORIAL OF THE THIRTY-FOURTH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.....	354
149. RESOLUTIONS OF THE SIXTY-SIXTH AND NINETY-THIRD REGIMENTS INDIANA VOLUNTEERS..	355
150. ADDRESS OF INDIANA OFFICERS TO THE DEMOCRACY OF INDIANA.....	356
151. DESERTERS—	
Colonel Dunham's Letter.....	356
152. REPORT OF MILITARY COMMITTEE ON ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, TO THE LEGISLATURE..	357
153. ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE—	
Senate and House—Report of Committees on Military Affairs.....	357
Adjutant General's Report.....	358
Business of the Adjutant General's Office.....	358
Indiana War Claims.....	358
Indiana Legion Account.....	359
Ordinance Matters.....	359
Expenses and Appropriations.....	359
154. CALL FOR FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN, FEB. 1, 1864.....	359
155. CALL FOR TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN, MARCH 15, 1864.....	359
156. RECRUITING FOR OLD REGIMENTS—	
Governor Morton's Plan.....	360
157. REPORT OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL ON THE ORDER OF THE SONS OF LIBERTY.....	360

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

This report does not aspire to the dignity of a history. It is but a compend of well authenticated facts, reliable official documents and accurate statistics. Possibly it may furnish some material for history hereafter. The chief design in view has been to show what was done by INDIANA, during the war, in raising troops, furnishing arms and supplies, affording relief to the sick and distressed, and in many other ways contributing to the efficiency of the two hundred and eight thousand men sent to the field, and to the success of the measures of the government in suppressing the rebellion.

If any excuse, be needed for faulty composition, or incongruities of style and arrangement, it will be found in the statement that other laborious and exacting official duties have allowed but little opportunity for producing the report in a form that might be more acceptable to professional literary taste, or more creditable to the patriotic soldiers of Indiana, in whose interest it has been prepared.

W. H. H. TERRELL.

Adjutant General Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 1, 1869

INDIANA IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

CONDITION OF THE STATE AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE WAR.

AT AN EARLY period, while Indiana was yet a territory, a militia system was devised which gradually grew into one of considerable importance and efficiency. From the formation of the State Government to 1830, the militia was in high repute and afforded the surest channel through which civil positions could be reached. In 1828, there were sixty-five regiments organized into eighteen brigades and seven divisions, with an aggregate of about forty thousand officers and men; and in 1832, the date of the last returns, the aggregate number of officers and men reached fifty thousand nine hundred and thirteen, of which thirty-one were general officers, one hundred and ten general staff officers, five hundred and sixty-six field officers, two thousand one hundred and fifty-four company officers, and fifty-one thousand and fifty-two non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers and privates. The number of public arms distributed can not now be stated. Gradually the interest, which had been felt in maintaining the militia, weakened and failed to secure that sacrifice of time and means upon which its success had necessarily depended, so that by the year 1834, the organization was entirely abandoned. What became of the arms, it is now impossible to tell, but judging from the experience of a later date, it is reasonable to presume that they were scattered and lost, or retained by the disbanded troops.

of argument and ceased to discuss measures and plans for the peaceable restoration of the national authority in the revolted States, and with singular unanimity and determination, accepted the issue of war as the only means left to save and perpetuate the national existence and the priceless liberties so long enjoyed.

The unprepared condition of Indiana at this juncture has already been alluded to. She had no money, no arms or munitions, no organized militia! The position of Governor MORTON, who had barely entered upon the duties of his office, was surrounded with responsibilities and embarrassments before unknown and seemingly almost insurmountable; but with a full understanding of the patriotic disposition of the people, and an unfaltering confidence in the justice of the cause in which he was about to engage, not a moment was lost in hesitation or distrust.

The telegraph on the morning of the 15th bore the following message from the Governor to President LINCOLN at Washington:

“EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA,

“INDIANAPOLIS, April 15th, 1861.

“To ABRAHAM LINCOLN, *President of the United States:*

“On behalf of the State of Indiana, I tender to you, for the defense of the Nation, and to uphold the authority of the Government, *ten thousand men.*

(Signed.)

“OLIVER P. MORTON,

“Governor of Indiana.”

The same day the President issued his proclamation* calling forth the militia of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of seventy-five thousand, in order to suppress the rebellion and cause the laws to be duly executed. The quota of Indiana was subsequently fixed by the Secretary of War at six regiments of infantry, or riflemen, comprising in officers and men, four thousand six hundred and eighty-three, to serve for the period of three months, unless sooner discharged. On the 16th, the Governor issued a proclamation† briefly reciting the acts of rebellion which had brought on the war, and calling upon the loyal and patriotic men of the State to the number of six regiments, to organize themselves into military companies and forthwith report the same to the Adjutant General, in order that they might be speedily mustered into the service of the United States. The Honorable LEWIS WALLACE, of Crawfordsville, who had served in the Mexican war, and had, as a legislator and citizen, taken a deep interest in military

*Appendix Doc. No. 4.

†Appendix Doc. No. 120.

affairs, was appointed Adjutant General. Colonel THOMAS A. MORRIS, of Indianapolis, a graduate of the United States Military Academy, and an eminent citizen, was appointed Quartermaster General; and ISAIAH MANSUR, Esq., of Indianapolis, an experienced and prominent merchant, was appointed Commissary General. These appointments were made without solicitation and were in every way unexceptionable, and gave entire satisfaction to the people of the State.

Indianapolis having been designated by the War Department as the place of rendezvous for troops, the commodious Fair Grounds of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture, adjoining the city, were secured for that purpose, and named, in honor of the Governor, "CAMP MORTON." Instructions were issued in general orders by the Adjutant General for the formation of companies; the several military departments were speedily organized for business, and all available measures taken to fill the quota with the least possible delay.

To meet the extraordinary condition of affairs, the Governor issued his call on the 19th of April to the members of the Legislature, requiring them to convene in special session, at the State Capital, on the 24th.

In the meantime, every class of community manifested the wildest enthusiasm and most intense excitement; public meetings to facilitate the formation of companies, and to give expression to the sentiments of the people touching their duty in the pending crisis, were held in every city, town and neighborhood, and an ardent and unquenchable military spirit was at once aroused that bid fair to embrace in its sweep every able-bodied man in the State. The day after the call was made five hundred men were in camp, and the Governor, apprehensive (as was the whole country at the time) that an effort would be made by the rebels to take possession of the Federal Capital, proposed to send forward half a regiment, if required, although unable to furnish the necessary arms and equipments. Receiving no reply to this offer from the War Department, it was renewed on the day following and the number increased to one thousand men. By the 19th—three days after the call—there were twenty-four hundred men in camp, and arrivals continued by every train. So rapidly did volunteering proceed, in less than seven days more than twelve thousand men, or nearly three times the quota required, had been tendered. Contests to secure the

acceptance of companies were earnest and frequent. The question was not "Who will go?" but, "Who will be allowed to go?" In many cases companies came forward without orders, or rather in defiance of orders, in the hope that they could be received, or that a second call would at once be made, and frequently their enlistment rolls contained twice, and even thrice, the number of names required. Hundreds who were unable to get into companies at home, came singly and in squads to the general rendezvous on their own responsibility, and, by combining with others in like condition, and with fragments from companies having a surplus, formed new companies and joined in the general clamor for acceptance. The response was as gratifying as it was universal and left no doubt as to the entire and lasting devotion of Indiana to the fortunes of the Union. Like the sunlight, the "war fever" permeated every locality. The "Old Flag" at once became sacred and was proudly displayed in every breeze from the highest peaks of churches, school houses and private dwellings. The presentation of a stand of national colors by patriotic ladies to each company was rarely omitted, and, whenever practicable, brass bands were provided to escort them to the general camp.

Throughout the State the people acted in the most liberal and patriotic manner, providing the men with blankets, underclothing, and other necessary supplies which the authorities could not at the moment furnish. Families, suddenly deprived of husbands, fathers and brothers, upon whom they were dependent, were the recipients of all the assistance that abundant hands and free hearts could give. Several railroad companies, operating in the State, announced that they would carry all regularly enlisted volunteers free. Donations of money, in munificent sums, were made by citizens and by the authorities of cities, towns and counties to aid the cause in various ways; and a number of banks and many wealthy capitalists offered to advance large sums to the State until provision should be made by the Legislature, or the General Government, for equipping and providing for the troops. The eminent house of WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., of New York, long and honorably identified with the financial history of the State, tendered a loan of twenty-five thousand dollars, without stipulations as to interest or the time when it should be repaid.

The General Government, being unable to furnish clothing and equipments, required by the large force so suddenly brought into

service, the State was compelled, through the Quartermaster-General, to become a purchaser of these supplies, in open market, at home. The duties of the Commissary General, in subsisting the troops, were equally as important and responsible. Indeed, every department connected with the service was taxed to the utmost; the duties were novel, and the officers assigned to discharge them inexperienced and unskilled; yet better supplies were not furnished at any subsequent period during the war, or at so cheap a rate.

On the 20th (Saturday), five days after the call, orders were issued for the organization of the regiments. Drs. JOHN S. BOBBS and ALOIS D. GALL were appointed Medical Inspectors, and Major (now Major General) THOMAS J. WOOD, of the regular army, who had been specially detailed by the War Department for the purpose, proceeded to muster the troops into the service of the United States.

On the same day, the Governor finding it impossible to restrain the tide of volunteers within the narrow limits of the three months' call, and being impressed with the necessity and importance, as well as to the General Government as to the State, of immediately placing an overwhelming force in active service, tendered to the Secretary of War six additional regiments, without conditions as to the term of service, with the assurance that they would be organized, if accepted, in six days. Communication with Washington City by telegraph being cut off, no response to this offer was received. On the 23d, in a dispatch forwarded by special messenger, it was renewed, and the Governor at the same time expressed his determination to at once put the six additional regiments in camp and under discipline, and hold them subject, at least for a time, to the demand of the Government. In every quarter, and especially in the counties bordering on the Ohio river, the most serious fears were entertained that the State would be invaded by rebel bands, known to be organizing in Kentucky, the towns on the border plundered, and the country devastated. Every movement of the enemy indicated an early demonstration against the loyal people north of the Potomac and the Ohio. The determination of the Governor to anticipate a second call of the President by organizing and holding in readiness a well disciplined force, was therefore received with much satisfaction, particularly by the volunteers who had tendered their services, and were impatiently awaiting at their

homes orders to march. Public confidence was further encouraged by the prompt measures set on foot by the Governor to procure, through agents dispatched to the eastern cities and to Canada, a supply of first-class arms for State use, and by the organization in many counties of companies of Home Guards, who were armed for the time being with squirrel-rifles and fowling-pieces gathered up in their respective neighborhoods.

The Legislature met in extra session on the 24th of April, and in a spirit of entire harmony, proceeded to the important duty of devising such measures as the critical state of the country seemed to demand. The Governor, in his special message,* after reviewing the history of the secession movement, and the part already performed by the State in compliance with the President's call, made the following recommendations :

"In view of all the facts, it becomes the imperative duty of Indiana to make suitable preparations for the contest by providing ample supplies of men and money to insure the protection of the State and General Government in the prosecution of the war to a speedy and successful termination. I therefore recommend that one million of dollars be appropriated for the purchase of arms and munitions of war, and for the organization of such portion of the militia as may be deemed necessary for the emergency; that a militia system be devised and enacted, looking chiefly to volunteers, which shall insure the greatest protection to the State and unity and efficiency of the force to be employed; that a law be enacted defining and punishing treason against the State; that a law be enacted suspending the collection of debts against those who may be actually employed in the military service of the State, or the United States; that suitable provision be made by the issue of bonds of the State, or otherwise, for raising the money herein recommended to be appropriated; and that all necessary and proper legislation be had to protect the business, property and citizens of the State, under the circumstances in which they are placed."

The Legislature, to replenish the treasury, promptly authorized a war loan of two millions of dollars, and made the following appropriations:—For *general military purposes*, one million dollars; for the *purchase of arms*, five hundred thousand dollars; for *contingent military expenses*, one hundred thousand dollars; and for *expenses of organizing and supporting the militia for two years*, one hundred and forty thousand dollars. The following laws were also passed: To organize the Indiana militia; to provide for the employment of six regiments of State troops; to provide for the appointment of a State Paymaster; to authorize counties to appropriate moneys for the protection and maintenance of the families of volunteers, for the purchase of arms and equipments, and for

raising and maintaining military companies; and to provide for the punishment of persons guilty of giving material aid and comfort to the enemies of this State, or of the United States, in a time of war.

The three months' regiments were fully organized by the appointment of field and staff officers on the 27th of April, and a thorough course of military training immediately instituted. In the Mexican war the State had five regiments, numbered from the first to the fifth inclusive; to avoid historical confusion, therefore, the new regiments were numbered by beginning with the sixth, as follows:

Sixth Regiment, Colonel THOMAS T. CRITTENDEN.

Seventh Regiment, Colonel EBENEZER DUMONT.

Eighth Regiment, Colonel WILLIAM P. BENTON.

Ninth Regiment, Colonel ROBERT H. MILROY.

Tenth Regiment, Colonel JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS.

Eleventh Regiment, Colonel LEWIS WALLACE.

These regiments constituted the First Brigade, Indiana volunteers, under the following brigade officers, appointed and commissioned by the Governor:

THOMAS A. MORRIS, Brigadier General; JOHN LOVE, Major and Brigade Inspector; MILO S. HASCALL, Captain and Aide-de-Camp. Subsequently CYRUS C. HINES was appointed Captain and Aide-de-Camp, and JOHN A. STEIN, First Lieutenant 10th Indiana Volunteers, was detailed as Acting Assistant Adjutant General, and added to the Brigade staff.

The regiments composing General MORRIS' command, after being well armed and thoroughly equipped by the State, were ordered to Western Virginia. Sketches of their movements and services will be found accompanying the regimental rosters in the second volume of this report.

At the expiration of their term of service, Major General McCLELLAN addressed Governor MORTON as follows:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
WEST VIRGINIA, CAMP NEAR BEVERLY July 21, 1861. }

GOVERNOR O. P. MORTON,

Indianapolis, Indiana:

GOVERNOR—I have directed the three months' regiments from Indiana to move to Indianapolis, there to be mustered out and reorganized for three years' service.

I can not permit them to return to you without again expressing my high appreciation of the distinguished valor and endurance of the Indiana troops, and my

hope that but a short time will elapse before I have the pleasure of knowing that they are again ready for the field. * * * * *

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Major General U. S. A.

Brigadier General MORRIS also issued the following congratulatory address:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,)
Indianapolis, July 29, 1861. }

To the Officers and Soldiers of the Brigade:

The term of service for this Brigade, in the army of the United States, having expired, and the relation of officers and soldiers about to be dissolved, the General, in relinquishing his command, deems this a fit occasion to express his entire approbation of the conduct of the Brigade, whether in camp, on the march, or on the field of battle. The General tenders to all, his thanks for the soldierly bearing, the cheerful performance of every duty, and the patient endurance of the privations and fatigues of campaign life, which all have so constantly exhibited. Called suddenly by the National Executive from the ease and luxuries of home life, to the defense of our Government, the officers and soldiers of this Brigade have voluntarily submitted to the privations and restraints of military life; and, with the intelligence of free Americans, have acquired the arts of war as readily as they relinquished their pursuits of peace. They have cheerfully endured the fatigue of long and dreary marches by day and night, through rain and storm; they have borne the exhaustion of hunger for the sake of their country. Their labor and suffering were not in vain. The foe they met and vanquished. They scattered the traitors from their secure entrenchments in the gorges of Laurel Hill, stripped of their munitions of war, to flee before the vengeance of patriots.

Soldiers! you have now returned to the friends whose prayers went with you to the field of strife. They welcome you with pride and exultation. Your State and country acknowledge the value of your labors. May your future career be as your past has been, honorable to yourselves and serviceable to your country.

The General in command, sensible of the great obligation he is under to the members of his Staff, can not refrain from this public acknowledgement of the value of their services.

To Brigade Major Love, he can but feebly express his obligations. To his ripe and practical judgment, his accurate knowledge of the duties of officers and soldiers, his unremitting labors to secure instruction and discipline, to his cheerful and valuable counsel, the General is greatly indebted.

For the valuable services of Captain Benham, of the United States Engineers, not only in the appropriate duties of his station, but in his voluntary and arduous labors in the field, the General desires, in the name of the Brigade, to thank him. He has proved himself not only the skillful engineer, but competent to discharge any and every duty incident to military life.

To Captain Hines, Aid-de-Camp, and to Acting Assistant Adjutant General Stein, the General tenders his acknowledgments for their ready and cheerful performance of the severe duties imposed upon them.

By order of

Brigadier General T. A. MORRIS.

J. A. STEIN, Acting Ass't Adj. Gen.

An account of the re-organization of the regiments composing the First Brigade, for three years' service, will be given under the head of "Raising and Organizing Volunteers" in this volume.

SIX REGIMENTS—STATE TROOPS.

TRANSFER TO THE UNITED STATES SERVICE.

Upon the organization of the six regiments of three months' men, under the first call, so anxious and enthusiastic were the people to serve the country, there remained in excess at the general rendezvous, Camp Morton, twenty-nine companies; besides, sixty-eight companies had been raised in different parts of the State and tendered to the Governor for active service; and many more companies would have been raised had the State authorities been able to give any assurance that they would be accepted.

With a view, therefore, of meeting the wishes of the troops already enrolled, as well as to foster and encourage the exuberant spirit of loyalty and patriotism so generally and suddenly manifested by the people, and being fully satisfied that additional forces would soon be required and called for by the General Government, the Governor, on his own responsibility, and under the power vested in him as the Commander-in-Chief of the militia, determined to organize five regiments of twelve months' volunteers for the defense of the State, or for general service as the future might require, the regiments to be composed of the first fifty companies already raised and tendered. Instructions were also given to discharge from camp immediately all volunteers enlisted under the first call who were unwilling to enter the service of the State for one year.

On the 6th of May the organization of companies sufficient for five regiments being about completed, the Legislature, then in extra session, passed an act authorizing and requiring the Governor to call into the service of the State six regiments of volunteer militia, (five being already raised,) to be composed of the companies that had been previously organized and reported to the Adjutant General and which had not been mustered into the service of the United States, the same to be received and mustered into the service of the State in the order in which they were organized and tendered,

providing, that if the companies so organized and tendered were not sufficient to complete the regiments, preference in the formation of the remaining companies should be given to counties which were not already represented by companies in the State or United States service. The act also contained the following provisions: The term of service to be twelve months; the regiments to be divided into cavalry, artillery and infantry, as the public service might demand, with the usual officers; the troops to be subject to the order of the Governor with power to transfer them to fill any future requisition made for forces on the State by the President of the United States; the regiments to constitute a brigade, and the Governor to appoint and commission a Brigadier General for the same; the articles of war and the rules and regulations of the United States army to be observed, except that while in the service of the State the commissioned officers should only receive three-fourths the pay of officers of the same grade in the United States army; the Governor to have power, if in his judgement deemed advisable, to temporarily retire the force, or any part thereof, on half pay from active service, after they should have been sufficiently drilled and disciplined, with authority at any time to recall the regiments to active duty, when required for the public safety. The act was approved and put in force on the 7th of May, and orders for the organization of the force were immediately issued. The regiments were designated and camps of rendezvous established as follows:

Twelfth Regiment, Camp Morton, Indianapolis.

Thirteenth Regiment, Camp Sullivan, Indianapolis.

Fourteenth Regiment, Camp Vigo, Terre Haute.

Fifteenth Regiment, Camp Tippecanoe, Lafayette.

Sixteenth Regiment, Camp Wayne, Richmond.

Seventeenth Regiment, Camp Morton, Indianapolis.

Colonel JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS, of the Tenth Regiment, (three months' service,) then in command of Camp Morton, was appointed Brigadier General by the Governor, and charged with the organization of the regiments. On the 11th of May the Adjutant General reported five regiments as having the full complement of men, to-wit: the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth, with a surplus of six companies in camp from which, with new enlistments, the Seventeenth Regiment was subsequently formed.

TRANSFER OF SIX REGIMENTS TO UNITED STATES SERVICE.

The President in the meantime, as was anticipated by the Governor, having called* for an additional volunteer force, requisition was made on the State by the Secretary of War, under date May 16th, for four regiments of volunteers to serve for three years or during the war. This call afforded the Governor the opportunity to relieve the State of a portion of the burden incident to maintaining the six regiments already nearly ready for the field, and accordingly, on the 21st of May, orders were issued transferring three of the regiments formed for State service under the Six Regiment bill to the United States' service, and authorizing the organization of an additional regiment (the Seventeenth) out of the companies in Camp Morton, not mustered into any service, and from such other companies as had been tendered, in their order, leaving two regiments in the State service.

The question of entering the United States service for three years was at once submitted to the State regiments. The Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth regiments promptly accepted the proposition, except a few hundred, who declined to volunteer for three years, and who were at once discharged. These regiments were mustered into the United States' service and marched for Western Virginia, as follows:

Regiment.	Date of Muster.	Date of Departure.
Fourteenth	June 7, 1861.....	July 5, 1861.....
Seventeenth	June 12, 1861.....	July 1, 1861.....
Fifteenth	June 14, 1861.....	July 1, 1861.....
Thirteenth	June 19, 1861.....	July 4, 1861.....

They were brigaded together and placed under command of General REYNOLDS, who was commissioned Brigadier General of Volunteers on the 10th of May, 1861. Sketches of their services, during the war, will be found in the second volume of this Report.

The Twelfth and Sixteenth Regiments remained in the State service until the 18th of July, when the Governor procured an order from the President accepting them into the service of the United States for the unexpired portion of their twelve months' enlistment, with the agreement that the General Government should assume all expenses and charges paid by the State on their account. The Twelfth was stationed at Evansville; the Sixteenth at Rich-

*Appendix Doc. No. 4, page 50.

mond. They were formally transferred to the United States on the 23d of July, and immediately left for the Potomac, joining the forces under General BANKS, at Pleasant Valley, Maryland. The second volume contains historical sketches of their services and subsequent re-organization for three years additional service.

RAISING AND ORGANIZING VOLUNTEERS.

The reader of this Report has already been informed of the recruitment of six regiments of three months' troops, and of six regiments of State troops, afterwards transferred to the general service of the United States. It now remains to follow up the plans and efforts made by the Executive of Indiana to further increase the army by the recruitment of additional forces.

Previous to the return of the three months' troops from the Western Virginia campaign, Governor MORTON dispatched messengers to all the regimental commanders with letters urging them to reënlist, after remaining a reasonable time at their homes, for three years. The regiments returned the latter part of July, and after being paid and mustered out, arrangements were made to reorganize them with the least possible delay. This was accomplished in a very short time under the auspices and direction of their former Colonels.

Other calls had in the meantime been made, and were in progress of being filled. To give them in detail here would greatly encumber this sketch; reference is therefore made to the tabular statement in the Appendix marked Document No. 12.

Indiana, as will be more fully shown under other heads in this report, never flagged in her efforts to raise men and fill the ranks of her regiments and batteries in the field. If there was any distinguishing characteristic of Governor MORTON'S administration, it was a desire, determination and ability to recruit troops. Ever alive to the importance of repairing the waste and ravages of battle and of disease, he regarded it to be his foremost duty to place every able-bodied man, or as many as the wants of the Government demanded, at its disposal. The crowning wish of the Governor, as well as of the people, was that the armies, however large they might be required, should be raised by voluntary enlistments.

Not only were the great forces, which the Government put into the field at the beginning of the contest, composed entirely of volunteers, but the ranks were kept full from the same element, and—with the exception of a few men drafted in October, 1862,* on the ground of *equalizing* the burthens in localities in arrears—no other resource was resorted to than volunteering in Indiana, until after three years and-a-half of war. And even then, the number put into the field by conscription was comparatively small, and the war was closed, mainly, as it was begun, by volunteers. This was one of its great peculiarities—it was fought, and brought to a successful termination, by men who chose to defend their country of their own accord.

In these annals of *what Indiana did in the war*, it is but just to future times and to the great history hereafter to be written, that the *facts*, as they occurred, should be permanently recorded. It is not invidious to say that no State was more prompt, in furnishing troops, than Indiana. Call after call was made; our men were among the first to respond, and it is a gratifying truth that no demand made upon the State was ever evaded or delayed. Not only were the small contingents in the early part of the war furnished, or anticipated, but the large calls—made after the magnitude of the contest was more clearly seen—were always met with a quick response. No complaints were ever made by the State authorities that the calls were too frequent or too large—though a feeling sprung up that other States were doing less than their share of the work. Being terribly in earnest in the prosecution of the war, Governor MORTON repeatedly urged the necessity of making our forces overwhelming, and no effort was spared to furnish the last man demanded. This earnestness at the head of the State government was contagious, and a large majority of the people were not only united in urging a vigorous prosecution of the war, but their best efforts were exerted to make it vigorous, and the soldiers who went steadily forward carried with them an enthusiastic determination to bring the struggle to a speedy close. The spirit, and valor, and victories of our heroes at the front, in turn, reacted upon the people, and recruiting was greatly stimulated by the fame which the earlier troops acquired by their splendid services in the field.

* See Draft of 1862 in this volume.

The manner in which this great work of recruiting was carried on in Indiana must be briefly explained.

Upon receipt of a call from the President, the Governor's plan was to issue a proclamation, stating the requisition made for additional troops, and call upon the citizens to fill it at once. He always endeavored to get the influential men in every neighborhood enlisted in the work. Meetings were held, patriotic and stirring speeches were made, and regularly commissioned recruiting officers were induced to zealously exert themselves everywhere. Under nearly all, if not all, the calls, new regiments were organized. For facilitating organization, camps of rendezvous were established in each Congressional District, and commandants quartermasters, adjutants, and examining surgeons, were appointed to superintend and press forward rapid organization. These indispensable officers were selected from the men of the district, of influential character, who were especially qualified by energy and capacity for organization, as well as being conspicuous for their local popularity. Commissions were then issued to one man for each company to be raised, with pay for the service; permanent commissions in the organization being conditional upon success in enlisting recruits. Local committees were formed in each township; and, after the first year of the war, local bounties were very generally offered by the counties and townships. A very large proportion of the troops furnished by Indiana, however, originally enlisted without any bounty further than that allowed by the General Government. Recruits were in all cases allowed their choice as to the regiment in which they preferred to serve, though the larger portion of them always selected the new regiments of their own districts.

RECRUITING THE FIRST YEAR.

In this year were raised the six regiments of three months' troops, six regiments of State troops, afterwards transferred to the United States' service; the three months' regiments were re-organized for the three years' service; the Infantry regiments up to the Fifty-ninth, were recruited, and portions of some others; three regiments of Cavalry and twelve batteries of Artillery were put in the field. These organizations were recruited with the greatest ease. For a long time, more companies were offered than the Governor was authorized to accept, and, as most of the commands

were recruited under special authority from the War Department, (not being raised to fill a quota under any formal call,) the news that another regiment, or two more, or three more, or ten more, was accepted and hailed with delight, and it was only necessary to make selections from the companies tendered, to complete the organizations at once. As the war progressed, and the people learned of the long and toilsome marches the service required, there was a strong preference manifested for Cavalry and Artillery organizations, but in 1861, this was not the case, and if any arm of the service was more in favor than any other, it was the Infantry. General Scott positively discouraged the enlistment of Cavalry, and it was thought that the "regular" batteries of "flying" artillery would be sufficient for all emergencies.

It is worthy of remark that most of the organizations which entered the service during this year re-enlisted, as their terms of service were about to expire, and remained in the field until the close of the war, having a part not only in the first victories which thrilled the Nation, but in the final surrender of the rebel armies which gave it Peace. And there can be no doubt that these early volunteers, by their gallantry, not only greatly stimulated all subsequent recruitment, but, through their long experience as veteran soldiers, excited the zeal and influenced the discipline and efficiency of all later organizations to an almost immeasurable extent.

SUBSEQUENT CALLS.

The winter of 1861-2, was severe, and the unavoidable sufferings of the troops in the field, owing to the want of preparation on the part of the Government to furnish the necessary comforts for a winter campaign—added to the unfavorable nature of the season itself—greatly retarded enlistments, and for a time they almost ceased. The efforts of the Governor and State authorities were not relaxed however, and several fine regiments were organized and put into the field before spring. The victories of Mill Springs, in January, Fort Donalson in February, and Shiloh in April, had a marked effect upon the public mind, and, as the overthrow of the rebellion seemed near at hand, there were indications that as soon as the spring should fairly open, enlistments would again be large; when suddenly an order was received from the War Department to stop recruiting entirely. This was a most unfortunate step, but all efforts to have the order recalled were unavailing, though the

dangers that thickly beset us did not allow the entire suspension of recruiting. It was not until the call of July, after the defeats in front of Richmond, that systematic and energetic measures were permitted to raise a large force. This call came at a most unfortunate time. Our armies had, in some degree, lost their prestige. They had not only been defeated but out-generaled, which humiliated and discouraged the troops in the field, and materially detracted from that enthusiasm which was so needful to encourage recruiting at home. Then, the season of the year was unfavorable; the farmers being employed in harvesting, and every body busily engaged. Still the Governor went promptly and energetically to work; camps were formed, commandants appointed, recruiting lieutenants commissioned, and the whole machinery put in motion. The results at first were not encouraging. Recruiting dragged for a time, but the invasion of Kentucky by KIRBY SMITH and the threatened draft under the call of August, were sufficient to bring out the latent resources of the State. How grandly and promptly the response was made will be described hereafter.* All quotas were more than filled, and the encouragement the Government gave, by the adoption of a really vigorous policy in the conduct of the war, restored confidence and created the greatest enthusiasm.

The first call in 1863, was in June, for six months' regiments of militia. Four regiments were raised in Indiana, and sent to East Tennessee. Then came the call of October 17, 1863, for three hundred thousand men; followed in February and March, 1864, by calls aggregating four hundred thousand more. The quotas assigned to Indiana under these calls were all filled without resorting to a draft. The "Hundred Days' Movement" followed, and then came the call of July 18, 1864, for five hundred thousand men, followed in December by another call, the last of the war, for three hundred thousand. These latter calls were filled partially by draft, but mainly by volunteers, as will hereafter be more particularly related.

CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

I will not repeat here the facts so often stated in the Report, which show the anxiety and determination of Governor MORTON that Indiana should do her whole duty in the war. He was ever

*See "Kirby Smith's" campaign in this volume.

vigilant, energetic, expedient. He could not, and did not, wait the slow and cumbrous movements of the authorities at Washington—even of Mr. LINCOLN himself—to make our armies so strong as to be at once successful, overwhelming. He devised plans of his own, and suggested, urged and pleaded with the Government for the adoption of a more vigorous war policy, and always in favor of enlarging and strengthening, by every possible means, the forces in the field. And often, when it seemed that the Government, by hesitation, inaction and delay, was on the point of sacrificing, or allowing to be sacrificed, the objects of the war by permitting great advantages to be seized by the rebels, the Governor took grave and weighty responsibilities on himself, determined that no fault of his, or of his State, should add to the chances of disaster or defeat. Believing in the correctness of his own views with regard to the perils of the situation, despite the hamperings and objections that continually trammelled him, he often raised troops in advance of any call, and on many occasions made offers, when none were demanded, and though his efforts and offers were sometimes criticized severely, in no single instance did he have to take a backward step. The troops were always needed and were always most acceptable, but the foresight that provided them, and the pressure that attempted to secure their acceptance, did not always receive the appreciation they deserved until the contingencies or misfortunes they were intended to anticipate, or prevent, had actually transpired.

His views on the conduct of the war were frequently and freely expressed to the President, and carried with them great force. The following letter possesses historical interest:

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, WASHINGTON, October 7, 1862.

His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

DEAR SIR: I could not leave the city without addressing you this note, and my intense solicitude for the success of our cause must be my apology.

In my opinion, if our arms do not make great progress within the next sixty days, our cause will be almost lost. Our financial system must speedily end. The Government may subsist for a time upon issues of an irredeemable paper currency, which the law has made a legal tender, but the time will come when the people will refuse to sell their commodities and receive this currency in payment, and when this occurs, financial embarrassment and ruin will overwhelm the country. The system may collapse in a single day, and should it occur before the termination of the war, will of itself, be sufficient to end it against us. National and individual bankruptcy would be followed by public despair, and the war would be abandoned by common consent. The danger of foreign intervention is daily increasing. The

length of time which the rebels have maintained their Government and the success of their arms are rapidly furnishing foreign nations with an excuse to do what they have desired to do from the first—to recognize the Confederacy, and aid it in whatever way they can. You have now immense armies in the field, and all that they require to achieve victory is, that they be led with energy and discretion. The cold professional leader, whose heart is not in the cause, and who regards it as only a professional job, and whose rank and importance would be greatly diminished by the conclusion of the war, will not succeed in a contest like this. I would rely with infinitely more confidence upon the man of strong intellect, whose head is inspired by his heart, who believes that our cause is sacred, and that he is fighting for all that is dear to him and his country, although he be unlearned in military science, than upon the cold and polished professional soldier, whose sympathies, if he have any, are most likely on the other side. It is my solemn conviction that we will never succeed until the leadership of our armies is placed in the hands of men who are greatly in earnest, and who are profoundly convinced of the justice of our cause. Let me beg of you, sir, as I am your friend, a friend of your administration, and the friend of our unfortunate and unhappy country, that you will at once take up the consideration of this subject, and act upon the inspiration of your own heart and the dictates of your own judgment. Another three months like the last six and we are lost—lost. We can not afford to experiment a single day longer with men who have failed continuously for a whole year, who, with the best appointed armies, have done nothing; have thrown away the greatest advantages; evacuated whole States, and retreated for hundreds of miles before an inferior enemy. To try them longer, trusting that they may yet do something, it seems to me, would be imperiling the life of the nation. You have Generals in your armies who have displayed ability, energy and willingness to fight and conquer the enemy. Place them in command, and reject the wicked incapables whom you have patiently tried and found utterly wanting.

I am, with sentiments of great respect,

Your obedient servant,

OLIVER P. MORTON.

It will be remembered that in 1862, the country was greatly agitated by the proposition to solve the questions involved in the war by dividing up the States and territories of the Union; and a formidable and mischievous movement was made in favor of the establishment of a new confederacy, to be composed of the North-Western States. The strong argument urged, and which had great weight with the people, was that those States in their social, commercial and political relations were indivisably bound to the South, as against New England, and especially that the undisturbed and undisputed right to navigate the Mississippi, was vital to the future prosperity and glory of this section of the country. Of course, to make the project of a North-Western Confederacy plausible, it was assumed that the States in rebellion could never be conquered, and that the Union to all intents and purposes was

broken. Touching these important matters, Governor Morton expressed his views to the President in the following candid and unequivocal letter:

"INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, October 27, 1862.

"To the President of the United States :

"DEAR SIR—The importance of the subject of this letter, and the deep interest I feel in it, must be my excuse for intruding it upon you.

"The fate of the North West is trembling in the balance. The result of the late elections admonishes all who understand its import that not an hour is to be lost. The democratic politicians of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois assume that the rebellion will not be crushed, and that the independence of the rebel Confederacy will before many months be practically or expressly acknowledged. Starting upon this hypothesis, they ask the question: What shall be the destiny of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois? Shall they remain attached to the old Government, or shall they secede and form a new one—a Northwestern Confederacy, as a preparatory step to their annexation to the government of the South? This latter project is the programme, and has been for the last twelve months. During the recent campaign it was the staple of every democratic speech, that we had no interests or sympathies in common with the people of the Northern and Eastern States; that New England is fattening at our expense; that the people of New England are cold, selfish, money-making, and, through the medium of tariffs and railroads, are pressing us to the dust; that geographically these States are a part of the Mississippi valley, and, in their political associations and destiny, can not be separated from the other States of that valley; that socially and commercially their sympathies and interests are with those of the people of the Southern States rather than with the people of the North and East; that the Mississippi river is the great artery and outlet of all Western commerce; that the people of the Northwest can never consent to be separated politically from the people who control the mouth of that river; that this war has been forced upon the South for the purpose of abolishing slavery, and that the South had offered reasonable and proper compromises, which, if they had been accepted, would have avoided the war. In some of these arguments there is much truth. Our geographical and social relations are not to be denied; but the most potent appeal is that connected with the free navigation and control of the Mississippi river. The importance of that river to the trade and commerce of the Northwest is so patent as to impress itself with great force upon the most ignorant minds, and requires only to be stated to be at once understood and accepted. And I give it here as my deliberate judgment, that should the misfortune of our arms, or other causes, compel us to the abandonment of this war and the concession of the independence of the rebel States, that Ohio, Indiana and Illinois can only be prevented, if at all, from a new act of secession and annexation to those States, by a bloody and desolating civil war. The South would have the prestige of success, the commerce of the world would be opened to feed and furnish her armies, and she would contend for every foot of land west of the Alleghenies, and in the struggle would be supported by a powerful party in these States.

"If the States which have already seceded should succeed in their rebellion, our efforts must then be directed to the preservation of what is left: to maintaining in the Union those States which are termed loyal, and the retention of the territories

of the West. May God grant that this contingency shall never happen, but it becomes us as men to look it boldly in the face. Let us take security against it if possible, especially when by so doing we shall be pursuing the surest mode for crushing out the rebellion in every part and restoring the Union to its former limits. The plan which I have to suggest is the complete clearing out of all obstacles to the navigation of the Mississippi river and the thorough conquest of the States upon the western bank. Between the State of Missouri and the Gulf of Mexico on the western bank are the States of Arkansas and Louisiana. Arkansas has a population of about 325,000 white citizens and 111,000 slaves, and a very large per centage of her white population are in the rebel army and serving east of the Mississippi. Of the fighting population of Western Louisiana not less than fifty per cent. are in the rebel army and in service east of the river. The river once in our possession and occupied by our gunboats can never be crossed by a rebel army, and the fighting men now without those States could not get back to their relief. To make the conquest of those States thorough and complete your proclamation should be executed in every county and every township and upon every plantation. All this can be done in less than ninety days with an army of less than 100,000 men. Texas would then be entirely isolated from the rebel Confederacy, and would readily fall into our hands. She has undoubtedly a large Union element in her population, and with her complete separation from the people of the other rebel States, could make but feeble resistance. When this shall have been accomplished, a glance at the map will show what immense advantages will have been obtained. The remaining rebel States, separated by the river, would be cut off effectually from all the territories and from the States of Mexico. The dangers to be apprehended from the French aggressions in Mexico would be avoided. The entire western part of the continent now belonging to the Government would be secured to us, and all communication between the rebel States and the States on the Pacific entirely stopped. The work of conquest in Arkansas and Louisiana would be easy and certain, and the presence of our gunboats in the river would effectually prevent any large force from coming from the east to the relief of these States. The complete emancipation which could and should be made of all the slaves in Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas would place the possession of those States on a very different footing from any other rebel territory which we have heretofore overrun.

“ But another result, to be gained by the accomplishment of this plan, will be the creation of a guaranty against the further depreciation of the loyalty of the Northwestern States by giving the assurance that, whatever may be the result of the war, the free navigation and control of the Mississippi river will be secured at all events.

“ With high regard, I have the honor to be,

“ Very respectfully,

“ Your obedient servant,

“ OLIVER P. MORTON.”

The following letter, selected from a great number on the same subject, forcibly expresses the Governor's views with regard to a vigorous prosecution of the war :

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Indianapolis, January 18, 1864.

HIS EXCELLENCY, ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

President of the United States :

SIR—Considerations of the most vital character demand that the war should be substantially ended within the present year.

The truth of this proposition need not be enforced by argument, because it is apparent to every intelligent mind. I therefore respectfully but earnestly urge the necessity of immediately calling for all the men that may be required to bring the war to a safe and speedy termination.

If doubts are entertained that a sufficient number of men will not be procured under the last call, let another be made immediately, and my belief is that the Nation will respond and by a mighty effort promptly raise our armies to the required strength. It is much better to make the estimate too large than too small, and it is much safer to overpower the enemy by numbers than merely to be his equal and rely for success upon the skill of Generals and the chances of battle.

I am also apprehensive that we shall be surprised in the spring by the numbers and strength of the enemy. A terrible conscription is putting almost the entire male population of the rebel States in the army, and we shall find beyond all question that their forces have been greatly increased. If another call for troops should become necessary, and be postponed until next spring or summer, it would take months to get them into the field. The Nation would be greatly disheartened, the continuance of the war be indefinitely prolonged, and our finances deeply and almost fatally depressed.

Men can be more easily raised now than at any future time. It is the winter season when the agricultural population is to a great extent unemployd, and will enter the army far more readily than after farming operations are resumed in the spring. Nothing would so much weaken the administration or repress the ardor of the people as the apprehension that our armies are inadequate to the speedy suppression of the rebellion, and that another call for troops will be necessary at a future time. If the war can be ended sooner, by largely increasing our forces, the sooner our forces will be disbanded, and the immense drain upon the treasury suspended, which is becoming the terror of all intelligent minds. The leaders of the rebellion are making a last and mighty effort to retrieve their desperate fortunes. Let them be met with mightier effort by the Nation, which shall certainly overwhelm them with inevitable ruin.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

OLIVER P. MORTON.

VETERAN RE-ENLISTMENTS.

The system of accepting men for short terms of enlistment, at the beginning of the war, proved to be most unfortunate. If the term of service had been uniformly fixed for "during the war,"

the enthusiastic loyalists of the country would have rushed to the support of the national standard with the same impetuosity as they did when they were called upon to serve only three months. In stating the truth—that the rebellion was not “put down in ninety days;” that the Union forces did not encircle it and crush it, “like an anaconda,” within the cycle allotted by the war-worn and battle-scarred chieftain who made the prediction—no reflection is cast upon those who sincerely entertained such views in the early days of the war. War was a new thing to the authorities, as well as to the masses; and it was only after the disaster of “Bull Run” that a realizing sense of the inefficiency and weakness of the North, and the determined spirit of the South, broke in upon the minds of the true adherents of the Government. Bluster, which previously formed so large a part of the war-stock of the North, speedily vanished, and the stern necessity of requiring every man who could “lift a pound,” as the Westernism is, or “put a shoulder to the wheel”—either by personal service or influence—became painfully apparent. By seizing indefensible forts, arsenals, mints and posts; by robbing paymasters and confiscating debts due northern merchants; by “lynching” every man and scourging every family that expressed even a lingering affection for the “Old Flag;” by corrupting the old army and winning many accomplished officers to the side of treason; by putting forth bloviating *pronunciamientos*, in which the unity, courage and “high-toned chivalry” of the South were glowingly depicted, and the divisions, cowardice and meanness of the North drawn in free and florid colors—the rebels, for a time, gained largely in confidence, if not in strength. Our “success,” so-called, in the West Virginia campaign, in which a few Indiana and Ohio regiments skirmished on several occasions with about an equal force of the enemy, had more than upset the confident assurance of the rebels, and the general feeling prevailed that the war was about over and the Union saved. The disaster of Bull Run, however, dispelled the hallucination. The rebellion proved itself to be a formidable reality, notwithstanding the predictions of leading statesmen and warriors that it would break down of its own weakness before it could fairly straighten itself upon its legs and make a “show of fight.”

Then came calls for more troops, though timidity and gingerly made. Six months' men, one year men, and three years' men were accepted; but the War Governors and the people of the West were

far in advance of the Government, and so great was the pressure to get their regiments accepted, the authorities at Washington had a warm fight of it to keep back the forces that were tendered. The plea was, that uniforms and the necessary paraphernalia could not be furnished: that quotas were filled already; or that the State had already been permitted to send forward more than its proportion of the men required; and the hint was dropped, more than once, that the conciliating influences of generalship and strategy were sufficient to bring the "insurrection" to an end, with less bloodshed, less expense, and in a more congenial way than could be done by the rampageous policy advocated by the sanguinary-minded Governors and people of the West. As the war progressed, or rather lingered, calls for more men came, day by day, and it is hardly necessary to repeat here what Indiana's response always was to the demands made upon her. In the spring of 1862 recruiting was stopped short and square; the regiments then being raised were consolidated, and the opinion seemed to prevail that the strength of the army was entirely adequate to put a sure and sudden end to the war. Soon, however, BANKS, with his army, came whirling out of the Shenandoah Valley, defeated and demoralized; the National Capital was believed to be in danger, and new and nervous calls were again made upon the States.

In the gloomy days of 1863, the Government, and in fact every patriotic supporter of it, began to realize the great want of *more soldiers*. Congress passed the conscription act in March, providing for the enrollment, and draft, if necessary, of all arms-bearing citizens. This was a grand stroke, but it ought to have been done a year and a half before; this, however, nobody knew, until the progress of events demonstrated the necessity. But the conscription act did not fill the measure of the Nation's needs. It was cumbrous, unpopular, and required time to put it in practical execution. Meantime, the discovery was made that the large army of three years' men, and notwithstanding the new volunteers and conscripts that might be obtained, there was still danger that the rebellion would not be suppressed; and the chances were that the war would be indefinitely protracted. The three years' regiments of 1861 were the bulwark and pride of the army. They had fought all over Northern Virginia, in Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee and Kentucky, and their experience, hardihood and valor won the respect and admiration of all loyal men. But they

were only enlisted for three years, and there was no prospect that the war would end within that time. Foreign governments were ogleing with the South, and giving fresh encouragement to the rebellion. The confidence in the ability of the North to conquer, weakened as the South strengthened; even our own people became divided among themselves, and the loyal cause lost immensely in that way. Treasonable organizations sprang up in our own midst; deserters flocked home; rebel raids upon our soil became frequent, and doubts entered the minds of the stoutest and bravest as to the final result.

Governor MORTON conferred frequently and freely with the President and Secretary of War, and never failed to advocate the most energetic policy in regard to prosecuting the war. He never lost his self-possession, his confidence in ultimate success, or in the least abated his zeal. His views in reference to incompetent and procrastinating generals, and the importance to the North-West of opening up the Mississippi, have already been quoted. His leading idea was that the rebellion *could* be put down, but only by an overwhelming force under the leadership of men who were alive to the perils that beset the country, and were earnestly intent upon avoiding them by achieving substantial and crushing victories. On the 7th of May, 1863, he telegraphed President LINCOLN, Secretary STANTON and Secretary CHASE, recommending the enforcement of the conscription act, largely and fully, and that all available force, both land and naval, be at once concentrated to open the Mississippi, that being, in his judgment, the vital point. By personal visits to Washington, and frequent suggestions by letter and telegram, he continually pressed his views upon the Government, and there is abundant evidence that these efforts had important, if not controlling, influence upon the conduct of the war.

The War Department was at length thoroughly awakened to the importance of strengthening the army by the re-enlistment of veterans, and on the 25th of June, 1863, promulgated an order detailing a carefully prepared system, and offering such inducements as it was thought would be sufficient to retain most of the old troops in the field. The following is the order referred to:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 25, 1863.

General Orders, No. 191.

FOR RECRUITING VETERAN VOLUNTEERS.

In order to increase the armies now in the field, volunteer infantry, cavalry, and artillery may be enlisted at any time within ninety days from this date, in the

respective States, under the regulations hereinafter mentioned. The volunteers so enlisted and such of the three years' troops now in the field as may re-enlist in accordance with the provisions of this order, will constitute a force to be designated "Veteran Volunteers." The regulations for enlisting this force are as follows:

I. The period of service for the enlistments and re-enlistments above mentioned shall be for three years or during the war.

II. All able-bodied men, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, who have heretofore been enlisted, and have served for not less than nine months, and can pass the examination required by the mustering regulations, of the United States, may be enlisted under this order as Veteran Volunteers, in accordance with the provisions hereinafter set forth.

III. Every volunteer enlisted and mustered into the service as a Veteran under this order shall be entitled to receive from the United States one month's pay in advance, and a bounty and premium of four hundred and two dollars (\$402). * * *

IV. If the Government shall not require these troops for the full period of three years, and they shall be mustered honorably out of the service before the expiration of their term of enlistment, they shall receive, upon being mustered out, the whole amount of bounty remaining unpaid, the same as if the whole term had been served. The legal heirs of volunteers *who die in the service* shall be entitled to receive the whole bounty remaining unpaid at the time of the soldier's death.

V. Veteran volunteers enlisted under this order will be permitted at their option to enter old regiments now in the field; but their service will be continued for the full term of their own enlistment, notwithstanding the expiration of the term for which the regiment was originally enlisted. New organizations will be officered only by persons who have been in the service, and have shown themselves properly qualified for command. As a badge of honorable distinction, "service chevrons" will be furnished by the War Department, to be worn by the Veteran Volunteers.

VI. Officers of regiments whose terms have expired, will be authorized, on proper application, and approval of their respective Governors, to raise companies and regiments within the period of sixty days; and if the company or regiment authorized to be raised, shall be filled up and mustered into service within the said period of sixty days, the officers may be re-commissioned of the date of their original commissions, and for the time engaged in recruiting they will be entitled to receive the pay belonging to their rank.

VII. Volunteers or militia now in the service, whose term of service will expire in ninety days, and who then shall have been in the service at least nine months, shall be entitled to the aforesaid bounty and premium of \$402, provided they re-enlist, before the expiration of their present term, for three years or the war, and said bounty and said premium shall be paid in the manner herein provided for other troops re-entering the service. The new term will commence from the date of re-enlistment.

VIII. *After the expiration of ninety days from this date*, volunteers serving in three years organizations, who may re-enlist for three years or the war, shall be entitled to the aforesaid bounty and premium of \$402, to be paid in the manner herein provided for other troops re-entering the service. The new term will commence from the date of re-enlistment.

IX. Officers in service, whose regiments or companies may re-enlist, in accordance with the provisions of this order, before the expiration of their present term, shall have their commissions continued, so as to preserve their date of rank as fixed by their original muster into the United States service.

X. As soon after the expiration of their original term of enlistment as the exigencies of the service will permit, a furlough of thirty days will be granted to men who may re-enlist in accordance with the provisions of this order.

XI. Volunteers enlisted under this order will be credited as three years men on the quotas of their respective States. Instructions for the appointment of recruiting officers, and for enlisting Veteran Volunteers, will be immediately issued to the Governors of States.

By order of the Secretary of War :

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

This order was especially designed to secure the re-enlistment of nine months' men, who entered the service under the call of August 4, 1862, though it included all who had served nine months, as well as such men of the old commands as were at that time out of service. The result did not meet the expectation of the War Department, as but very few men were obtained; and on the 11th of September following, another order was issued, permitting the re-enlistment of three years volunteers who had less than one year to serve, and granting them the \$402 bounty and premium, as provided for in the original order. Still the veterans did not show any strong disposition to avail themselves of this liberal proposition; the re-enlistments were very few, and fell far short of the public necessity. On the 19th of September, Governor Morton, in a letter to the Secretary of War*, stated that quite a number of the first regiments raised in this State were so much reduced as to have each less than one hundred and fifty effective men. He was convinced that the army could be strengthened more speedily by allowing one of these old regiments for each Congressional District to come home and recruit and re-organize, than upon any other plan. The influence of the old veterans upon their friends at home was all important, and the assistance they would receive from leading citizens would enable them to fill their depleted ranks with certainty and of good material.

Again, on the 7th of October, the Governor renewed his proposition in a somewhat more comprehensive form, by a telegram to the Provost Marshal General, as follows :

* Appendix, Doc. No. 156.

[By Telegraph.]

"EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

"INDIANAPOLIS, IND., October 7, 1863.

"Colonel JAMES D. FRY, *Procust Marshal General, Washington, D. C.*

"I respectfully submit the following plan for filling up the old three (3) year regiments: A certain number of the old regiments, say one from each Congressional District, reduced lowest in point of numbers, or oldest in organization, and three-fourths of which will reenlist for three years, should be brought home to recruit—officers and men to be furloughed for such time as the Governors of the respective States may determine, for the purpose of recruiting for their respective regiments, the Governor to designate places of rendezvous. At the expiration of the terms of furlough, the regiments to be returned to the field, and a like number of old regiments, upon the same principle, be brought home and recruited, and so on. The men who reenlist to be mustered out as if their first terms of enlistment had expired for past service, and be paid the four hundred and two dollars (\$402 00) bounty awarded to veteran volunteers for future service. This will place the regiments organized in 1861, as regards bounty, on the same footing as those organized in 1862, and it is believed the plan will take so few men from any one corps as not materially to weaken it. [Signed,]

O. P. MORTON,

"Governor of Indiana."

It will be observed the Governor made it a point to require *three-fourths of the old regiments to agree to re-enlist for three years* before being sent home on furlough to recruit. The reenlistment of veterans, under the orders of the War Department "hung fire," and some other plan had to be resorted to. The country could not afford to lose the services of her brave veterans, and it was of the first importance that their ranks should be filled up. After deliberating nearly two weeks, General HALLECK, then Commander-in-Chief of the Army, agreed* that Governor MORTON might make requisition upon each General officer commanding a Department, in which Indiana troops were serving, for one non-commissioned officer or private from each company, to be selected by the regimental commander, to be sent home on recruiting service, and providing that if vacancies for commissioned officers existed, the non-commissioned officers or privates should be entitled to promotion on recruiting the company to the minimum standard. If there were no vacancies of commissioned officers in any company, the commanding officer of the regiment, in his discretion, could detail one commissioned officer or one enlisted man to recruit for each company. All were to report to the Governor.

These details were promptly made from all the old Indiana regiments; also from the old batteries. The recruiting officers were

assigned to duty by the Governor in the neighborhoods where their companies were originally raised. Several thousand recruits were obtained, and while many were thus enabled to secure the promotions which they had so long deserved, the old veterans in the field were greatly encouraged by having their ranks filled up with new men.

The more important work, however, of reënlisting the old veterans in the field, flagged, and it seemed the whole scheme would prove a failure. The general terms of the reënlistment and the amount of bounty offered were satisfactory enough, but the provision of granting furloughs of thirty days "*as soon after the expiration of their original term of enlistment as the exigencies of the service will permit*," was altogether distasteful. They placed but little confidence in such a promise; it was too uncertain and too distant. To obviate this objection the War Department issued an order on the 21st of November, 1863, which authorized "a furlough of at least thirty days *previous* to the expiration of their original enlistment." This stipulation was to be entered upon the reënlistment rolls, and commanding Generals of armies and departments were required to see that the furloughs were granted and that the men were provided with transportation to their homes at the expense of the Government. These modifications were well received, and soon reënlistments began to be made in large numbers. To encourage the work, Governor MORTON dispatched special agents to confer with the officers and men in the field, and to bring such influence to bear as would accomplish the desired result. Among the agents who undertook this work, the following deserve honorable mention for their valuable services: General JOHN T. WILDER, Captain HENRY B. HILL, Colonel LAWRENCE S. SHULER, Dr. CALVIN J. WOODS, and SIMON T. POWELL, Esq. All the Indiana military agents, and many of the Indiana general, field and line officers, took special interest in the matter and contributed largely in securing reënlistments. Liberal local bounties were paid by many localities. Altogether fully three-fourths of the men remaining in the regiments and batteries of 1861 reënlisted. Many more would have done so but for the opposition of some officers, who were afraid their commands might be broken up, and the inattention and neglect of mustering officers, which caused vexatious delays; and in some cases also, because of a lack of definite instructions and the non-arrival of proper blanks. These things, trifles though they

seem, created disaffection and a feeling of uncertainty in the minds of the men and materially lessened the number of reënlistments that otherwise might have been obtained.

The troops commenced returning on furlough early in January 1864, and continued to arrive, as they could be spared from the field, until each organization had been granted this privilege. They were received by the authorities and people with every demonstration of respect and gratitude. An account of the public ovations that were tendered them, will be given hereafter.

The following table shows the veteran organizations and number re-enlisted in each :

RE-ENLISTED VETERAN VOLUNTEERS.

Seventh Regiment, Infantry,.....	47 men.
Eighth Regiment, Infantry,.....	386 men.
Ninth Regiment, Infantry,.....	291 men.
Tenth Regiment, Infantry,.....	72 men.
Eleventh Regiment, Infantry,.....	296 men.
Thirteenth Regiment, Infantry,.....	40 men.
Fourteenth Regiment, Infantry,.....	59 men.
Fifteenth Regiment, Infantry,.....	74 men.
Seventeenth Regiment, Mounted Infantry,.....	288 men.
Eighteenth Regiment, Infantry,.....	334 men.
Nineteenth Regiment, Infantry,.....	213 men.
Twentieth Regiment, Infantry,.....	281 men.
Twenty-First Regiment, Heavy Artillery,.....	503 men.
Twenty-Second Regiment, Infantry,.....	331 men.
Twenty-Third Regiment, Infantry,.....	278 men.
Twenty-Fourth Regiment, Infantry,.....	327 men.
Twenty-Fifth Regiment, Infantry,.....	284 men.
Twenty-Sixth Regiment, Infantry,.....	73 men.
Twenty-Seventh Regiment, Infantry,.....	154 men.
Twenty-Ninth Regiment, Infantry,.....	372 men.
Thirtieth Regiment, Infantry,.....	121 men.
Thirty-First Regiment, Infantry,.....	285 men.
Thirty-Second Regiment, Infantry,.....	4 men.
Thirty-Third Regiment, Infantry,.....	460 men.
Thirty-Fourth Regiment Infantry,.....	439 men.
Thirty-Fifth Regiment, Infantry,.....	190 men.
Thirty-Sixth Regiment, Infantry,.....	21 men.
Thirty-Seventh Regiment, Infantry,.....	193 men.
Thirty-Eighth Regiment, Infantry,.....	256 men.
Thirty-Ninth Regiment, (Eighth Cavalry).....	305 men.
Fortieth Regiment, Infantry,.....	246 men.
Forty-Second Regiment, Infantry,.....	215 men.

Forty-Third Regiment, Infantry,.....	262 men.
Forty-Fourth Regiment, Infantry,.....	220 men.
Forty-Sixth Regiment, Infantry,.....	107 men.
Forty-Seventh Regiment, Infantry,.....	416 men.
Forty-Eighth Regiment, Infantry,.....	284 men.
Forty-Ninth Regiment, Infantry,.....	169 men.
Fiftieth Regiment, Infantry,.....	247 men.
Fifty-First Regiment, Infantry,.....	295 men.
Fifty-Second Regiment, Infantry,.....	370 men.
Fifty-Third Regiment, Infantry,.....	381 men.
Fifty-Seventh Regiment, Infantry,.....	215 men.
Fifty-Eighth Regiment, Infantry,.....	202 men.
Fifty-Ninth Regiment, Infantry,.....	241 men.
First Regiment Cavalry,.....	5 men.
Second Regiment Cavalry,.....	78 men.
Third Regiment Cavalry,.....	15 men.
First Battery, Artillery,.....	5 men.
Second Battery, Artillery,.....	14 men.
Third Battery, Artillery,.....	17 men.
Fifth Battery, Artillery,.....	20 men.
Seventh Battery, Artillery,.....	33 men.
Eighth Battery, Artillery,.....	7 men.
Tenth Battery, Artillery,.....	44 men.
Eleventh Battery, Artillery,.....	3 men.
Twelfth Battery, Artillery,.....	48 men.
Thirteenth Battery, Artillery,.....	82 men.
Fourteenth Battery, Artillery,.....	68 men.
Sixteenth Battery, Artillery,.....	56 men.
Seventeenth Battery, Artillery,....	50 men.
Wilder's (Twenty-Sixth,) Battery,.....	56 men.
Total,.....	12,433 men.

The furlough allowed was thirty days in the State, and during most of this time each officer and soldier engaged in recruiting, and so successful were their efforts a large number of recruits were added to their ranks.

No just estimate can be made of the importance of thus retaining in the service the hardy and skillful veterans, who had gone through all the trials and triumphs of the war. The Secretary of War, in his report for 1864, truthfully remarks that no other measure, looking to the recruitment of the army, had resulted so advantageously. The great moral effect of these veterans renewing their pledge of service to the Government was everywhere felt. It showed their faith in the cause for which they perilled their

lives; it improved and strengthened public opinion, encouraged and stimulated recruiting, and gave assurance to the world that the loyal soldiers of the land were equal to the great work of saving the Nation by the valor of their arms.

RECEPTION OF TROOPS

At the expiration of the term of service of the three months' volunteers, Governor Morton inaugurated a system of *receptions*, which was continued during the war and which gave much gratification to the "loyal heart" of the people, greatly encouraged the returning soldiers, and to a considerable extent stimulated recruiting. These receptions were announced and the time fixed a day beforehand; a public dinner was prepared, after which the regiment or battery to be received was escorted with appropriate music, amidst the firing of cannon, to the Capitol grounds, or, if the weather was inclement, to a public hall, where addresses of welcome and congratulation were delivered by the Governor and others, on the part of the people of the State, which were usually responded to by the commanding officer of the organization and other officers of the command. The Governor's address included a short military history of the services of the regiment or battery, its campaigns, marches and engagements.

These reception dinners and meetings were always enlivened by the presence of a goodly delegation of the fair ladies of Indianapolis, who were gratified to wait on the gallant soldiers at table, and with them participate in the joyous re-unions which followed. At dinner excellent music by a full band gave animation to the repast, as well as on the march to the place of reception and during the exercises at the stand. Frequently the occasion was enlivened by patriotic and humorous songs, by singing clubs and individuals, greatly to the amusement and gratification of all in attendance.

Every regiment and battery, upon its return to the State, was honored with a reception, such as has been described; the hospitalities and thanks of the State were tendered in a lavish and hearty manner by the authorities, aided always by the patriotic citizens, and especially the ladies of Indianapolis; and the happy effect and feeling thus produced and inspired among the soldiers, were pleasurable features of the war, and were attended with the

best results on the *morale* of the troops. The establishment of the *Soldiers' Home and Rest* enabled the authorities to furnish several regiments at once with a most excellent dinner, while the fair attendants and the soul-stirring music added charms to the occasion that could not fail to be appreciated by the brave men, just from "the front," who had long been deprived of the comforts and graces which abound in the abodes of peace. The influence of these receptions was salutary and cheering, and the weary, war-worn veterans, in the enthusiasm with which they were welcomed, felt that their many toilsome marches and hard-fought battles were amply recompensed by the kind and hearty appreciation of their friends at home.

The re-enlisted Indiana veterans, of whom there were over twelve thousand, were granted furloughs for thirty days upon re-enlisting, or as soon thereafter as their services could be spared. Most of them were in the South, under GRANT and SHERMAN, and returned by way of Jeffersonville, where a large hall was fitted up for their temporary accommodation, well warmed, seated and lighted; and at all hours hot coffee and a substantial luncheon were ready for all who chose to partake. This arrangement was a real relief to the many thousand soldiers, not only from Indiana, but from all the Northern States, who returned on veteran furloughs during the severe winter of 1863--4, and the Governor could not probably have devised anything for their comfort and relief which would have given more satisfaction than the refreshment rooms at Jeffersonville.

At Indianapolis, the returning troops were met at the depot by a messenger, who at once conducted them to the spacious "Home," where comfortable quarters and a "good square meal," smoking hot, was sure to await them. Half an hour was ample time, with the splendid facilities for cooking at the "Home," to prepare an excellent meal—in which pastry, condiments, and vegetables were conspicuous—for a full regiment, and as the time of arrival of troops was usually telegraphed in advance, delays in the preparation of refreshments were of rare occurrence. The perfection to which all these arrangements were brought in the course of the war was attested by thousands of soldiers, and reflected the highest credit on all concerned. In fact, too much can not be said of the munificent liberality which characterized all these efforts, or of the

generous disposition of the loyal people of the State, who never, for a moment, withheld the means to administer to the wants, comforts and necessities of our soldiers.

The good feeling created by these receptions was noticeable on all occasions. The men went to their homes, after long absence, in good heart, with animated spirits, and were thus greatly encouraged in the patriotic work in which they were engaged. They had not been forgotten; their Governor and the "brave at home," were not unmindful of their comfort or their interests; their families had been tenderly cared for in their absence, and everything conspired to make them contented and joyous. The result was that our veteran regiments were greatly strengthened by new recruits, who flocked to the old standards by hundreds, encouraged by the honors that were so freely and heartily showered upon those who had pioneered in the glorious duty of saving their Government from the calamity of overthrow and dissolution.

This brief notice would be incomplete without mentioning the very faithful and valuable services of the venerable Colonel JAMES BLAKE, who uniformly acted as Chief Marshal at all the receptions. To him, and likewise to the many ladies who lent the charm of their presence, and generously attended the soldiers at the reception dinners, however inclement the weather, the thanks of the State authorities, and of the people of the State are due.

ONE HUNDRED DAYS' TROOPS.

The spring of 1864 opened with the prospect of much desperate and bloody work before the armies of the East and South. It was urgently stated by Generals GRANT and SHERMAN that every able-bodied soldier was imperatively needed. The grand Atlanta and Richmond campaigns were about to be commenced, and such general measures taken as were believed would result in the overthrow of the rebellion. Indiana was relied upon, with well-grounded confidence, and expected to put into play all her energies to make the army crushingly powerful. The calls of February and March, requiring *over thirty-seven thousand* men had been filled in an almost incredible short time, and the troops were hur-

ried forward as rapidly as the means of the Government would admit. The twelve thousand re-enlisted veterans, who had been granted a furlough to their homes of thirty days, were promptly returned to their places at the front, and vigorous and successful efforts were made to fill the ranks of all the old organizations. General SHERMAN, at this period, took care to impress upon Governor MORTON the importance of having every man that could be raised, forwarded to his command with the least possible delay. On the 6th of April, he telegraphed:

"The season is advancing and no excuse can be entertained, such as waiting for more recruits. Three hundred men in time, are better than a thousand too late. Now is the time every soldier should be in his proper place—the front."

Again on the 23d, he telegraphed:

"The force of ten thousand I sent up Red River was intended to form a part of my force for the spring campaign, but BANKS can not spare them and I will be short that number. We can not mount half the cavalry already in the service. If the new cavalry regiments will not serve as infantry, I see no prospect of using them except as dismounted cavalry, which is the same thing. I tell you that it is impossible to arm and equip them this season, and even then we could not find horses where we are going. Why not let me use them to guard my roads and relieve other guard troops to that extent? They would be none the worse cavalry for a few months' service with muskets. I can put them in reserve where drill and instruction could go on quite as well as where they now are, and I can arm them as infantry. When horses and equipments come they can be mounted and equipped, and relieved as soon as furloughed regiments arrive, or as soon as A. J. SMITH's command comes out of Red River."

The Governor concurred fully with these views, and several of the new cavalry regiments were at once sent forward as infantry. This unexpected necessity was a great disappointment of course, but the men bore it cheerfully when assurance was given them that their horses and carbines would speedily follow. General SHERMAN was much pleased with the uncomplaining disposition of the troops, and on the 3d of May, sent this telegram to the Governor:

"I am well satisfied at the despatch given to the new cavalry regiments, and will do all in my power to make them an honor to your State. I wish you would use your personal influence to content them with the fact, that all cavalry regiments should undergo preliminary instruction in infantry practice, before being entrusted with horses. The immense waste of fine cavalry horses in the past two years is proof of this."

Yet, notwithstanding the gigantic efforts that were made, it had been for some time clearly apparent to Governor MORTON that

enough men to make a splendid army would be compelled to remain guarding railroads, depots of public stores, and fortifications in the rear of the advancing armies—and it was further evident that if these men, who were trained soldiers, could be relieved of guard duty and placed in the advance the chances of success would be greatly increased. How this great desideratum could be brought about was then an important and perhaps a vital question. The quotas having been filled, recruiting for the three years service lapsed into insignificance—it appeared almost impossible to increase the army to the standard required for the mighty operations contemplated in the plans for the campaign.

In this crisis Governors MORTON and BROUGH met at Indianapolis and devised a plan, which afterwards ripened into the “One hundred Days’ movement,” whereby it was hoped the troops then engaged as rear guards could be relieved and sent forward for the more important work of fighting the enemy. Accordingly, on the 11th of April, a telegram was sent to the Governors of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan, inviting them to meet the Governors of Ohio and Indiana at Indianapolis, in consultation on important public business, on the 22d. The meeting was held, Governors YATES of Illinois, STONE of Iowa, BROUGH of Ohio, LEWIS of Wisconsin and MORTON of Indiana being present. (Governor BLAIR of Michigan, could not attend but telegraphed his readiness to accede to any measures, which might be adopted for the benefit of the country.) After full discussion, the general features of the plan were agreed to and the Governors immediately proceeded to Washington, to urge its adoption by the President. In this they succeeded. The proposition was in the following form:

“To the President of the United States:

I. The Governors of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin offer to the President infantry troops for the approaching campaign, as follows:

Ohio.....	30,000.
Indiana.....	20,000.
Illinois.....	20,000.
Iowa.....	10,000.
Wisconsin.....	5,000.

II. The term of service to be one hundred days, reckoned from the date of muster into the service of the United States, unless sooner discharged.

III. The troops to be mustered into the United States service by regiments, when the regiments are filled up, according to regulations, to the minimum strength—the regiments to be organized according to the regulations of the War Depart-

ment. The whole number to be furnished within twenty days from the date of notice of the acceptance of this proposition.

IV. The troops to be clothed, armed, equipped, subsisted, transported, and paid as other United States infantry volunteers, and to serve in fortifications, or wherever their services may be required, within or without their respective States.

V. No bounty to be paid the troops, nor the service charged or credited to any draft.

VI. The draft for three years' service to go on in any State or district where the quota is not filled up; but if any officer or soldier in this special service should be drafted, he shall be credited for the service rendered.

JOHN BROUGH, Governor of Ohio.

O. P. MORTON, Governor of Indiana.

RICHARD YATES, Governor of Illinois.

WM. M. STONE, Governor of Iowa.

JAMES T. LEWIS, Governor of Wisconsin.

"The foregoing proposition of the Governors is accepted, and the Secretary of War is directed to carry it into execution.

A. LINCOLN."

"April 24, 1864."

As soon as the acceptance of the proposition had been decided, the fact was communicated to headquarters at Indianapolis, and preparations made for raising Indiana's quota as soon as possible.* That the quota was not raised requires a word of explanation. The attempt was made at the busiest time of the spring season, just after the heavy calls of February and March had been filled, which the people, who had been so largely drawn on before, confidently believed would be the last. No fears of a draft were entertained, and most of the arms-bearing laboring men of the State had entered into engagements with farmers for the season. The militia, what there was of it, was organized on the volunteer system for the protection of the border, with the express understanding that it was not to be called into service except for home defense. The militia law gave the Governor no power to compel service, or to send the troops beyond the limits of the State; this force, therefore, as a body, was not available, though many volunteers were obtained from it for the call. In Ohio the case was different, and her quota was entirely and immediately filled by simply transferring the required number from the National Guard to the United States' service. Indiana's quota could only be filled by volunteers, and with the most energetic efforts the authorities were able to make, only eight regiments, aggregating seven thousand four hundred and fifteen

*Appendix, Doc. No. 126.

men, could be raised. In Illinois the case was about the same, and for similar reasons her quota was not filled by nearly one-half. Iowa furnished over two thousand and Michigan nearly four thousand.

The Indiana hundred days men served their term in Tennessee and Alabama, and by relieving older and more experienced troops from the duty of guarding General SHERMAN's communications, supply depots, etc., greatly strengthened his army and assured its success in the arduous and stubbornly-contested struggle against Atlanta. The regiments were well officered, were composed of the best material, and by faithful service reflected credit upon themselves and the State. So highly did the Government value their services, the President issued to each man a certificate of thanks.

In concluding this account, I desire to notice a statement made by Mr. WHITELOW REID, in his history of "Ohio in the War." He claims that it was upon the "suggestion" of Governor BROUGH that the meeting of the Governors was held at Washington, and that the proposition which was accepted was "prepared under his direction,"* leaving the inference very clear that the One Hundred Days movement originated with the Governor. Such is not the fact. Governor BROUGH did a noble part in that matter, and it is but just to his honored memory that the highest meed of praise be awarded to him. But the idea was first "suggested" by Governor MORTON. It is known to the writer hereof, who was a member of Governor MORTON's military staff and on duty at the executive office at the time, that he conversed freely on the subject of furnishing short-term men to relieve the garrisons and guards in the rear of GRANT and SHERMAN, and indeed matured, substantially, the plan that was afterwards adopted, several weeks before Governor BROUGH came to Indianapolis when the matter was first talked of between them. In fact, Governor BROUGH's visit was on private business relating to railroad affairs, and he called upon Governor MORTON through courtesy and friendship, when the latter explained his plan. The subsequent meeting of the Governors grew out of the first interview. Doubtless all of them had thought about some such movement, but if there is any especial credit due for first suggesting it, Governor MORTON is clearly entitled to it.

* "Ohio in the War," vol. I, p. 209.

DRAFT OF 1862.

Under the President's instructions, the Secretary of War issued orders on the 4th of August, 1862, calling for three hundred thousand men to serve for nine months, and providing for a draft from the militia, if the quotas of the several loyal States were not filled by the 15th of August. At the time this call was made, the call of July 24, 1862, also for three hundred thousand men, was still pending. Indiana's quota, under each call, assigned on the basis of population, was twenty-one thousand two hundred and fifty men, making together forty-two thousand five hundred men. By the 20th of September both calls had been filled by volunteers, except six thousand and sixty, and this deficiency was further reduced before the draft was made (October 6th.) to three thousand and three men, which number was actually drafted. It is now known that even this small number of men was not due from the State: on the contrary, if the account of troops furnished had been accurately made up at the time, it would have clearly demonstrated that the State had more than filled all her quotas. But the enrollment of the militia, and an examination of the best available data of troops previously furnished, showed that of the nine hundred and sixty-nine townships in the State, three hundred and thirty-four were in arrears on their quotas, while the remaining six hundred and thirty-five were in *excess* of theirs, or at least *had filled them*. While the State was not indebted to the Government to the extent of *one man*, it will be seen that three hundred and thirty-four townships were behind on their quotas, as already stated, to the number of six thousand and sixty men. To equalize the burden of furnishing troops between all the townships, which only now became a burden because of the forced drain upon the arm-bearing population of the State, at a time when loyal and disloyal citizens alike had almost "despaired the Republic," it was decidedly proper to require the delinquent townships to make good their delinquencies, and thus place the whole State on an equal footing. This was done—partly by the pressure of the impending draft, which secured volunteers for more than one-half of the delinquency, and by the draft itself for the balance. Governor MORRIS, more than any other man, regretted the necessity of resorting to a draft, and, while he was thoroughly satisfied the State was *ahead* on her quota, and really was not justly liable to be conscripted for a single

soldier, yet it was apparent that, though many localities had furnished more than their proportion of volunteers, other localities had failed to furnish theirs. A *draft* was looked upon as a disgraceful thing, but the result of this one brought out the plain fact that to make the burden of furnishing troops bear equally upon all localities and communities, all deficiencies should be supplied, and the draft was the only means of doing it. This was equal, just, and right; though it was afterward ascertained that the State was eight thousand and eight men in *excess* of her quota, *on all calls*, at the time the draft was made—October 6, 1862. The true account, upon subsequent adjustment, was as follows: troops called for prior to August 1, 1862, *sixty-four thousand seven hundred and sixty-five*; troops furnished at date of the draft, *ninety-four thousand and twenty-three*; leaving to our credit a *surplus of twenty-nine thousand two hundred and fifty-eight men*, which was enough to fill the call of August 14th, and still leave to the credit of the State, applicable to future calls, *eight thousand and eight men*.

Prior to the issuing of the call of August 14th, recruiting was in a very languid state, and enlistments were made slowly and with great reluctance. Disloyal elements were actively at work throughout the State; desertions were encouraged by rebel sympathizers, and the slow progress made by our armies in the field, discouraged and disheartened the friends of the Union cause to a degree that even yet is painful to contemplate. The draft, therefore, became an imperative necessity, and, coupled with the extensive rebel raids of KIRBY SMITH and MORGAN, and the advance of BRAGG's whole army into Kentucky, which occurred while the calls of July and August were pending, a most wonderful change was wrought, and regiments and batteries were recruited with unexampled rapidity. The facts relating to recruiting during this important period have been so fully given in another part of this report, under the head of "KIRBY SMITH'S CAMPAIGN," it is not necessary to allude to them here. A brief statement of the manner in which the draft of 1862 was conducted, may, however, very properly be given, as it was a new and novel feature in our affairs, and deserves a place in the military annals of the State.

THE ENROLLMENT.

No enrollment of the militia had been made since 1832, when the militia force under the old act of February 10, 1831, appears to

have been *fifty-three thousand nine hundred and thirteen men*. Under the call of August 4, 1862, it became necessary to enroll in the militia every able-bodied white male citizen, resident within the State over the age of eighteen and under the age of forty-five years. A plan was prepared by the Secretary of War for this purpose, but in many particulars it was impracticable, as applied to this State, because its execution depended upon county officers, some of whom were opposed to any and every means adopted by the Government to fill its armies; Governor MORTON therefore modified the plan somewhat, which modification being approved by the War Department, the enrollment was made accordingly.

The plan contemplated :

1. The appointment of a Commissioner in each county, who was required to appoint a deputy in each township; the deputies to make the enrollment; the Commissioner to supervise the work.

2. Two lists were to be made in each township; one for those who were in the United States service, and the other for all other residents between the prescribed ages.

3. These lists were to be returned on completion, by a day to be fixed, to the Commissioner for the county, who should then appoint a time when he and his deputies would sit as a Board and hear and determine all excuses. Notice of this day was then to be given, and, when all exemptions were marked off, the lists would be ready for the draft. Upon completion of the lists, the Commissioners of the several counties were required to return them to the General Commissioner at Indianapolis, to enable him to determine the quota of men required from each township preparatory to ordering the draft.

The enrollment was made under many difficulties, and in many cases was unavoidably imperfect, but as its defects could not easily be remedied, it gave tolerable satisfaction. The total militia force of the State, (not including ninety-three thousand and forty-one (93,041) volunteers then in service,) was two hundred and nine thousand two hundred and sixteen, (209,216;) of this number thirty-six thousand and thirty-eight (36,038) were exempt from military duty from various causes, leaving one hundred and seventy-three thousand one hundred and seventy-eight (173,178) subject to service.

PASSES.

While the enrollment was progressing, it became necessary to establish some sort of regulations to prevent citizens liable to be drafted from leaving the State to avoid compulsory military service. A system was therefore devised, with General ASAHEL STONE at its head, by which passes were issued upon proper evidence being shown that the persons who desired to leave the State were on legitimate business and not fleeing from the draft. The commissioners of the several counties were furnished with the necessary blanks and instructions, and issued passes in all proper cases, free of expense. Without a pass of this kind, any citizen liable to draft could be detained by a Marshal until satisfactory evidence was produced that he was not a fugitive from the draft. This arrangement, in itself, amounted to but little, but the moral effect of it was to deter, or frighten citizens from cowardly attempting to avoid conscription by leaving the State.

THE DRAFT.

The mode of drafting was as follows: The drawing was supervised by the commissioner for the county. The names of all who were liable to draft in each township, respectively, were written on separate ballots, which were carefully folded and placed in a wheel or box, from which a person, blind-folded, drew a number of ballots equal to the quota due from the township being drawn. A notice was then served upon the drafted men, by the Marshal, requiring them to report at the county seat within five days, from which place transportation was furnished to the general rendezvous at Indianapolis.

Upon arrival at the rendezvous, such as wished to furnish substitutes were permitted to do so. The time for presenting substitutes was extended to October 31, 1862, and they were in all respects placed upon the same footing with drafted men. Many of them availed themselves of the privilege granted by the Governor, of volunteering in old regiments for three years, which afterwards caused some misunderstanding, as the principals in many cases claimed exemption on subsequent drafts for the full period of three years. But as they were only drafted for nine months, it was held that the enlistment of substitutes for a longer time was a matter

with which principals had nothing to do, and all such claims were rejected.

The draft took place on the sixth of October and passed off very quietly, considering the high state of political feeling which existed at the time; and the perfect fairness with which it was conducted was generally admitted, even by opponents of the war measures of the Government. There was but one disturbance reported, which took place in Blackford county, where a few lawless men destroyed the draft box and by threats and violence prevented the officers from proceeding with the draft on the day appointed; but the third day afterward it was concluded without further disturbance.

Of the three thousand and three (3,003) men drafted, 2,183 reported at the general rendezvous, of which number fourteen hundred and forty-one (1,441) volunteered in old three years regiments, or in companies for twelve months' service. Seven hundred and forty-two (742) men, were assigned, as drafted men, as follows: One company to the Fifty-seventh regiment of infantry, one company to the Eighty-third regiment of infantry, two companies to the First regiment of cavalry, and about thirty men to the Ninety-ninth regiment of infantry. The companies thus organized were permitted to select their own captains; the lieutenants were selected by the Governor from meritorious non-commissioned officers and privates already in the service. Of the balance of the drafted men, three hundred and ninety-six (396) were discharged for disability and other causes, and four hundred and twenty-four (424) failed to report and were classed as deserters.

COMMUTATION.

A provision in the Constitution of the State exempts persons, conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, from military duty, but requires that they shall pay an equivalent for such exemption. The enrollment of 1862 shows that there were three thousand one hundred and sixty-nine men of this class. Governor MORTON presented the question of commutation for these exempts to the Secretary of War, who decided that they should be relieved from the draft upon the payment of \$200 each. About twelve hundred and fifty "conscientious men" were drafted, and the General Commissioner proceeded to collect from them the commutation money, through his subordinates in the counties. Some twenty-odd thousand dollars was collected, when an appeal from the action of the

General Commissioner was taken. The matter was submitted to the Secretary of War, who, after full investigation, decided that under existing laws the payment of commutation could not be justly required, and thereupon the money was all refunded.

OFFICERS.

The draft was conducted by JESSE P. SIDDALL, Esq., of Richmond, as General Commissioner, assisted by Messrs. JEREMIAH M. WILSON, of Connersville, JOHN P. KIBBEY, of Centreville, and JOHN J. HAYDEN, of Indianapolis, who received the thanks of the Government for the faithful and able manner in which their important and laborious duties were performed. The rendezvous was established at "Camp Sullivan," Indianapolis, and was under command of Colonel JOHN B. WILLIAMS, Sixty-third Indiana Volunteers. In the adjustment of the accounts for the expenses of the draft, Judge HAYDEN acted as General Commissioner *vice* SIDDALL resigned. A full list of all the Commissioners, Surgeons and Marshals will be found in the appendix to this volume.*

CONTINUATION OF THE DRAFT SYSTEM

UNDER THE ENROLLMENT ACT OF CONGRESS, 1863-4-5

In the winter of 1862-3, the impossibility of keeping up our armies by volunteering was so apparent, that the necessity of some more thorough and vigorous system of recruitment was recognized by all loyal adherents of the Government. The attention of Congress being called to the subject early in the session of that winter, after careful and anxious deliberation, the act known as the "Enrollment Act" was passed on the 31 day of March, 1863. The objects of the Act were:

1. To enroll and hold liable to military duty, all citizens capable of bearing arms, not exempt therefrom by its provisions.
2. To call forth the national forces by draft when required.
3. To arrest and return deserters.

The great feature of the new law, however, was the establishment of an entire new system of raising recruits for the army. Hitherto the whole matter had been conducted by the States; now,

*Appendix Doc. No. 25.

however, it was taken directly in hand by the General Government. For this purpose a new Bureau was established under charge of the Provost Marshal General. To assist him, Provost Marshals were appointed in each Congressional District. For convenience there was also appointed, though not required by the law, an Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General for each State. To these officers and their subordinates, the whole business of enrolling, enlisting, and when quotas were not filled, drafting, men to fill the demands of the Government, and arresting deserters, was confided. The authorities of the States of course co-operated and assisted, but the whole machinery of raising men was placed under the immediate charge of the Provost Marshal General. Being thus simplified, and controlled by one Bureau, the great work of recruiting was much more equitably and promptly performed than under the purely volunteer system.

To facilitate the enrollment, the law established in each District a Board of Enrollment, composed of the District Provost Marshal as President, a Commissioner and a Surgeon, appointed by the President of the United States. This Board was directed to divide the District into sub-districts, and appoint every two years an enrolling officer for each sub-district. The enrolling officer was provided with blanks and instructions, and required immediately to proceed to enroll all persons subject to do military duty, noting their age, residence and occupation. These lists were then consolidated and a copy forwarded to the Provost Marshal General.

As soon as the new Bureau was fairly organized, steps were taken to carry out these provisions. The Boards of Enrollment were organized early in May, 1863, and the districts at once sub-divided for the purpose of enrollment; towns, townships, and wards being generally adopted as the most convenient sub-divisions. The enrolling officers were appointed, and sworn to perform their duties and carry out their special instructions, faithfully and impartially, great care being exercised to appoint none but competent and honest men. To find such men, willing to undertake the work, was a matter of some difficulty, but the list was completed, and the enrollment commenced in earnest about the 25th of May, 1863. This enrollment was to form a complete register of all the national forces not actually in the service; it contained the names of all men liable to draft, and furnished the basis for determining the proportion of troops to be supplied by each sub-district; it exhib-

ited the data for establishing, between the Government and each locality, an account of military service, in which all that was due was to be charged, and all that should be paid was to be credited. A correct enrollment was, therefore, of the utmost importance, not only in justice to those in service, but to those liable to perform military duty under the law, who remained at home. Every step was taken to insure accuracy in making up the enrollment lists; and, on the 17th day of November, 1863, a circular was issued by the Provost Marshal General, directing the Boards of Enrollment to revise and correct their work, to the end that any future call for troops might bear justly and equitably upon all localities alike. Attention to this subject was again called in a circular from the same officer, dated June 25, 1864, and again in a circular issued November 15, 1864. The people of this State were also recommended to lend every exertion to assist in perfecting the enrollment lists, by a circular issued by Brigadier General PITCHER, Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General, dated December 2, 1864, to which was appended a circular issued by the Adjutant General of Indiana, on the same date. The first lists were necessarily very defective, but from continual corrections made in pursuance of the recommendations of the Provost Marshal General and Adjutant General, it is believed that they at last became as nearly perfect as the system adopted would permit.

After the calls of 1862 were filled, as before detailed, no further call for troops was made until after the first enrollment (under the enrollment act of Congress) had been accomplished. The next call was for four regiments of six months men, in June, 1863, and these were furnished without delay, by volunteers.

Upon the completion of the enrollment under the "Enrollment Act," the President called for one-fifth of the number enrolled in the first class, in the States and Districts which were in arrears. This call, however, did not effect Indiana, as we had a surplus over all calls of eleven thousand and eleven men.

On the 17th of October, 1863, the President issued another call for three hundred thousand men, increased on the 1st of February, 1864, to five hundred thousand men, and further increased under call of March 14, 1864, to seven hundred thousand. Under these calls, the quota of Indiana was declared to be forty-five thousand five hundred and twenty-nine. To fill this demand, thirty-seven thousand and eleven men enlisted as volunteers, which, added to

the eleven thousand and eleven excess over former calls, left still a surplus in favor of the State of two thousand four hundred and ninety-three, without resorting to draft.

On the 23d of April, 1864, a call was made for one hundred days men, and, in accordance therewith, seven thousand four hundred and fifteen men were furnished by this State.

On the 18th of July, 1864, another call for five hundred thousand men was issued, under which the quota of Indiana was declared to be twenty-five thousand six hundred and sixty-two. This was filled as follows: Drafted men and substitutes, twelve thousand four hundred and seventy-six, of whom six hundred and twenty-three paid commutation; the balance were volunteers, naval recruits, and re-enlisted veterans, not previously credited. The draft under this call was made in the months of September and October, and passed off very quietly.

On the 19th of December, 1864, another call was made, being the last of the war, for three hundred thousand men. The quota of the State was twenty-two thousand five hundred and eighty-two, which was filled principally by volunteers—only two thousand four hundred and twenty-four men having been conscripted by the draft, which was made in March, 1865.

The quotas were assigned by districts by the Provost Marshal General, by the following simple proportion,—as the total enrollment of the United States is to its quota—(the number called for), so is the enrollment of the district to its quota. The district quotas were in the same manner apportioned among the sub-districts, by the District Provost Marshal.

The quotas thus obtained were then reduced by surplus over former calls and excesses in enrollment, and all credits allowed for enlistments previous to the draft. The remainder were drawn by the draft. The call of December 19, 1864, being for 300,000 men, after making deductions for all excesses, the method adopted for distributing quotas was different and somewhat peculiar. The total excess of all the States was added to the number called for, and the quotas determined from this sum, each district having its quota reduced by its own excess. The districts in arrears under former calls were thus required to make up the deficiency under this call, so that a perfect balance between the General Government was established.

Before the last call was filled however, the rebel armies were suddenly and completely overthrown, and recruiting was discontinued. It will be seen that Indiana filled all calls promptly, no deficiencies being left to be filled on subsequent calls, our excess after the calls had been filled varying from 2,000 to 30,000. No fact could more clearly exhibit the splendid patriotism and public spirit of our people, or the vigor and energy of our authorities, than the promptness with which each demand upon the State was met. There was no lagging, no hesitancy; though the quotas were often deemed excessive and unjust, they were always filled with *men*, actual bona-fide soldiers; the demands of the General Government were not cancelled by naval credits, men enlisted in rebellious States or other "dead-head" substitutions; and with but one exception, in no State was there so small a proportion who relieved themselves from service by the payment of a money commutation. These statements are not made in a boastful spirit, nor to reflect upon other States, but justice to our own people demands that their efforts in filling our armies, upon which more than any other cause the suppression of the rebellion depended, should be plainly set forth and clearly recognized.*

It is hardly necessary now to describe the minutia and intricacies of the conscription act and orders made under the same. It is sufficient to say that certain persons, as aliens, disabled citizens, officers of the Government, etc., were exempt from military service and not subject to draft; while all who might be drafted could relieve themselves from service by presenting an acceptable substitute, or the payment of commutation money amounting to \$300. No exemptions on account of conscientious scruples were allowed, it being presumed that such persons would relieve themselves by the payment of the \$300 commutation. Subsequently the enrollment act was so amended as to provide that members of religious denominations, who should, by oath or affirmation, declare that they were conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, and who were prohibited from doing so by the rules and articles of faith and practice of said religious denominations, should, when drafted into the military service, be considered non-combatants, and were to be assigned to duty in the hospitals, or to the care of freedmen, or should pay \$300 for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers.

* During the war the State got no credit for any of her short term troops—30, 60, 90 or 100 days men.

No person was entitled to the benefit of this section unless his declaration should be supported by evidence that his deportment had been consistent with such declaration.

Under the law *any* person after draft might still be relieved from service by furnishing a substitute or the payment of \$300 commutation. This provision was manifestly unjust; and although it furnished a large "draft and substitute fund," as it was called, with which the Provost Marshal's Bureau was enabled to maintain an extensive establishment and pay large bounties and premiums, the effect of the commutation clause of the law was bad, and it may well be doubted whether its benefits were not overshadowed by its evils. The crowning argument, at the time, among the people was, "a poor man who has not \$300 must go to the wars;" "a rich man, who can pay \$300, or who can hire a substitute, need not go." Much of the opposition and not a little of the acerbity and bitterness manifested against the war policy of the Government may doubtless be attributed to the unequal bearing upon the people of this commutation clause. The money thus obtained, it was intended to apply in the procurement of substitutes by the Government, and large bounties were at one offered for volunteers. It was soon demonstrated that the practical effect of this provision was to make an unfair distribution of the burdens of the war. But few substitutes were thus obtained; for, while each call for troops brought a large sum into the treasury, but few men were placed in the army. People who thought the draft was intended to procure men, while other means were provided for raising money, were greatly dissatisfied. Besides, many wealthy communities purchased entire exemption by paying the money value of their quotas in advance of the draft, and made no effort to procure men.

Governor MORTON, after witnessing the baneful effects of the "three hundred dollar" system, and the demoralization wrought by it in the minds of the people, everywhere, protested to the President and Secretary of War against it in the most earnest and emphatic manner. On the 6th of March, 1863, he wrote as follows:

"Public feeling has greatly improved in the West within the last six weeks, but I fear the improvement is likely to receive a disastrous check from the construction given to the 13th section of the Conscription Act, which permits a drafted man to relieve himself from the draft by the payment of \$300. By this construction every man who can beg or borrow \$300, can exempt himself from the draft, and it will

fall only upon those who are too poor to raise that sum. I can assure you that this feature in the Bill is creating much excitement and ill-feeling towards the Government among the poorer classes generally, without regard to party, and may, if it is not subdued, lead to a popular storm, under cover of which the execution of the Conscription Act may be greatly hindered, or even defeated, in some portions of the country.

"Under this construction, I am satisfied that the draft will not put into the ranks any person who is not working with the Union party; already movements are on foot in the secret societies of Indiana, and among the leaders of the disloyalists, to raise money to purchase the exemption of every anti-war man who may be drafted, who can not raise the money himself; and already the boast is made that the Government shall not have one more of their men for the prosecution of this war.

"The matter seems to me of so much importance that I have procured Colonel Rose, the Marshal of the State, who is the bearer of this letter, to visit you, and who can more fully inform you of the views and apprehensions entertained here. From a careful reading of the section, I am of the opinion that a construction can be given to it, without violence, by which it is left discretionary with the Secretary of War to determine whether he will accept of any sum in discharge of the drafted man, and that he may legitimately determine that he will not.

"In my judgment, it is of the first importance that this construction, if possible, be immediately given to the act, and published to the world, before a current of feeling shall have set in against the Government. In Indiana, substitutes can not be procured for \$300 in any number, if at all, *and the rule should be that every drafted man should be required to serve unless he shall actually produce his substitute.*

"I pray you to give this subject your immediate consideration."

But the commutation system was retained for the time being, notwithstanding the repeated declarations of General Fry himself, at the head of the Provost Marshal's Bureau, that the measure was impolitic and detrimental to the best interests of the service.

On the first of February, 1864, the Governor—who had frequently appealed in person to the authorities at Washington for a repeal or suspension of the \$300 clause of the enrollment act—addressed the following characteristic letter to the Provost Marshal General:

STATE OF INDIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Indianapolis, February 1, 1864.

COL. JAMES B. FRY,

Provost Marshal General, Washington City:

DEAR SIR: The call of the President for 200,000 additional troops, appeared in the papers this morning, and meets with my hearty approbation.

I have dispatched Adjutant General NOBLE, the bearer of this letter, to Washington, to settle some questions affecting the quota of Indiana under the last call.

I deem it not improper at this time to call the attention of the Government to a subject which is already receiving much discussion in the Western States, (I speak more particularly for Indiana), and which may soon attain a magnitude affecting

the popularity of the Administration and the strength of the Government. It is generally thought in the West that the great States of New York and Pennsylvania, comprising more than one-third of the population of all the loyal States, are largely delinquent under the last two calls, to which may perhaps be added one or two other Eastern States, and the feeling is becoming quite strong that before any attempt is made by the Government to draft in States that have regularly furnished their quotas, the Government should first collect from those great States their large and long due arrears of troops. The burdens of the war should be made to fall as nearly as possible equally upon all the States; while this is done the people will bear them cheerfully, but if it shall become apparent that some States are avoiding their share of the burdens, which are thus made to fall more heavily upon others, thereby increasing those to be borne by the others, it will occasion great dissatisfaction, and must result disastrously to the Government.

I have said to my New England friends that it was short-sighted policy for the Eastern States to insist upon a Conscript Law, under which the old and wealthy communities can buy out their conscripts, and under which anti-war communities everywhere can furnish money to exempt the members of their party who may be drafted.

Indiana, and other Western States, are suffering a vast drain upon their population, but they will submit to it patriotically and promptly, if all fare alike. But if some States greatly fail to furnish their men and *buy out* under the draft, or piece out their quotas by colored recruits picked up in rebel States, or elsewhere beyond their own limits, it must occasion great dissatisfaction. In less than a week from this time the anti-war press will howl into the ears of our people that Indiana is threatened with a draft on the 10th of March if she fails to furnish her quota under the new call, while it is believed Pennsylvania and New York are delinquent between one and two hundred thousand, and have been for many months. It is stated, upon the authority of Washington correspondents, that they are yet behind upon the call of 1862, for which the ineffectual draft was made last summer, and the conviction will be fastened upon the public mind, that if those States had done their duty, some of the Western States would be relieved from all responsibility under the last call. There may be too much truth in all this to make it easily answered. The people of Indiana will not be content if their actual and furnished quotas are to be counted against the nominal and unfurnished quotas of other States, and as it is a question of actual flesh and blood, they will not be content that the superior *capital* of the older States can be made to count under the Conscript Law against their *soldiers* which they send to the field.

What I have to say on this subject, I say to the Government, and not to the public. I have labored, and shall labor, to keep down all discontents, and I intend, to the extent of my power, that Indiana shall furnish her quota irrespective of what other States may do.

I know your opinion of the Conscript Law, and that the retention of the commutation clause is against your convictions of justice and sound policy. You understand this subject much better than I do; but you will be able to pardon the suggestions of one who has labored diligently in his sphere, and has but one great purpose, which is, the support of the Government and the Suppression of the Rebellion.

I have not kept pace very accurately with Congressional proceedings, but my impression is that the commutation clause will be retained in some form which will substantially defeat the procurement of new troops within the time when they will be most needed by the Government, and could be most useful for the speedy termination of the war.

I dislike to trouble the Secretary of War in the midst of his great labors with my crude suggestions, but if he has time to hear you read this communication I shall be gratified.

I am, very respectfully and sincerely, yours,

O. P. MORTON, Governor of Indiana.

So greatly and justly was commutation complained of, it was repealed, except as to conscientious exempts, by Congress on the 4th of July 1864, up to which time no draft under the Conscription Act had taken place in Indiana. The privilege of release upon payment of commutation was continued, until the close of the war, to the class of men known as conscientious exempts. There were however, during the whole war, but 785 persons of this class who paid commutation from this State. This subject led to many peculiar difficulties, which as they did not affect this State are passed over. Before the draft was applied to Indiana, the principle was clearly recognized that a call for men meant SOLDIERS and not *commutation money*, nor an adjustment of quotas, and the number of men called for from Indiana was always promptly supplied. Of the two hundred and eight thousand three hundred and sixty-seven men furnished for United States' service, only seventeen thousand nine hundred and three were drafted, and of these over three thousand were drafted in 1862, when the State had actually a surplus to her credit, but did not get the benefit of it for reasons explained elsewhere in this Report.

The drafted men of 1864 were assigned to veteran regiments, from 100 to 500 going to each. They performed good service, (with the exception of a few hundred bounty-jumpers,) many of them being with General SHERMAN in his great campaign through Georgia and the Carolinas, and others materially assisting General THOMAS in the operations which resulted in the destruction of the rebel army under Hood, in Middle Tennessee. The same remark also applies to the men raised under the last call, with the exception of some six hundred drafted men, who were discharged at Indianapolis, after the surrender of Lee—their services not being needed. Besides the great service thus rendered, the depleted ranks of the heroic regiments which had been thinned by the campaigns of more

than three years were filled and many officers, who were denied muster in the grades to which they had been promoted—because of the havoc made in their commands by bullets and disease, whereby they were reduced below the minimum strength—now received their hard-earned and well-deserved advancement.

During the pendency of the drafts recruiting was greatly stimulated. The dread of the draft induced citizens to exert themselves in raising local bounties, the temptation of which was too strong to be resisted, and doubtless many hundreds from pecuniary considerations alone were secured for the army; while others dreaded the draft, owing to the supposed reflection upon the patriotism of any one in not rendering service to the country, until forced into the ranks by the Provost Marshal's inexorable "wheel"; and this dread forced into the army many times the number drawn by the draft itself.

Immediately upon the taking effect of the act, in March 1863, "for enrolling and calling out the National Forces," Colonel JAMES B. FRY, Assistant Adjutant General of the Army, was detailed as Provost Marshal General of the United States, and a separate Bureau was established under his charge through which all business under the act was transacted. Colonel FRY, from long experience and by education, was admirably qualified for the important and multifarious duties of Provost Marshal General. The position was surrounded with many difficulties, growing out of the haste and confusion which had previously attended the recruitment of troops, and the complications that arose in settling former credits and adjusting future quotas in the several States. The intercourse between the Governor and Military Authorities of Indiana and Col. Fry, who was afterwards promoted to the rank of Brigadier General, was extensive and intricate, and, it is but justice to say, he always manifested a disposition to conscientiously and justly facilitate the efforts made by the State Authorities to raise troops in Indiana to the full extent of his power. A more faithful or capable officer could hardly have been called to the performance of this responsible trust.

In organizing the Provost Marshal's Bureau, it was found to be indispensable to have an officer in each State to superintend the operations of the District Provost Marshals and other subordinates of the Bureau, and conduct the intercourse necessary with the State authorities. The law created no such office, but the public demands

warranted its establishment in each loyal State. The exigencies of the service limited, as a general rule, the selection of officers to fill these important positions to those incapable of active duty; but notwithstanding this, excellent men for the purpose were secured from the regular and volunteer forces. They were assigned to their posts in April, 1863, under special instructions from the Provost Marshal General, and were designated as acting Assistant Provost Marshals General and Superintendents of the Volunteer Recruiting Service. They established their offices and organized them for business upon the same general plan as that of the Provost Marshal General, but on a scale modified to suit their more limited duties.*

Colonel CONRAD BAKER, First Indiana Cavalry Volunteers, was assigned to duty under the above arrangement, upon the recommendation of Governor MORTON, by orders dated April 29, 1863, and immediately established his headquarters at Indianapolis and entered actively upon the work committed to him. His fine ability as a lawyer, superior qualifications as a thorough and methodical business man, with his incorruptible integrity and the experience of eighteen months' active service in the field, made his appointment eminently fit and proper, and entirely acceptable to the people of the State. He coöperated most cordially with the State authorities, and, although no draft was ordered while he was in office, so completely had all the preparations been made, little difficulty was afterwards experienced in carrying out the objects of the conscription law.

Colonel BAKER having been nominated for Lieutenant Governor, and his term of service in the army having expired, he was honorably mustered out on the 17th of August, 1864. He was succeeded by Colonel JAMES G. JONES, Forty-second Indiana Infantry Volunteers, formerly Attorney General of the State, a gentleman of the highest professional and social standing, a faithful and industrious officer, and for some time previously assistant to Colonel BAKER, as Superintendent of the Recruiting Service. Under his supervision the first draft was made under the enrollment act. His term as Colonel of Volunteers expired on the 10th of October, 1864, and he was honorably discharged from the service at that date.

THOMAS G. PITCHER, a native of Indiana, Major of the Sixteenth United States Regular Infantry and Brigadier General of Volunteers, succeeded Colonel JONES. He had been severely wounded

* Provost Marshal General's Report.

in battle and was incapacitated for active service in the field; but his long experience in the regular army and thorough knowledge of the needs of the service, with the experience he had previously gained as Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General for the State of Vermont, qualified him in an eminent degree for the duties which devolved upon him in Indiana. His first step was to cause the enrollment lists to be carefully corrected and revised, and when the call of December 19th, 1864, appeared he was at once ready to proceed with it, and so actively did he coöperate with the Governor and State military authorities in filling the quota of 22,582, only 2,082 men were required to be drafted to fill the call. General PITCHER remained on duty at Indianapolis, after the business of the Provost Marshal's Bureau had been closed, acting as Chief Mustering Officer and Military Commander of the District of Indiana, from the 25th of September, 1865, to the 17th of August, 1866, when he was relieved and promoted to the Colonelcy of the Forty-fourth Regiment V. R. C., U. S. Infantry. Subsequently he was assigned to duty as Superintendent of the West Point Military Academy, which position he still retains.

RECRUITS FOR THE UNEXPIRED TERM.

From the commencement of the rebellion it was the policy of the Government, in which the authorities of this State heartily concurred, to encourage recruiting to fill the depleted ranks of *old* regiments in the field, rather than the formation of *new* organizations. The increased efficiency of the army, and greater economy in its management, were among the obvious advantages of such a course. In the summer of 1862 this plan was generally advised and persistently impressed upon the public mind. Letters from the War Department, from General McCLELLAN, and other commanding officers, repeatedly and strongly urged that justice to those regiments which had already achieved a noble fame, as well as justice to the cause, demanded that they should be recruited to their maximum. These high authorities supported their appeal in behalf of old organizations by representing that the comfort and safety of the new recruits, their progress and facility in learning their duties.

and the steadiness, ease, and success with which they performed the many difficult tasks of the campaign, were all promoted by association, side by side, in the same ranks, with veteran and experienced soldiers.

But however important it might be to fill up existing organizations, it was a work much more difficult of accomplishment than the formation of new ones. Neither commissions nor warrants could be held out as inducements, the offices being already filled, and the chances of promotion for raw recruits among veteran soldiers were, therefore, slight indeed. The fear of ridicule, and an apprehension that the hardest service would be assigned to commands longest in service, had much influence in determining recruits to prefer new regiments, where they could, in all respects, be the equals of their comrades, and share with them in the hope of promotion.

Recruiting parties had been detailed from most of the old organizations, and were zealously engaged in all parts of the State in filling the ranks of their companies. The general prejudice against enlisting in old regiments proved a great obstacle to the success of their labors. This difficulty was, however, finally obviated to some extent, and a fair proportion of recruits diverted to the desired channel, by the understanding that all such would be mustered out with the regiments in which they should enlist, and not be held for three years from the date of enlistment, as would be the case if they joined the organizations then forming.

This impression, though unauthorized by orders from the War Department, unquestionably emanated from the chief mustering officer and his assistants. It was shared by the recruiting officers and by the State authorities. The Adjutant General of the State, in General Orders No. 96, dated October 7th, 1862, stated that drafted men would be permitted to volunteer in any of the old regiments in the field to serve during their "unexpired term," and that "substitutes for drafted men (of 1862) would be permitted to volunteer in the same manner." The same understanding was had in Iowa, Pennsylvania, and doubtless all other loyal States. The plan of veteranizing had not then been adopted, and there was nothing unreasonable in the supposition that upon a dissolution of an organization, at the expiration of its term of service, all the men composing it would be simultaneously relieved from duty. The fact that recruits were not accepted for the general service,

but for particular regiments or batteries, doubtless strengthened the impression. Large numbers of recruits entered the service with this understanding, and though the muster rolls which they signed, bound them to serve for "three years unless sooner discharged," yet this was explained by the mustering officers as "a mere technical formality," which would not, in any event, be held to invalidate the verbal agreement.

When, upon the expiration of the term of service of their respective regiments, the original members were mustered out, these recruits demanded their discharge. They had fulfilled their contract with the Government, as they understood it, and had a right to expect that the conditions of that contract, as explained by the officers representing the Government at the time of their enlistment and muster-in, should be observed in good faith. Mustering officers refused compliance with this demand, citing their muster-in rolls as the only admissible evidence in such cases. The men thus retained in the service, in violation of the clearly understood terms on their part of the compact, and by virtue of what the Government officers had assured them was, "a mere technical formality," appealed to the State authorities to interfere in their behalf. Such appeals were frequent and from various departments of the army, this class of recruits having been enlisted in numerous commands. They made no complaint of the severity of the service and expressed no disinclination to its duties, but protested against the manner in which they were held, as a violation alike of the principles of common justice and their rights as men.

With a full knowledge of the circumstances, the authorities could not but feel the force of such a protest. Governor MORTON presented the matter to the Secretary of War, and asked that an order might be issued for the discharge of all Indiana soldiers thus retained in the field. The Secretary declined to take any action in the premises on the ground that their muster rolls bound them to serve for three years, and left him no discretion to interfere in their behalf. Further applications to the War Department proved equally unsuccessful, eliciting only a disclaimer of any responsibility for the alleged misunderstanding, and assurance that the interests of the service would not admit of their being discharged prior to the expiration of their terms of service as shown by their muster rolls.

The Governor subsequently addressed a memorial* to Congress on this subject clearly setting forth all the facts, and earnestly requesting that body to grant the relief which the War Department had felt compelled to refuse, and stating that in his opinion, such action was alike "demanded by justice, good faith and sound policy." This memorial failed to secure the required action. The subject was, at various times, under discussion in Congress. It was represented that thousands of troops from a number of States were in the same condition, and that whatever relief was extended to any one of them must be extended to all. So large a portion of our effective force could not be spared without serious detriment to the interests of the service, and notwithstanding the persistent efforts of the State authorities, the men in question were retained until the expirations of their terms, or until their services were no longer required.

RECRUITING IN SOUTHERN STATES.

The Governors of States, under an act of Congress, approved July 1th, 1864, were authorized to send recruiting agents into any of the States declared to be in rebellion, except Arkansas, Tennessee and Louisiana, to recruit volunteers who were entitled to be credited upon State quotas, as other volunteers were credited.

Indiana derived no benefit whatever from this provision. Governor MORRIS was of opinion that the competition which would spring up between the agents of the Northern States, substitute brokers, bounty agents and quota-fillers, would practically render the law a nuisance, rather than a public benefit, and at the same time he believed that the army would be much more efficient if each State would fill its quota with actual and bona-fide citizens, who owed service to their country and were interested in its honor and preservation. General SHERMAN took the same view of the matter and would not allow any enlistments in his department: nor would he furnish transportation to agents or recruits, or in any way lend his assent to the scheme. In other departments of the army, however—wherever agents could receive countenance and find protection—many of

*Appendix Doc. No. 127.

the States (not including Indiana) made vigorous efforts to enlist men, white and colored, for their quotas and offered large bounties, ranging from \$100 to \$1,000 per man. The most disgraceful means were resorted to by substitute brokers to obtain these credits, and some of the State agents in their zeal to relieve their citizens from the rigor of the draft, are reported to have acted in a manner highly discreditable. The effect of this competition and strife was seriously felt in the army and was altogether detrimental to the best interests of the service. Many of the military commanders in the field saw this, and believed that the legislation that authorized this mode of recruiting was impolitic and unwise; and they gave it that favor only which the law obliged them to. The old veterans, who had gone into the war at the outbreak, without bounties, even felt less sympathy with the movement than did the military commanders; for they were not blind to the fact that it was not patriotism alone that prompted these extraordinary efforts and liberal offers of money; on the contrary, they felt that a most unjust discrimination was made between old and new recruits—the first class being the real heroes of the war, and the latter drawn in almost at the last hour by the talismanic power of money. They felt, too, that if States did not fill their quotas by volunteering, the draft should be promptly resorted to and vigorously enforced. Doubtless many, who received large bounties, entered the service from entirely patriotic motives, but the fact still remains the same, that the old soldiers, from their stand-point, failed to see or appreciate any patriotism in recruits who joined the army at so late a day and were so lavishly paid for it.

Without calling into question the patriotic efforts and motives of the authorities or people of any other State, it is a gratification to be able to say that Indiana relied solely and only upon her own citizens to fill all her quotas, and that through the influence and energy of Governor MORRIS, she more than fulfilled all her obligations to the Government.

GOVERNMENT BOUNTIES.

RATES OF BOUNTIES.

The bounties paid by the United States during the war* commenced with the act of Congress approved July 22d, 1861, which authorized the payment of one hundred dollars to volunteers enlisting for three years.

No other bounty was offered until June 25th, 1863, at which date General Orders No. 191, from the Adjutant General's office, War Department, authorized the payment of four hundred dollars in installments to all veterans reënlisting for three years or the war. General Orders No. 305, of September 11th, and No. 324, of September 28th, 1863, continued the payment of this bounty of four hundred dollars until April 1st, 1864.

On the 24th of October, 1863, a circular letter from the office of the Provost Marshal General, authorized the payment of a bounty of three hundred dollars to new recruits enlisting in old organizations, to be paid in installments in accordance with conditions named in the circular. This bounty was continued until April 1st, 1864.

By an order from the Adjutant General's office, War Department, dated December 24th, 1863, the payment of three hundred dollars bounty to new recruits enlisting in any three years organization in service or in process of formation, was authorized, which bounty continued to be paid until April 1st, 1864.

Between March 31st, 1864, and July 19th, of the same year, the only bounty paid by Government was the one hundred dollars authorized by the act of July 22d, 1861.

On the 19th of July, 1864, the Provost Marshal General issued Circular No. 27, which authorized the payment of bounty as follows, based upon the act approved July 4th, 1864:

To recruits enlisting for one year	\$100
To recruits enlisting for two years	200
To recruits enlisting for three years	300

General Order No. 287, of November 28th, 1864, authorized the payment of a special bounty of three hundred dollars from the draft and substitute fund, to men enlisting in the First Army Corps, in addition to the bounty authorized by Circular No. 27 of July 19th,

1864, from the Provost Marshal General's office, with this exception—the bounty authorized by Circular No. 27, of July 19th, 1864, was the only bounty paid by the United States from the date of that circular to the end of the war.

The one hundred dollars bounty was paid to drafted men or their substitutes, until the passage of the act approved July 4th, 1864, rescinded all authority for the payment of such bounty.

On the 15th of June, 1865, General Orders No. 115 from the Adjutant General's office, War Department, discontinued the payment of bounty to recruits for the military service of the United States, from and after July 1st, 1865.

It will be seen by the foregoing that new recruits, enlisted prior to October 24th, 1863, for three years, received but one hundred dollars, while those enlisted for the same period subsequent to that date received three hundred dollars. This great disparity, though necessitated by the exigencies and demands of the service, was regarded as an act of injustice, justifiable only as a temporary expedient to be rectified by Congress at the earliest practicable day.

Immediately upon the close of the war, efforts were made in all parts of the country to secure the passage of an act for the equalization of bounties. At the special session of the Legislature, in 1865, a joint resolution* was adopted instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to do all in their power to secure the passage of such a law.

The act of Congress approved July 28th, 1866, though leaving much to be desired, was an effort in the right direction. By this act all who enlisted after the 19th day of April, 1861, and have received or are entitled to receive, a bounty of one hundred dollars, and no more, are entitled, if discharged by reason of the expiration of their term of enlistment, or on account of wounds received in the line of duty, to one hundred dollars additional bounty. If they have been discharged for other causes they are entitled to an additional bounty of fifty dollars only, provided they served not less than two of their three years' enlistment.

Men who enlisted after the 19th day of April, 1861, for two years, and have received or are entitled to receive, a bounty of one hundred dollars and no more, if discharged by reason of the causes above named, are entitled to fifty dollars additional bounty.

*See Appendix, Doc. No. 68.

BOUNTY TO COLORED TROOPS.

A letter from the War Department to Major General B. F. BUTLER, dated November 29th, 1863, and a similar letter to Major General Q. A. GILMORE, under date of December 22d, 1863, authorized the payment of a bounty not exceeding ten dollars per man for colored troops.

By an act of Congress approved June 15th, 1864, and supplemental acts approved June 15th, 1866, and July 26th, 1866, respectively, persons of color who have been enlisted and mustered into the military service of the United States, have received or are entitled to receive, bounty as follows:

Those enlisted prior to October 24th, 1863.....	\$100
Those enlisted into new regiments between October 24th and Dec. 24th, 1863..	100
Those enlisted from Oct. 25th, 1863, to March 31st, 1864, into old regiments..	300
Those enlisted from Dec. 25th, 1863, to March 31st, 1864, into new regiments...	300
Those enlisted from April 1st, 1864, to June 14th, 1864.....	100

All colored soldiers who enlisted under the call of October 17th, 1863, and who were enrolled and liable to draft in the State where they enlisted, were granted bounty as follows:

Those enlisted into colored regiments between October 17th, 1863, and October 24th, 1863.....	\$100
Those enlisted into old colored regiments between October 24th, 1863, and April 1st, 1864.....	300
Those enlisted into new colored regiments between December 24th, 1863, and April 1st, 1864.....	300

All colored soldiers who enlisted after July 18th, 1864, for one, two or three years, were allowed a bounty of one hundred, two hundred or three hundred dollars, respectively, whether free men or slaves.

All enlisted between July 4th and July 18th, 1864, have received or are entitled to receive, one hundred dollars bounty.

The act of Congress approved July 28th, 1866, granting additional bounty to certain classes of volunteers, makes no discrimination as to color.

LOCAL BOUNTIES.

But little difficulty was experienced during the first two years of the war in promptly filling all calls made upon this State for troops.

Local bounties were not then required to stimulate volunteering, and although in some localities such bounties were paid, the main purpose was to benefit the families of volunteers. This liberality was regarded as a "duty offering" from those who remained at home, to their neighbors who sacrificed peaceful pursuits and pecuniary interests in obedience to the call of their country, rather than as a necessary means of filling up the army.

At the beginning of the year 1863 the State had furnished volunteers largely in excess of her quotas under all calls, but the continuous drain upon her industrial resources soon began to be perceptibly felt, and from the calls of that year the pressure upon the people in many districts having large quotas to fill became so great as to demand that the local authorities should device some means of relief. Many of the treasuries of counties, cities and towns were empty, or had funds sufficient only for ordinary expenditures and the means of paying bounties could therefore only be obtained by loans. The necessity of procuring money for this purpose was most imperative from the fact that no provision of law required volunteers to be credited to the townships and counties in which they held their legal residence. Each could credit himself in accordance with his interest or preference, and would naturally prefer the township paying the highest bounty, so that a locality offering no pecuniary inducement would be likely to be stripped of its able bodied men without making any progress in the work of filling its quota and thus become every day less prepared for future calls. To overcome these difficulties the local authorities issued bonds, which were either sold in large sums, or paid out as cash to volunteers. In this way districts were enabled to fill their quotas and to avert the dreaded conscription.

The validity of these bonds was doubted by many and the belief very generally prevailed that there was no legal authority for their issue. Bankers and brokers regarded them with suspicion and if prevailed upon to cash them at all, did so at a heavy discount. Every one felt or feared that the courts, if the matter were brought before them would render a decision averse to their validity. But as the issue of the bonds was clearly a duty and necessity, the people of the various localities interested relied upon the Legislature to pass an act legalizing the action of the local authorities, making the bonds binding according to their terms and effect. They were therefore issued and disposed of to a large amount, and upon the

meeting of the Legislature in regular session in January 1865, the subject was brought before it and an act* passed legalizing all such bonds and providing for the levy and assessment of taxes for their redemption. The act also prohibited the payment of local bounty under any call that might subsequently be made.

Shortly after the passage of this act citizens in various parts of the State instituted legal proceedings to test the question of its constitutionality. Several decisions of circuit courts affirmed the validity of the law, and the subject finally received a *quietus* in a decision of the Supreme Court at the November term of 1865, which declared that the act is not in conflict with the law or authority of the United States and is valid.

The aggregate amount expended for local bounties in this State during the war reached the enormous sum of \$15,492,876.04, varying in the several counties from \$2,719.63 the smallest paid by Starke, to \$1,377,199.14, the largest paid by Marion County.†

The experience of the country during the late war has elicited much discussion as to the comparative advantages of the different means resorted to for raising troops and many of the best authorities have expressed opinions condemnatory of any plan of recruitment based upon the local bounty system. The exorbitant bounty paid *in advance* by local authorities proved a fruitful source of evil in the inducement thus offered for desertion or "bounty jumping." The Government bounty on the contrary being paid in installments, at the expiration of specified periods from the date of enlistment, had a tendency not only to obtain recruits, but to keep them in the service. Local bounty being paid on enlistment, served to *fill quotas* much more effectually than it filled the depleted ranks of our armies. Local authorities seemed to be aiming at the accomplishment of but one object—to avoid the draft. They soon learned that a given sum thus paid in advance would fill their quotas much more rapidly than a larger amount to be paid in installments, conditioned upon the length of time the recruit should continue in the service. They did not make it their business to enquire into the probable results of such a course, nor stop to consider that they were, virtually, offering a premium for desertion. The people, with whose money they were operating, relied upon them to relieve their districts from the draft. If they could secure the recruits, and have them accepted

*Appendix Doc. No. 13.

†Appendix Doc. No. 8.

and credited on their quotas, their interest ceased. It was not their business to keep their recruits in the service. That duty devolved on the Government.

The local bounty system was no sooner fairly inaugurated than an active competition commenced between different localities. The offer of large bounties in some districts induced the enrolled men of other districts, which were unable to offer corresponding inducements, to enlist on the quotas of their more wealthy competitors, who would thus escape the draft, while districts that had, in this manner, been stripped of their able bodied men, to such an extent perhaps that not more than enough were left to take care of the farms and carry on the most necessary business, would be obliged to submit to the still further exhaustion of the draft. The peculiar hardship and injustice resulting from such competition will be apparent when it is remembered that quotas were based on enrollment. If one township secured to its credit the enrolled men of another township, the latter was deprived of the means of filling its quota, while the Government was defrauded of the men called for from the former to the extent that it had drawn upon the legitimate resources of other districts.

The people of the localities where the largest bounties were paid regarded their munificent expenditure of money as a highly commendable exhibition of patriotism. Some of its practical effects were, however, directly the reverse of what a patriot would have desired. It relieved many of their own men from the performance of their just share of military duty, and created deficits in the quotas of less fortunate localities.

Inequality in bounties was another evil growing out of the system, and was productive of much discontent and ill-feeling among the troops in the field. The amount of money required to procure a given number of recruits increased with each succeeding call until, in some sections of the State, the local authorities paid a local bounty of five hundred dollars per man.* And this was low compared with rates prevailing in the middle and eastern States, in some of which one thousand dollars was not considered exorbitant. The great disparity of benefits received was often strikingly illustrated by different portions of the same command. Men who enlisted at the first call, influenced only by patriotic impulses, and with no expectation of bounty, were serving side by side with

*The rate in 1863 ranged from \$10 to \$100; in 1864 and 1865 from \$100 to \$500.

those who had joined them late in the war, enriched by their tardiness in responding to the call of a common duty. There was some excuse for murmuring when the veterans saw these men coming to the field at the eleventh hour, and reflected that these late recruits had enjoyed years of unprecedented opportunities for the successful prosecution of business, from which they had only been tempted at last, when the war was apparently over, by the influence of money. Veterans felt little inclination to fraternize with their new associates, and were often disposed to indulge in bitter reflections and sarcastic comments.

The impression prevalent throughout the North, as each successive call for troops was issued, that *that* call would be the last, tended greatly to increase the lavish expenditure of money in the shape of local bounties. Thus, in 1864, when the President issued his call of July 18th for five hundred thousand men, few, if any, supposed there would be occasion for another levy. "Let us promptly fill our quotas at whatever cost," was the general sentiment, "for our armies re-enforced by five hundred thousand men, will be able to give the finishing blow to the rebellion." Enormous amounts were raised and the most energetic means employed to secure recruits. But the terms of the call provided for the reduction of the number of men specified by giving *credits* to States for men previously furnished in excess of quotas, and for all men, not previously credited, who had enlisted in the naval service between April 19, 1861, and February 24th, 1864, and when the requirements of the call had been literally complied with, it was found to have produced but 240,000 men. A deficiency of 40,000 men was occasioned by the operations of the enemy in certain States, rendering it impracticable for them to furnish their full quotas. But the main portion of this astounding deficiency, amounting to 220,000 men, was occasioned by *credits* secured for naval recruits, re-enlisted veterans and men previously furnished in excess of quotas.* While it is true that in most districts the people were honestly endeavoring to re-enforce the army, and that the grand success which was attained was mainly due to the efforts of the State officials, zealous citizens and efficient committees, it is equally certain that many were engaged in "filling quotas" without any scruples as to the means employed. Brokers drove a thriving business in the procurement and sale of "credits," which were as valuable to town-

*Appendix D, No. 4. Call of December 19th, 1864.

ships, whose only object was to fill their quotas, as an equal number of *bona fide* enlistments. It is believed that most of the credits obtained in this State, for men not actually furnished at the time the credits were made, were obtained by legitimate means in accordance with existing laws and orders, and for men who had entered the service as re-enlisted veterans or naval recruits.

This vast discrepancy between the credits secured by the States and the men obtained by the Government necessitated the issue of a supplementary call for three hundred thousand men, on the 19th of December, 1864. Under this call the most extravagant rates of bounty prevailed. The desire to escape the draft was so great that in many localities all other considerations were forgotten. The necessity for able-bodied men to reënforce the army was overlooked by the masses, and every device was employed to get men enlisted and credited, many of whom were entirely unfit for the service, and who, if accepted, had to be discharged without performing any duty, thus entailing enormous local taxation and a heavy expense upon the Government without contributing to the strength of the army.

But however great the objections to the local bounty system, however numerous the avenues it opened to the practice of frauds, it was unquestionably the only means of stimulating recruiting and the only possible way of avoiding a draft, which in communities most firm in their support of the Government was regarded as a reproach upon their patriotism; and although many of our leading military men, those whose positions are calculated to give great weight to their expressed opinions, prefer conscription to any other means of raising armies, it is certain that their views will never become the established opinion of the people at large. If the country should again become involved in war, the same prejudice against involuntary service would be found to exist, and the different States would prefer to raise their quotas of troops by volunteering, keeping conscription in reserve as a last resort.

The opinion of our best men from experience and observation is that to avoid the ruinous effects of competition between different localities, the bounty should be uniform throughout the State, and should, therefore, be regulated by State legislation. This uniform system should be put in operation at the commencement of the war, or upon the first call for troops, before any section shall have furnished any portion of its quota. All parts of the State would then have an equal interest in and derive equal benefit from it, and there

would be no injustice in levying a State tax for the payment of the bounty or the redemption of State bonds issued to raise funds for that purpose. In this view of the matter I most earnestly concur.

The bounty should be paid to the volunteer in person by the proper State officers, without the interference of middle-men or brokers, and any agreement by a volunteer with any broker or agent for the payment to him of any part of the money so received should be declared void. The most stringent provisions should be devised to protect recruits from the rapacity of this class of men, whose operations constitute one of the most disgraceful chapters in the history of the late war. Thus regulated by general legislation, the burdens equally divided and the benefits shared alike by the people of all parts of the State, it is believed that the local bounty system would be the best possible incentive to volunteer enlistments.

BOUNTY-JUMPING.

In the summer and autumn of 1864, many townships in this State escaped the impending draft by offering large local bounties for volunteers to fill their respective quotas. Other townships, where the draft had been made, offered still larger bounties for substitutes to take the places of those whose names had been drawn, but who had not yet been required to report at the designated rendezvous for duty. Liberal bounties were also offered by the Government, a considerable installment of which, together with one month's pay, was paid on the muster of a recruit.

This unprecedented liberality of the Government and local authorities, while it served its intended purpose by promoting *bona-fide* enlistments, also opened the way for a vast amount of swindling on the part of individual operators, as well as for more extensive and systematized fraud of organized conspirators.

Hordes of the worst class of men from every country in Europe, and the British American provinces, deserters from the rebel army, thieves, pickpockets, and "roughs," mainly from our large cities, thronged our recruiting stations, with a well assumed appearance of patriotic ardor. They were regularly enlisted and mustered in,

received their bounties, advance pay and clothing. In a few hours their uniforms would be laid aside, and, donning citizen's dress, they would present themselves to another recruiting officer, and again go through the process of enlistment, muster, and pay, under other names. Thus they would go from city to city, in many instances enlisting several times in the same locality, till their ingenuity in devising disguises would become exhausted, and motives of personal safety, or the hope of a more profitable field of operation elsewhere, would induce them to leave the State.

Organized gangs of these men, employing various agencies to avoid detection, and perhaps occasionally aided by the complicity of recruiting officers, would, in the eye of the law, "fill the quotas" of townships, while the muster rolls of Provost Marshals exhibited only a lot of fictitious and assumed names, which, when called at the rendezvous, met with no response. One officer reported three hundred and eighty-nine enlistments, of which number more than two hundred had deserted almost immediately on receiving their bounties. This was an exceptional case, but it was too nearly paralleled by the returns and muster rolls of many of our Congressional Districts.

It is not supposed that Indiana afforded special facilities for the successful prosecution of this infamous business, nor is it believed that our State was visited by so great a number of this class of "recruits" as other States where bounty money was more lavishly disbursed. But that they came here in immense numbers is an established fact, and it is not less certain that several thousand names on our muster-rolls were but the various *aliases* of these scoundrels, some of whom succeeded in enlisting as many as twenty times, and, of course, secured that number of bounties, which would amount to about eight thousand dollars net gain.

Thieves of every class found in the bounty jumping business agreeable employment. The danger of detection and punishment was less than in their usual criminal pursuits, while the proceeds of their operations required no after process to convert them into available funds.

The business of substitute brokerage, and filling the quotas of delinquent districts on contracts was extensively and successfully prosecuted. Many of the parties who engaged in this business amassed considerable fortunes in a few weeks. Some of them, doubtless, owed their astonishing success to complicity with the

bounty-jumpers. Gross neglect of duty on the part of some recruiting officers, if not collusion and division of spoils between them and their absconding recruits, greatly facilitated the business and enhanced the difficulties attending its suppression.

The most stringent measures were adopted* to arrest an evil which not only involved the squandering of vast sums of money on the worst species of criminals, and the consequent encouragement of a most heinous crime, but threatened the indefinite protraction of the war and jeopardized the ultimate success of the Union cause by filling regimental rolls with a formidable array of names which represented no corresponding force and were as useless for all practical purposes as if they had been copied from obsolete directories.

Colonel A. J. WARNER, Seventeenth Regiment V. R. C. commanding the Post of Indianapolis, and the officers and men of his command, applied themselves in the most energetic and determined manner to the work of detecting and arresting this class of deserters. A large prison was prepared for their reception and a strong guard placed about it. Numerous squads were collected, manacled together and sent to different commands in the field where they generally embraced the first opportunity of deserting again, often joining rebel guerrilla bands, thus affording another illustration of the well known fact that the effective force of our army was little increased by the unpenitentiared convicts and scoundrels who were so freely enlisted. Men, who had characters and self-respect to maintain, did the fighting and won the victories.

A number of the worst bounty jumpers were tried by court martial, and three who were convicted of repeated desertions were publicly shot on the parade grounds near Camp Morton. The severe measures adopted, ultimately suppressed the evil in this State by convincing those engaged in the business that the prospective gains were not commensurate with the inevitable risks.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS FOR RECRUITS.

To stimulate the recruitment of volunteers, and to enable recruiting officers to defray their extraordinary and necessary ex-

*Appendix Doc. No. 84. Gen. Warner's Report.

penses while engaged upon recruiting duty, the General Government, through the Provost Marshal General, (circular of October 24th, 1863,) authorized the payment of premiums from the draft and substitute fund for the presentation of accepted recruits for organizations whose terms would expire in 1864 and 1865, as follows:

For a "veteran" recruit.....	\$25 00
For a "raw" recruit	15 00

Colonel CONRAD BAKER, Act. Assistant Provost Marshal General for this State, in the exercise of the discretion allowed by instructions from the Provost Marshal General, did not offer or pay any premiums under the above mentioned authority up to the 16th of November, 1863, when it was agreed between Colonel BAKER and Governor MORTON, that the best and most equitable policy would be for the Governor to offer a premium of \$6 for each accepted recruit for either new or old organizations, payable to the recruiting officer, the understanding being that the premiums authorized by the Provost Marshal General should be appropriated to the payment of said \$6 premiums. In this way, it was thought a sum could be derived from the premiums authorized to be paid for recruits for old organizations, sufficient to pay the reduced premiums for all organizations. The premium being a *reward* to the recruiting officer and not to the soldier, it was apparent that the object in view, *to raise men*, would be more certainly accomplished if no distinctions were made. It must be borne in mind that the regulations of the Provost Marshal General did not authorize anything to be paid for enlisting men for the new regiments. The plan of the Governor and Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General was, therefore, intended to equalize the premiums so that all who were engaged in recruiting would share alike. While it was of the highest importance that the ranks of the *old* organizations should be filled, it was soon demonstrated that this end could not be fully accomplished by offering a special premium to recruiting officers. The men who were willing to volunteer generally preferred new regiments to old ones, and the Government was in no situation to refuse to accept them; in fact, while every effort was being made to fill up the old organizations, calls were made for new ones, and recruiting officers were as much in need of funds to pay their expenses and as compensation for their trouble in the one case as in the other.

The plan to reduce the premiums to the uniform sum of \$6, and *apply it to all* was accordingly proposed to the Provost Marshal General and assented to by that officer. On the 16th of November, 1863, the Governor issued a circular to the following purport: All duly appointed recruiting officers for the new Indiana regiments (including colored troops) and all non-commissioned officers and privates duly detailed to recruit for old Indiana regiments and batteries—and none others—were entitled to a special premium of \$6, for each man enlisted by them and duly accepted and mustered into the military service of the United States. The money was paid by the Governor from State funds in his hands, upon duplicate rolls carefully made up, properly receipted by the parties entitled to the premiums, and certified by the mustering and other officers having charge of the recruiting service.

The payment of the premiums was at first limited to the 20th of December, 1863, but the quota not being filled by that time, payment was extended and made applicable to the same class of recruits up to the 5th of February, 1864, when Colonel BAKER, Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General, received positive orders to offer to citizens and enlisted men a reward or premium of \$25 for each veteran recruit, and \$15 for each new recruit presented and accepted for *old* organizations only.

At this time there had been enlisted for *old* regiments and batteries under the first arrangement, 3,241 “raw” recruits and 45 “veteran” recruits, the premiums for the same at \$15 and \$25 each, amounting to the sum of \$49,740. The Governor had also, through recruiting officers and agents appointed by him, recruited a much larger number of men for *new* organizations, and had paid for all alike the premium of \$6. The plan worked well and proved to be a most effective means of recruiting.

After the 5th of February, the Governor continued to pay \$6 for each recruit presented, accepted and mustered into new regiments: between that date and the 1st of May, 1864, premiums for recruits for old organizations were paid through the Provost Marshal General's Department at the advanced rate, as aforesaid. The wisdom of the Governor's course in continuing the payment of the \$6 premium was manifested in the number of recruits raised for the new regiments—no less than 8,505 recruits having been obtained for them under this plan. Upon final adjustment of the matter, it was ascertained that 11,791 recruits had been raised—the pre-

miums paid by the Governor for the same amounting to \$79,746. Of this amount, the United States through the disbursing officer at Indianapolis, refunded on the 8th of September, 1864, the sum of \$49,704. Leaving still due the State \$20,006, for which reimbursement is claimed from the United States.

With the above exception, no premiums or bounties were offered or paid by the State. Local bounties, (paid by counties, townships and cities,) were an important inducement in recruiting volunteers, as has been fully described in a separate article on that subject in another part of this volume.

RECRUITING FOR THE REGULAR ARMY FROM THE VOLUNTEER FORCES.

Notwithstanding the very large number of recruits raised for the regular army in this State, during the years 1861--2, and the encouragement given by the State authorities to this branch of the recruiting service, the War Department, on the 9th of October, 1862, undertook to complete all regular army organizations by enlisting the required number from the volunteers. There was no law for this remarkable proceeding, and no reason for it except that it was a short and easy way of accomplishing the end for which a host of regular officers had for months and months been detached at recruiting stations in all the principal cities and towns in the northern States. The regular army not being able to fill its own ranks, was to be allowed to deplete or break down the ranks of the volunteers. Such a plan was outrageous and unjust to the States, to the volunteer officers, and to the men whose transfer it was thus sought to obtain. Its tendency was to undo all that had been done; to destroy the efforts and influence of the Governors; humble the pride of the States in their troops, and render necessary the muster-out or consolidation of all the skeleton organizations that might be left after the depleting process had performed its work. While the order only authorized the enlistment of volunteers, with their own consent—for either three years or for the remaining portion of the period of three years which they might have to serve, at their option—no leave to recruit was asked or required of regi-

mental or company commanders, but the regular army recruiting officers were permitted, no matter where the volunteers were serving, or however important their duties might be—even when in face of the enemy—to enlist all who were dissatisfied with their officers or with the volunteer service, without regard to consequences. As an inducement, promotion to commissions in the regular army was held out by the order. The recruiting officers, however, were not at all particular about the kind of promises they made, or whether they were covered by the order or not; furloughs were promised for thirty days, and it was given out in many cases that infantry volunteers would be allowed to enter the regular cavalry or artillery; that they would remain in northern cities, or at posts on recruiting or guard duty, free from the deprivations and dangers incident to the field; that increased pay and allowance would be given, and especially that the pay would be more regular and certain, the clothing and subsistence of better quality and issued in larger quantities than to volunteers.

The demoralizing effect of these attempts upon the gallant troops then in service may be easily imagined. Complaints came pouring in from all the officers whose commands were endangered by these "attacks from the regulars," and the Governor was earnestly entreated to use all his influence to cause the obnoxious order to be rescinded. Fully impressed with the danger, discontent and demoralization, as well as the outrageous injustice that would grow out of this ill-advised and distasteful system of recruiting, he sent the following protest to the Secretary of War:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 29, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War, Washington City*:

SIR: The late order of the War Department, allowing officers of the regular army to recruit from volunteer regiments, is becoming a serious inconvenience, and is a great embarrassment to officers of the volunteer corps who have spent considerable time and money in raising their regiments, and have labored hard to enforce discipline and make them efficient.

I feel a deep interest in the prosperity, welfare and success of Indiana regiments, and do not desire to see them unnecessarily embarrassed and deprived of men to whose services they are justly entitled by every right of justice and law.

Many men are dissatisfied with the service, and if you attempt to compel them to do their duty, they threaten to re-enlist in the regular army, and my officers are constantly appealing to me to call your attention to these facts, and request that the order be rescinded. No other one thing is creating so pernicious an influence on the army as this, and I do trust that you will find it consistent to set the order aside.

By order of the Governor:

W. R. HOLLOWAY, *Private Secretary*.

Attempts to recruit from the volunteers were not confined alone to regiments in the field. Recruiting officers swarmed around post hospitals, and by brilliant promises and false representations procured many convalescents and hospital attendants, of the volunteers, to enlist as regulars. In November, 1862, when the camps of rendezvous at Indianapolis contained a large number of volunteers who were rapidly being organized for the field, a heavy onslaught was made by the regulars to obtain recruits. The order of the War Department being in full force, its execution could not be resisted, but the Governor determined it should not be enforced in his camps by means of a wilful misrepresentation of facts. He therefore addressed the following communication to the Superintendent of the United States' Recruiting Service for Indiana:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA,

INDIANAPOLIS, November 25th, 1862.

Colonel H. B. CARRINGTON, *Superintendent United States Recruiting Service for Indiana:*

"SIR—The practice of allowing United States recruiting officers to recruit from volunteer regiments, now about ready to take the field, is demoralizing and detrimental to the public service in the highest degree. I most earnestly protest against it. It is the invariable rule of these officers, I am informed, to hold out false inducements and misrepresent facts to secure recruits. In some instances volunteers who have left their regiments and joined regular companies have, after discovering the frauds practiced upon them, returned and desired to be reinstated in their original places with the volunteers.

"I regard the whole matter as a great outrage, and if continued it will, I fear, greatly retard the movement of troops now under marching orders. Your immediate consideration will greatly oblige,

"Very respectfully,

"Your obedient servant,

"O. P. MORTON.

"Governor of Indiana."

The false impressions which had been, or were attempted to be, made were removed from the minds of those upon whom they were intended to operate by the prompt publication of the following announcement:

HEADQUARTERS GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., November 25th, 1862.

Being assured that improper representations have been made to induce enlisted volunteers to change to the regular service, and that much dissatisfaction prevails in regiments on the eve of their departure for the field, on account thereof the following statement will correct such misrepresentations as have been reported:

1st. The *bounties* are the *same*. The twenty-five dollar bounty and advance pay is only paid in the regular service to new recruits, or volunteers, who have not already drawn it. The premium is for enlisting new recruits only.

2d. The *pay* is the *same*, and the Government designs to pay each with equal promptness.

3d. The regular soldier need expect no *winter* of *ease* in northern cities, but to share the exposure of the field with the volunteer.

4th. The promise of "thirty day furloughs" is illegal, and could not have been made by any person with the approval of any army officer.

Regulars and volunteers are in one common cause. The order of the War Department offers ambitious and efficient soldiers in the volunteer service the opportunity to strive for the promotions of the regular service, and was not designed to furnish insubordinate soldiers an outlet of escape from penalties incurred, or as a vent to ill-will against officers who but did their duty.

It is especially important, just now, that the ranks of the battalions about to march should be full; and if the volunteers desire to change their regiment, it is their duty to their officers, and the service, that they declare their wishes forthwith, or be content to remain with their old comrades and the officers who have recruited their companies.

HENRY B. CARRINGTON.

Colonel 18th Infantry, U. S. A., Chief Mustering Officer, Indiana.

Finally, on the 10th of February, 1863, the War Department itself became satisfied that the regular army ought not to be sustained by this plan of recruiting, the progress of the war having made the fact plain that if the rebellion was ever put down it must be done by the gallantry and overwhelming numbers of the volunteer soldiery of the country. All orders authorizing the enlistment of volunteers in the regular army were, therefore, rescinded.

HANCOCK'S FIRST ARMY CORPS.

On the 28th of November, 1864, an order was issued by the War Department for raising and organizing twenty thousand infantry under command of Major General WINFIELD S. HANCOCK, U. S. A., to be enlisted for not less than one year, to be designated the First Army Corps, and to be completed in the District of Columbia within one month from the 1st day of December. The privates were to consist only of able-bodied veterans who had served honorably, not less than two years, and therefore not subject to the draft; the officers to be commissioned by the President from such

as had honorably served not less than two years. The details accompanying the order required each recruit to be first examined by the Surgeon of the Board of Enrollment, then to present himself to any United States District Provost Marshal, who, if the applicant appeared to be qualified, would furnish a free transportation pass to Washington, where the recruit would be duly enlisted and mustered into service. Each recruit was entitled to a special bounty of \$300 at the time of muster in: also the regular government bounty payable in installments, as allowed to other troops, and was required to be credited to the district in which he resided, which of course would entitle him to such local bounty as the locality to which he was credited was paying at the time.

These orders were forwarded to Governor Morton on the 5th of December, and his co-operation and influence requested in recruiting veterans for the Corps.

It seems a little strange, with all the experience gained by the War Department in raising enormous armies during the three first years of the war, such an embarrassing requirement should have been made, in the order already described, as compelled the recruit to take all the trouble upon himself of being examined by a medical officer and the Provost Marshal, and then to go all the way to Washington at his own expense, except transportation, before he could be enlisted and mustered—with the possible chance, after all, that he might be finally rejected. The veterans, whom it was desired to recruit, did not all live at the same places where the Provost Marshals' offices were located. This involved travel, and perhaps detention at headquarters, for a day or two, to be examined, and all this at the soldier's own expense. Then should he be accepted upon arrival at Washington, his local bounty would remain unadjusted, and he would be in danger of being cheated out of it, or at least charged heavily to get it, besides (it is a supposable case), should the cars fly the track and maim him while *en route* to the "District of Columbia," it is not likely that he would then be received into the service at all, or that the Government would pay him a pension, or that he could even get a "free transportation pass" back to his home. Soldiers of two years service were not, as a general rule, either lacking in shrewdness or indifferent to their own interests. At the time the effort was made to raise the Corps, it will be remembered that there was no difficulty anywhere in finding opportunities to enlist in new or old regiments.

The only difference was in the special bounty offered by the Corps, and this in most cases was doubtless overbalanced by the extra trouble involved, and the preference most recruits had for new regiments, where the chances of promotion, especially to veterans, were better, and where they would be associated with friends and acquaintances of their old neighborhoods. It will thus be seen that the proposed plan was about as objectionable and embarrassing as it could well have been made.

The objections above mentioned were apparent to the Governor as soon as he read the order, but he very cheerfully consented to do what he could to encourage recruiting under the proposed plan. At the same time he suggested his doubts to the Secretary of War, of the success of the movement, and offered to raise two regiments of veterans for the Corps, if permitted to recruit and organize them in the same way other regiments were recruited in this State. This offer was rejected. The time for enlisting the Corps was extended, and about the middle of February, 1865, the order was so modified as to permit recruits to be mustered at Indianapolis before being forwarded to Washington. Recruiting continued in an unsuccessful way until the surrender of LEE. The reports on file in this office show that only one hundred and sixty-eight men were raised for the Corps in this State.

COLORED TROOPS.

When the determination was first announced by the Government to organize colored troops, (May, 1863.) the state of public feeling in the West was not altogether favorable to the employment of that class of persons as soldiers. A number of officers in Indiana regiments had already resigned on account of their hostility to the President's Proclamation of Freedom to the enslaved, and the prejudices of years against the colored man were revived and inflamed whenever they could be aroused by the influence and arguments of those citizens whose political importance had always been subservient to the slave power. The Indiana troops, however, stood fast and evinced in the strongest form their desire to put down the rebellion with the assistance of any means consistent with civilized

warfare; though many, no doubt, who deserted in 1862-3 were induced to do so by their pretended friends at home on the ill-founded pretext that the war was a "nigger war"—"to free the niggers"—"to elevate the nigger and make him equal to the white man," etc. But the excitement in regard to the proclamation and the order for enlisting colored troops raged mostly among those who were not in the army and took no part in the war except by endeavoring to weaken the power of the Government and by giving their sympathy to the rebellion. Public opinion, however, rapidly strengthened on the negro question, and it was not long until all material opposition to the employment of colored troops was narrowed down to those who, no matter what was done to carry on the war, doggedly and determinedly maintained their hostility to the full extent their personal safety would admit.

Referring to the Emancipation Proclamation, Governor Morton, in his annual message, January, 1863*, used the following language:

"The President has issued his proclamation, offering freedom to slaves held in certain of the rebellious States. It remains to be seen what effect this proclamation will have in suppressing the rebellion; but whether it be effectual or not, for the purpose for which it was intended, the authority upon which it was issued is beyond question.

"If the rebels do not desire the Government of the United States to interfere with their slaves, let them cease to employ them in the prosecution of the war. They should not use them to build fortifications, manage their baggage trains, perform all the labor of the camp and the march, and above all, to raise provisions upon which to subsist their armies. If they employ the institution of slavery as an instrument of war, like other instruments of war, it is subject to destruction. Deprive them of slave labor, and three-fourths of the men composing their armies would be compelled to return home to raise food upon which to subsist themselves and families. If they are permitted to retain slave labor, they are enabled to maintain their armies in great force, and to destroy that force we are compelled to shed much of our best blood. Let us not be more tender of their property than we are of our blood."

These sentiments were generally reëchoed by the people of the State who favored a vigorous prosecution of the war, but no effort was made to raise colored troops to be credited upon our quotas until the 30th of November, 1863, when, in reply to an application, the War Department authorized the Governor to raise a battalion or regiment under the regulations governing the colored branch of the service. He had requested this authority, not so much because our colored citizens were anxious to enter the service, as for the

*Appendix Doc. No. 114, pages 316, 317.

reason that the State had been and was overrun with recruiting agents representing other States, and he had found it necessary, to prevent the men from being enticed away and credited elsewhere, to issue an order, (November 5th, 1863,) warning all persons so engaged to desist from procuring substitutes or further enlistments, under penalty of being arrested and summarily punished. Orders for recruiting the colored regiment or battallion were promulgated on the 3d of December, and a camp of rendezvous established at Indianapolis, with WILLIAM P. FISHBACK, Esq., as commandant. Six companies were raised aggregating five hundred and eighteen enlisted men. The battallion was afterwards recruited up to a full regiment in Maryland, and was known as the Twenty-eighth United States Colored.*

Under the calls of July and December, 1864, a number of colored substitutes were furnished by drafted men in this State, and forwarded to colored regiments in the field. The total number of colored men raised in the State is reported by the Provost Marshal General at one thousand five hundred and thirty-seven, though probably not over eight hundred were credited upon our quotas—the balance having been recruited by other States as before explained.

VETERAN RESERVE CORPS.

One of the peculiar features of the war, was the organization known as the Invalid Corps, afterwards the Veteran Reserve Corps. No similar organization is to be met with in history. The idea contemplated in the formation of this Corps was to give employment in military duty to all soldiers who had been by the casualties of the service rendered physically unable to endure the fatigues and hardships of active campaigning in the field.

During the early months of the war, indeed, during nearly the whole of the first two years, the percentage of soldiers disabled and discharged on account of sickness was unusually large. Both officers and men were destitute of the knowledge, gained only by

* For a more extended account of the organization and services of this gallant regiment see Vol. III of this Report, pages 382-3.

experience, as to the means necessary to preserve health under the novel and arduous duties of military life. The Medical Officers too, were compelled to work under great embarrassment in this new field, and the hospital accommodations of the army were fearfully limited. Then there was an impression abroad, in both public and official circles, that there were more men in the field than were needed to bring the war to a close, and that the interests of the country demanded the discharge of all men who were disabled from severe and active duty. Thus a very lax system of discharges was adopted, which resulted in thinning the ranks of early regiments to an alarming extent. To form some idea of the extreme to which this depleting process was carried, reference may be had to an order issued in July 1862 by General BUELL, commanding the Army of the Ohio, concerning the absentees from his command, in which he stated that one fourth of his army was absent from the field, the greater portion of the absentees being in hospitals, or at home on sick furloughs, and he directed that there should be a muster in every regiment on the 18th of August and all men absent at that time were to be discharged.

Similar orders were issued by other commanders and were so far carried into effect that, by the end of the year 1862 more than one third of the men of the regiments of 1861, were out of the service. The number of officers discharged was also very large, as but few of the resignations tendered were disapproved.

The evils of these wholesale discharges soon became manifest, but though the whole system of discharge was afterward radically changed, so that not a single private soldier was released from service, except after the most thorough examination had shown his utter unfitness for military duty, yet great mischief had already been done, and thoughtful minds were busy in trying to devise expedients for repairing it as far as possible. The men and officers thus discharged at the beginning of the struggle, were those who had enlisted without bounties when the first blow was struck, and were generally conspicuous in their respective communities for their patriotism and public spirit. For the most part they were not content to remain idle spectators of the conflict, but were anxious to do whatever their strength would allow towards bringing the war to a close. In addition to these men, there were thousands of others in the hospitals and convalescent camps of the army who were unfitted for active duty and awaiting discharges, who could

not be employed to any considerable extent on account of lack of organization and the possibility of being returned to their commands when their strength should be in some degree restored, even if it were only to be returned to the hospital again after a short time.

It was to make available the services of the classes of men above mentioned, that the War Department determined upon the organization of an Invalid Corps. The order for this purpose was issued April 28th 1863. The Corps was to be organized under the direction of the Provost Marshal General and subject to his orders. Two battalions were to be formed; the first, of men able to carry muskets and perform guard, garrison and general provost duties; the second, of those capable of only the lightest duties, such as clerks, hospital attendants, etc. The first battalion was afterwards organized into regiments, but the second battalion never had any other than company organizations.

Applicants for commissions in the new corps were required to be honorably discharged officers of the volunteer or regular forces, and were compelled to pass a rigid examination before a board of intelligent and experienced officers; and they, as well as the enlisted men, were also carefully examined by competent surgeons as to their physical fitness. Though the disabled men were wanted, those who were incompetent for work were uniformly rejected. Recruiting officers were appointed to re-enlist men for the corps from those who had been discharged from the service, and orders were sent to Medical Directors, directing the transfer of partially disabled men who were still carried on the rolls of their respective regiments. It is proper to state here, that the officers of the corps were nearly all drawn from those who had been discharged from the service, while very few enlisted men were obtained from that source. The reason for this is probably found in the fact, that credits for local bounties were not given for this class of recruits until a late day, and the men preferred—those who could be accepted—enlisting in organizations where they could receive the benefit of the bounties. Enlisted men were, however, transferred from the troops in the field in large numbers. They were examined as to their peculiar fitness for the duties required of the corps, and lists forwarded of such as were approved to the War Department, and the transfers were made by General Orders from the Secretary of War, giving the name, rank and regiment of each

man transferred. They were then dropped from the rolls of their regiments, and were subject only to the orders issued for their new commands. In some instances, when their strength became fully restored, they were re-transferred to their original regiments, though such instances were rare. The men transferred were entitled to discharge at the expiration of the time of their original enlistment, and generally, when a regiment was mustered out of the service, the men who had been transferred from its ranks to the Veteran Reserve Corps were also entitled to discharge. After the close of the war, when regiments were discharged before their terms had expired, the transferred men were for a time held to the expiration of their original terms; but this being manifestly unjust, brought forth innumerable complaints, and after repeated and urgent remonstrances from the State authorities the rule was relaxed, and the men were relieved from service whenever their original regiments were discharged, if they so desired.

The magnitude of this corps and its importance to the country, may be inferred from the fact that just before the surrender of Lee, it comprised twenty-four complete regiments, and one hundred and fifty-three independent companies, numbering 764 commissioned officers and 28,738 enlisted men. These were nearly all men whose services would not have been available in any other way, and they did full duty; if not in the field, they relieved other troops from service in the rear, and enabled our commanders to use all their able-bodied soldiers at the front. The general duties of the corps consisted principally in guarding rebel prisoners, assisting the Provost Marshals in enforcing the enrollment and draft, arresting deserters, escorting recruits, drafted men and substitutes to the front, keeping order at home, and crushing conspiracies of rebel sympathizers in the North, performing provost duties in northern cities, and guarding all kinds of Government stores and property.

The regiments stationed at Indianapolis were the Fifth, Colonel, afterwards Brevet Brigadier General, A. A. STEVENS, commanding; and the Seventeenth, Colonel, afterwards Brevet Brigadier General, A. J. WARNER, commanding. They attained great perfection in drill, and in zeal and faithfulness were not probably surpassed by any troops engaged in similar duties. The Fifth had charge of Camp Morton rebel prison, and the Seventeenth was assigned to general, provost and miscellaneous duty. The report of General

WARNER, published in the appendix of this volume will be read with interest.*

The corps continued in service until very nearly all the troops of the volunteer army were discharged, the regiments on duty here being relieved December 1st, 1865. Many of the officers were, however, retained for duty in the border and Southern States under the Freedmen's Bureau. So successful was the corps in the discharge of its peculiar duties, that the system has been incorporated into our regular army, and four of the regular regiments are now formed from men partially disabled, upon the same plan as the old organization, so that the Government is able to give honorable and useful employment to many of its maimed and disabled heroes, and the VETERAN RESERVE CORPS has not become a thing of history merely, but will probably be a valuable and vital element in the armies of the nation for years to come.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

APPOINTMENTS IN NEW ORGANIZATIONS.

The duty of appointing field, staff and line officers for the volunteer force, under the three months' call, and under the calls which resulted in the formation of a number of regiments for one and three years, prior to July 22d, 1861, devolved upon the Governor, under orders of the President and the laws of the United States regulating the militia.†

On the 22d of July an Act was passed by Congress, "to authorize the employment of Volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property," which expressly conferred upon the Governors of States power to commission all regimental and company officers required for the volunteers raised in their respective States, which power was continued until the close of the war.

When the vast interests at stake in the organization of the volunteer army are considered, involving the life and honor of the nation, the welfare and good fame of the State furnishing the

*Appendix, Doc. No. 84.

† Under the same authority, the Governor appointed Thomas A. Morris and Joseph J. Reynolds Brigadier Generals, and also their staff officers.

troops, and the individual well being of the volunteers themselves, the importance and responsibility connected with the exercise of the appointing power will be seen to have been very great.

In Indiana, at the commencement of the war, there were but few men of any military skill or experience. The Mexican war, in which we were represented by only five regiments, whose term of service was one year, furnished a number of officers and men whose previous service in the field, though limited, was of much value, and whose example, in promptly responding to the call of the Government, gave great encouragement to the loyal cause.

Aside from this element, and, perhaps half a dozen graduates of the West Point Military Academy, the *material* for officers was wholly raw and inexperienced. For twenty-five years preceding the war, there had been no regularly organized militia, and consequently no benefits could be derived from that source, in the experience of either officers or men. Military instruction on the parade ground, and in our schools and colleges, had received no attention. At any time, and under the most favorable circumstances, the selection and appointment of military officers is responsible and difficult; but especially so when the force to be officered is composed of volunteers, rapidly raised, and intended for immediate service. Time can not be taken to educate and qualify, by thorough drill and discipline, the persons who may be designated to command, and the only course that can be pursued in such a contingency is to select clear-headed, honorable men, whose patriotism may prompt them to become soldiers, trusting to the future to develop, by active service, the qualities that go to make up the successful commander. The judgment of the appointing power is taxed heavily; but as the judgment of every one, when compelled to estimate the untried abilities and fitness of others, is greatly dependent upon and influenced by recommendations, importunities, and surrounding circumstances, the liability to make mistakes is enhanced immensely. Touching this matter, Governor MORTON, in his annual message of 1865, made the following remarks:

"The duty of appointing officers to command our regiments is full of responsibility and embarrassment. I have commissioned many whom I did not know, and for whose fitness I was compelled to rely entirely upon the opinion of others. But it affords me gratification to state that the Indiana officers, as a body, have been found equal to those of any other State; that they have, upon every battle field, sustained the great cause, and shed lustre upon the flag under which they fought.

Many have been appointed to high commands, in which they have acquitted themselves with the greatest honor and ability, and very many have nobly laid down their lives in battle for their country."

Under the liberal ideas which prevail in this country, and the independent spirit which animates all classes of citizens from which the armies of the republic are drawn, the views and wishes of the volunteers regarding their own officers, must to a certain degree, and very properly, be consulted. The elective principle, always popular and in harmony with the spirit of our laws and institutions, is, in this country, when applied to selections for official station, most in favor; and, under circumstances like those existing in Indiana at the outbreaking of the rebellion, the application of this principle, in the selection of company officers at least, is perhaps the safest that could be adopted. At a time when all stand upon the same level as to military experience, elections give assurance of fairness and impartiality which can alone satisfy the expectation and demands of such a people as ours.

In the organization of our forces, the Governor, from the commencement, recognized the justice of giving due consideration to the preferences of the *men* when expressed either by election or petition, yet he never yielded his right and duty to make different selections if, in his own judgment, the public interests would be benefitted thereby. In 1861, the general plan above described was mainly pursued, though in a number of cases gentlemen were authorized to raise companies and regiments with the understanding that they would be commissioned to command them.

The most successful and satisfactory plan, and one that was adopted after a few regiments had been raised, was to call for a regiment from a particular locality, generally a Congressional District, and appoint a commandant to supervise the recruitment of the same, expressly stipulating, however, that such appointment did not confer the right to a commission to command the force when completed, but leaving the selection of officers open until the time for organization arrived. In this way all the material of companies and regiments was developed and opportunity was thus afforded to select the most worthy, the rule being to officer each regiment from its own members, or from those engaged in recruiting it, if qualified and fit persons could be found therein. The claims of those who performed the labor and incurred the expense of raising the troops, were never intentionally overlooked, their

standing and qualifications being taken into consideration. Their efforts and influence, and the outlay of time and money necessarily incurred, entitled them to this consideration at the hands of the Executive.

The following statistics in this connection will be interesting:

The whole number of commissions issued during the war by Governor Morton was 18,884. Of these 6,243 were original appointments made upon the organization of regiments and batteries for the volunteer service; 9,187 were promotions to fill vacancies in the same service; 3,159 were appointments in the Indiana Legion; and 295 were appointments of officers of the draft of 1862. Reference is hereby made to the statistical "table of commissions issued," published in the appendix of this volume.*

APPOINTMENTS TO FILL VACANCIES.

But few vacancies occurred in commissioned officers until the cold weather of 1861 set in, which brought in its train much exposure and hardship and induced disease to an extent not hitherto known in our army. These causes and a somewhat rigid enforcement of the law of Congress,† authorizing department and army commanders to appoint examining boards "to investigate the capacity, qualifications, propriety of conduct and efficiency of commissioned officers," created many vacancies, and it became necessary, therefore, for the Governor to adopt rules for filling the same. As in cases of original appointment, there was no law or authoritative regulation applicable to volunteers on this subject, and the limited experience gained in the war up to that time afforded but little light in devising rules of promotion which would in a just and satisfactory way meet the variety of cases constantly occurring.

In filling vacancies the *good of the service* was of course the first paramount object to be attained. The *rights* of officers, non-commissioned officers and privates still serving with the command in which a vacancy existed and the *harmony* so essential to efficient service, were also important points. But there were difficulties in always getting an exact and fair understanding of the situation of affairs in the command so as to enable the Governor to know how the public interest could be best advanced, or the rights of officers and men most surely protected, which made his duty in these re-

*Appendix Doc. No. 5.

†Act of July 22d, 1861, sec. 10.

spects extremely delicate and often awkwardly embarrassing. The arbitrary rule of promotion observed in the regular army—seniority in rank without reference to companies—can not, for various and obvious reasons, be made applicable to our volunteers. Our companies are raised usually from separate counties, and regiments are formed as nearly as practicable from the troops of neighboring counties. The men generally know each other and are acquainted with their officers, either personally or by reputation. Their organizations are homogeneous and they expect to stand or fall together. To change this *status* when vacancies occur in the field by appointing or promoting outsiders, or strangers, with whom they have no acquaintance or affiliation, ignoring entirely the claims of all who belong to the particular company or command in which the vacancy exists; or by "jumping," as it was called, one not in the line of promotion over one "in the line" entitled to be advanced, would be productive of the greatest injury and demoralization. The true rule of promotion then, it is assumed, is that each company and regimental organization is by right entitled to have all vacancies filled from its own members, provided they possess the proper qualifications. In other words, vacancies should be filled by the promotion of the next officer in "the regular line" in each company, unless objections on account of incompetency, immoral habits, or unfitness be presented by the regimental officers; and vacancies in the field and staff should be subject to the same rule*.

From the outset Governor MORRIS acted upon this rule, and its manifest justice and the general satisfaction it gave, warrants this explicit detail. Objections to it were frequently made and promotions insisted upon by officers, entirely at variance with its provisions. A general order was therefore issued on the 1st of January, 1862,† and forwarded to all officers in the field clearly setting forth the regulations which would govern promotions in the future. An additional order on the same subject, but somewhat more explicit, was issued January 25th, 1865‡.

A few days after the battle of Pittsburg Landing the attention of the Governor was called by a letter from Major General HALLECK§

*The Adjutant, Quartermaster and Commissary were not considered as being in any line of promotion and were not allowed to "jump" to positions in the field or line over others entitled, unless upon the recommendation of a majority of the officers of the command and special fitness being shown. The Sergeant Major was in line of promotion for Adjutant, the Quartermaster Sergeant for Commissary, and First Sergeant for Second Lieutenant.

†Appendix, Doc. No. 94.

‡Appendix, Doc. No. 95.

§Appendix, Doc. No. 92.

to the importance of promoting non-commissioned officers and privates to the vacancies created by recent battles. The General expressed regret that the Generals commanding had not the power to reward merit and bravery on the field, and appealed to the justice of the Governor, urging that "to reward service in the field by prompt promotion is one of the greatest incentives to individual action, as it is a special mark of personal merit." The Governor had visited the army in person frequently, and fully appreciated and concurred in General HALLECK's suggestions. He therefore issued a circular* under date of April 23d, 1862, requesting general and field officers commanding Indiana regiments to report and recommend for promotion all commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers and privates who merited it by reason of gallant and distinguished conduct in any engagement with the enemy. Such recommendations were made frequently, and always met with favorable attention.

In the month of September, 1863, it was shown by reports to this Department that a number of the first regiments raised were so much reduced as to have less than one hundred and fifty effective men each. Numerous vacancies existed, but promotions could not be made, however meritorious and deserving the men who were "in line of promotion" might be; for the regulations would permit only a certain number of officers to be mustered when a command became reduced below its minimum. The Governor, therefore, proposed a plan to the War Department for recruiting for these regiments, which, if successfully carried out, would enable all vacancies to be filled, and at the same time add material strength to the army which was then so much needed. The proposition was favorably entertained by the General-in-Chief, and on the 7th of October, 1863, an order was issued through the War Department,† addressed to the Generals commanding the several military departments in which Indiana troops were serving, directing that there be detailed for recruiting from each company of the regiments designated by Governor MORTON, one non-commissioned officer or private, and that said non-commissioned officer or private, if there be a vacancy for a commissioned officer in his company, should be entitled to promotion on recruiting his company to the minimum standard. Requisitions for these details were promptly

*Appendix, Doc. No. 96.

†Appendix, Doc. No. 98.

responded to by most of the old and worn-down regiments. The men were stationed in different parts of the State, where their companies were originally formed, and succeeded in raising a large number of recruits. The plan was carried on through the winter of 1863--4 with much success, and enabled many energetic and worthy non-commissioned officers and privates to secure the promotion which they had so long desired.

PROMOTIONS FROM OLD TO NEW REGIMENTS.

During the entire continuance of the war, the authorities of this State were engaged in recruiting troops, and new organizations were always in process of formation. The difficulty in making selections of officers for new regiments, from inexperienced and untried citizens, has already been alluded to. With the view of avoiding this difficulty, the Governor determined to avail himself of the ability and experience which the steady progress of the war had developed in officers and men belonging to the "old" regiments. Numerous promotions were thus made with good effect, and the new regiments thus officered were put in condition, through the efforts and knowledge of these experienced officers, to take the field in a comparatively short time. In furtherance of this plan, details from old regiments were often requested by the Governor of commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates, who had shown ability to assume higher positions, for the purpose of assisting in recruiting under new calls, with the intention of giving them increased rank. To such an extent were these promotions made, the Secretary of War, by direction of the President, on the 14th of August, 1862, felt it to be necessary to issue an order, of which the following is an extract :

"The exigencies of the service require that officers now in the field should remain with their commands, and no officer now in the field, in the regular or volunteer service, will, under any circumstances, be detailed to accept a new command."

This order completely checked the promotion of old officers, which had proved so advantageous in insuring early discipline and thorough drill to the new troops. The Governor made an earnest effort to have the order rescinded, but, as the following telegram from the Secretary of War will show, without success :

"Our armies being in the face of the enemy, officers in the field can not be spared for any purpose. The same reason applies to absent officers ; if fit for any duty, they should be with their commands, and not leave their men exposed o

danger without officers. If on detached duty, it must be performed. The principle on which the order stands, is, that soldiers in the field require their officers' presence."

Thus matters rested until October following, when the present Adjutant General, then acting as Military Secretary, was despatched to Washington, to urge upon the Government such a modification of the foregoing order as the demands of the service seemed to require. Through this effort it was finally agreed by the War Department, that, in cases, where the fact was known to the Governor, that the condition of regiments would admit of officers being spared to accept new commissions, promotions might be made. This modification was all that was required, and promotions were made as before, at every convenient opportunity.

PROMOTIONS IN MEDICAL STAFF.

In the early stages of the rebellion, but little difficulty was experienced in officering our regiments with Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons of the first-class in the profession. But after the lapse of about a year very considerable trouble was experienced in securing medical officers of established reputation and ability. The pressure for appointments from students, newly diploma-ized M. D.'s, and others whose opportunities for practice had been limited, was at all times very great. To Surgeons of standing, whose patriotic impulses led them to offer their services, or who thought of doing so, it became very plain, after the winter campaign of 1861-62, that the duties of a faithful Surgeon in the army were much more laborious than those devolving upon private practice at home; and it was also thought that the pay allowed by the Government was, for the professional services of accomplished and experienced medical men, niggardly and inadequate. It is but fair to presume that the members of this profession are as patriotic and self-sacrificing as men of any other calling in life, but it is nevertheless true that a large majority of those who entered the service in the regiments of 1861-2, (much greater indeed than of any other military position in proportion to the number appointed,) did not remain until the close of their terms. The general reason for this I think may be found in the fact that, however faithful and devoted a Surgeon might be, there was no provision for *promotion*, and no hope for any.* In other branches of the service promotion

*Assistant Surgeons might be, and frequently were, promoted to Surgeons, but that was the extent.

was generally sure and rapid, and it would be strange indeed if medical officers did not feel the same ambition for advancement in rank and pay as was universally felt by others. Another reason of perhaps nearly equal weight, with these officers, was the dangers that beset their own personal health. A Surgeon actively engaged with volunteers—his friends and neighbors—in the field, if disposed to perform his part, can never be idle; day and night, in bivouac, or on the march, and especially in battle, he must be very constantly at his post. The nature of his duties interdicts the granting of leave of absence to visit home, or recruit impaired health, to a much greater extent than the other officers; but doubtless the principal cause of the many resignations and the prevailing repugnance on the part of medical men of ability to entering the service, was the ungenerous policy of denying them promotion with increase of pay and emoluments equal to that of other positions of like responsibility and importance.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARTILLERY.

The officers of *Batteries of Light Artillery* furnish another striking instance of injustice in denying promotion. The War Department refused our State the privilege of regimental organizations for her light artillery, although the subject was often pressed and urged by the authorities upon the Government with great pertinacity and earnestness. So our twenty-six batteries, comprising originally about four thousand men, were sent to the field without the hope or prospect of a single promotion, except such as might be given in filling company vacancies occasioned by the casualties of the service. These batteries bore a conspicuous and distinguished part in putting down the rebellion; many of them performed deeds of valor equal to any regiment that ever fought, but their officers were forced to content themselves with the modest rank of Captains and Lieutenants. The Governor did what he could to remedy this by promoting, when opportunity offered, artillery officers to higher places in new cavalry regiments, but the well-being of the batteries only allowed him to take this course in a few instances.

Reference has been made to these inequalities in the hope that should another war unfortunately afflict our country, the great injustice hinted at will not be repeated.

HONORARY MUSTERS.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the Government, always heartily seconded by the Military Authorities of this State, to recruit old regiments and batteries to their maximum strength in preference to the formation of new organizations, many of the older commands during the last years of the war were reduced below their minimum strength.

By the regulations of the War Department, framed with more regard to the economy of the service than the merits of individuals such commands were not entitled to a full roster of officers. It was however the practice in this State to promote and commission meritorious officers to such rank as they were entitled to in the regular line of promotion, without reference to the strength of their regiments or companies. Such commissions, though they might be of no practical advantage in securing increase of pay and emoluments, were regarded as a proper evidence of appreciation, a deserved mark of distinction and respect.

At the close of the war while preparations were being made for the muster out of large numbers of volunteer officers with their commands, Governor MORRIS addressed a communication to the Secretary of War* earnestly requesting that all field and staff officers then in the service, who had been promoted and commissioned to higher grades, but had not been mustered into such grades by reason of their regiments or companies being reduced below the minimum, should be so mustered in upon their said commissions at the date of their muster out. This would give them simply the *rank* to which, had their commands not been reduced below the minimum, they would have been entitled.

It was urged, that while such a muster could furnish no claim for increase of pay or in any other manner affect the pecuniary relations between the Government and the officers interested, it would be regarded by them as a grateful tribute of respect, an appropriate recognition of their faithful services in the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the Government. And it seemed no more than an act of simple justice, that officers, who had assumed the responsibilities and performed the duties of the offices to which they had been promoted, should have the titles, conferred by their

commissions, confirmed by authority of the Government in an honorary muster.

The executive authorities of Illinois, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and other States, whose co-operation was solicited, cordially approved the suggestion of Governor MORTON, and wrote to the Secretary of War recommending its favorable consideration. As it was confidently expected that the War Department would take favorable action in the matter, commanding officers of regiments and batteries were informed of the action of the Executive and requested to forward the usual recommendations; and upon receiving these, all vacancies in field, staff and company offices were promptly filled by promotion.

With the issue of these commissions however, the movement ended. The Secretary of War declined to order the honorary musters on the ground that such action might be held to justify the presentation of claims for extra pay and allowances and lead to troublesome complications.

While this decision is to be regretted as having deprived many gallant officers of a proper record in the national archives of the rank to which they had really attained, it cannot deprive them of what is more valuable, the consciousness of having earned that record, nor can it lessen the esteem in which they are held by their late companions in arms, and they will have the further satisfaction of knowing that their rank and services are faithfully recorded in the military archives of their own State.

CREDITS FOR TROOPS FURNISHED.

The War Department, (even after the war) did not give the State credit for the number of troops actually furnished, and the most troublesome difficulties grew out of this failure at different times during the war. No adjustment at all was attempted until the first draft was ordered in August 1862, and then, the settlement was arbitrary and incorrect, for it was afterwards shown that up to that time Indiana had an excess of 25,544 three years' men. The call was for nine months' men, and the quota 21,250, which being reduced to the three years' standard, only required 5,312 men, leaving the State still in excess 20,232 three years' men, applicable to

future calls. The Governor was fully satisfied that a correct accounting would show that the State was largely in excess, but as a large number of townships were behind in furnishing their just proportion of men, the draft was submitted to as the easiest way to put on an equal footing all the sub-districts in the State.*

After the passage of the Conscription Act by Congress, in March 1863, the War Department made an exhibit, from the rolls on file, which purported to show all the troops furnished by the State to the 26th of May 1863, crediting an excess of 24,978 three years' men, and charging 21,250 nine months' men (equal to 5,312 three years' men). Afterwards the Department admitted additional credits up to the 26th of May to the number of 5,279, making the total excess of credits at that date 24,945 three years' men. Prior to the 2nd of September 1862, no credits were given for enlistments in the regular army, and although no reports are accessible showing the number of regulars enlisted in this State up to that time, a fair estimate would fix it at not less than 3 000. This would give us an excess on the 26th of May 1863 of 27,945 three years' men—not including a large number enlisted in Kentucky, Illinois, New York and other States, for which no credit was allowed.

The Conscription Act was doubtless a very important war measure, but the above exhibit makes it clear that its passage was not necessary to *compel* INDIANA to furnish her quota of troops for the war; nevertheless it did a good work for us—it settled all former credits and deficiencies, and gave us a starting point for the future.

Until the 20th of October, 1863, all credits were given to the State at large; on and after that date they were assigned to townships or other sub-districts, according to the place of credit or residence, as shown by the muster-in rolls. Then commenced the system of local bounties, which has already been explained in preceding pages.

FIRST SERIES OF VETERAN CREDITS.

No further difficulty was met with in the settlement of credits between the State and General Government until the re-enlistment of veterans in the field in the winter of 1863--4 gave rise to fresh complications. The following document so fully explains these matters, it is inserted entire:

*See "Draft of 1862" in this volume.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

INDIANAPOLIS, March 4th, 1861.

HON. JOHN U. PETTIT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives:*

SIR: In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, passed March 1st, 1865, I have the honor to report, as follows:

The whole number of re-enlisted Veterans of Indiana volunteers authorized up to this date, to be passed to the credit of the State on any of the calls of the President for volunteers or drafted men, is 11,490.

On the 8th of December, 1863, the War Department issued a circular instructing the Commissaries of Musters, as follows:

"Commissaries of Musters will cause to be entered upon the descriptive roll of Veteran Volunteers, the residence of each man—giving the town, county and State. The same data must also appear on the copy of the roll sent to the Adjutant General of the State in which the men reside. The information must be promptly furnished, as upon it credits of men to the respective States will be made. It is necessary to know the number for the respective towns and counties, so that the credits may be properly distributed through the State. The residences of men remustered will, of course, determine the town and county to which they belong."

The rolls of remuster of re-enlisted Veterans were received at the Adjutant General's Office of this State, between the first day of January and thirty-first day of August, 1864, except in the cases of the Veterans of the Eleventh, Thirteenth, Twenty-Fourth, Twenty-Sixth, Thirty-Fourth, Forty-Sixth, Forty-Seventh and Sixtieth Regiments, and Third Cavalry, which were not received until after the draft had actually taken place under the call of July, 18th, 1864, and then they were furnished by the Adjutant General U. S. A., War Department. Some of these rolls showed the residences of the men, and some contained no information on the subject.

On the 5th of February, 1864, the Adjutant General of the State received the following telegram:

"WASHINGTON, 5th February, 1864.

"Adjutant General Indiana:

"From reports thus far received, I fear that mustering officers in the field have not fully complied with their instructions of December 8th, 1863, in reference to localities to which re-mustered veterans should be credited. Therefore, with the view of comparing records, and to insure prompt and correct crediting of men, I respectfully request that you will consult your records of re-mustered veteran troops, and those of the organizations returned to and arriving in the State, on furlough, and make therefrom a report of the numbers to be credited to the respective localities. Please forward the report to me March 1st, and let it embrace all re-musters reported to you prior to that date.

[Signed,]

"THOMAS M. VINCENT, Assistant Adjutant General."

The report required was not completed by March 1st, but further time being given, it was transmitted April 16th, 1864, and embraced all re-musters reported to the Adjutant General prior to that date. The report showed the following credits to the Congressional Districts in this State:

First District.....	1060	Seventh District.....	469
Second District	752	Eighth District.....	457
Third District.....	663	Ninth District.....	599
Fourth District.....	461	Tenth District.....	398

Fifth District.....	469	Eleventh District.....	508
Sixth District.....	893	State at large.....	1538
<hr/>			
Total credited to Indiana.....	8257		
Credited to other States.....	148		
<hr/>			
Whole number reported.....	8405		

A similar report was made for the period from April 17th to May 31st, 1864, showing an aggregate of 650, of which 2 were to the State at large and 34 to other States, leaving 614 credited to the State, apportioned as follows:

First District.....	12	Seventh District	51
Second District.....	41	Eighth District.....	55
Third District.....	14	Ninth District.....	223
Fourth District.....	6	Tenth District.....	96
Fifth District.....	39	Eleventh District.....	23
Sixth District.....	54	State at large	2
<hr/>			
Total credited to Indiana.....	616		
Credited to other States	34		
<hr/>			
Whole number reported.....	650		

Similar reports were made for the months ending June 30th, July 31st and August 31st, 1864, showing an aggregate of 344, of which five were credited to other States, and the remainder distributed as follows:

First District.....	16	Seventh District.....	47
Second District.....	49	Eighth District.....	20
Third District.....	190	Ninth District.....	3
Fourth District.....	12	Tenth District.....	2
Fifth District.....	0	Eleventh District.....	0
Sixth District.....	0		
Total credited to Indiana.....			339
Credited to other States.....			5
Whole number reported.....			344

All these reports were made up from the rolls of the re-mustered veterans, and showed in the aggregate 9,193 entitled to be credited to the State, and 187 to other States. Of the former, 7,672 were credited to localities within the State, and 1,540 being reported as having no residence on the rolls, were considered as credited to the State at large. These did not, however, embrace all of the veterans to which the State was entitled to a credit, but only such as this office had rolls for. On the 13th of August, 1864, Assistant Adjutant General, SAMUEL BRECK, in charge of rolls, War Department, reported that he had on file the rolls of veterans (of which this office had no copies) as follows: Eleventh Regiment, 287; Thirteenth Regiment, 189; Twenty-fourth Regiment, 226; Twenty-sixth Regiment, 240; Thirty-fourth Regiment, 447; Forty-sixth Regiment, 285; Forty-seventh, Regiment, 437, Sixtieth Regiment, 115, and Third Cavalry Regiment, 36; total, 2,262. Application was at once made for copies of these rolls, but it was refused, on the ground that the Department could not allow its clerical force to be taken away from the current work to make the copies. They were afterwards, in the latter part of September and first weeks of October, furnished, after the numbers corresponding had been assigned to localities and reported for credit, by the Adjutant General of the State, in pursuance of telegraphic instructions, as follows:

"WASHINGTON, August 26, 1864.

"LAZ. NOBLE, *Adjutant General* :

"Exhibits forwarded by you, dated April 15, May 31, June 30, July 31, give the localities for 9,173 veterans. Forward an exhibit giving the localities to which the additional number claimed by Indiana is to be assigned with a view to credit being passed to the State.

[Signed.]

"THOMAS M. VINCENT, A. A. G."

This exhibit was made up by Adjutant General NOBLE, by apportioning the numbers, *pro rata* throughout the State, of such as had no residences upon the rolls; and by including, in addition, those shown upon supplementary rolls, received after the date of former reports. The whole number embraced in this exhibit was 2,280, apportioned as follows:

First District.....	159	Seventh District.....	381
Second District.....	269	Eighth District.....	115
Third District.....	280	Ninth District.....	113
Fourth District.....	149	Tenth District.....	104
Fifth District.....	219	Eleventh District.....	365
Sixth District.....	126		
Total.....			2280

The veterans thus assigned were 451 of the Twenty-first Regiment, 282 of the Thirty-first Regiment (all from Seventh District;) 142 of the Thirty-Fifth Regiment; 213 of the Thirty-Eighth Regiment (mostly from Second District;) 287 of the Eleventh Regiment; 215 of the Twenty-Fourth Regiment (from First and Second Districts;) 240 of the Twenty-Sixth Regiment; 251 of the Forty-Seventh Regiment (all from Eleventh District;) and 199 of detachments of different regiments and batteries. This exhibit was transmitted to Assistant Adjutant General THOMAS M. VINCENT, September 2d, 1864, that officer having signified, by telegraph, that, "as the draft is ordered immediately after September 5th, that date is the latest at which the exhibit of veterans" could "be received so as to be passed to credit."

There was some prospect, at this time, that the draft would be postponed, and Major VINCENT was requested (in case it was) to return the last-named exhibit for revision, as it was not claimed to be perfect. In a report on this subject, made to Governor MORTON by General NOBLE, dated September 10th, 1864, it was urged that "time should be allowed to fairly adjust these credits, and especially to apportion those whose residences are not given on rolls among the townships as near, where the veterans actually reside as possible, and this can not be done without a return of the exhibit furnished Major VINCENT, September 2d, for revision. That revision, to give any kind of satisfaction, will take at least four weeks."

Although the Assistant Adjutant General U. S. A., in charge of the adjustment of veteran credits, acknowledged that the State was entitled to a total credit of 11,490, for some unexplained reason the Provost Marshal General failed to direct his Assistant on duty in Indiana to credit the whole number thus acknowledged. Up to September 17th, 1864, only 6,576 had been actually credited, and on that day an order was received, by telegraph, from the Provost Marshal General's Bureau, to give an additional credit of 3,233, leaving still a deficit of 1,681 men.

The attention of the Provost Marshal General being called to the fact that the full number authorized by the Adjutant General U. S. A. had not yet been credited, the following instructions were given :

"WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, September 19th, 1864.

"Colonel JAMES G. JONES,

"Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General, Indianapolis, Indiana.

"COLONEL: The State of Indiana by report of the Adjutant General of that State, was entitled to be credited in the aggregate with 8,257 re-enlisted Veteran Volunteers to the 15th of April last. Colonel BAKER (your predecessor) states that of this number but 6576 have heretofore been credited; should you upon examination ascertain this to be the case, you will then assign the following number to the credit of the State in accordance with the accompanying statement.

I am, Colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[Signed,]

"T. A. DODGE,

"Major V. R. C. in charge of Enrollment Bureau."

First District.....	162	Seventh District.....	149
Second District	124	Eighth District.....	156
Third District.....	136	Ninth District.....	191
Fourth District.....	113	Tenth District.....	578
Fifth District.....	128	Eleventh District.....	171
Sixth District.....	171		
Total,.....			1681

[True footing,.....2079]

Adjutant General NOBLE, in pursuance of instructions from Colonel JONES, issued certificates for local credits to cover in part, the 1681 referred to. The certificates issued were for the number stated below:

First District.....		Seventh District.....	137
Second District.....	12	Eighth District.....	181
Third District.....	49	Ninth District.....	173
Fourth District.....	131	Tenth District.....	5
Fifth District.....	163	Eleventh District.....	197
Sixth District.....	171		
Total,.....			1219
Unaccounted for.....			462

Number authorized to be credited..... 1681

Of the foregoing facts, all of which appear of record in this office, I have no personal knowledge, the different reports for credit having been made and action taken thereon prior to my entering upon the duties of this office.

The records show the following facts as to the aggregate credits authorized and actually given, prior to my administration:

DISTRICTS.	NO. AUTHORIZED.	NO. ACTUALLY CREDITED.
First.....	1,409	1,009
Second.....	1,235	1,219
Third.....	1,231	1,275
Fourth.....	741	631
Fifth.....	855	723
Sixth.....	1,244	1,343
Seventh.....	1,085	1,231
Eighth.....	803	869
Ninth.....	1,129	1,283
Tenth.....	1,173	636
Eleventh.....	1,067	1,044

Total,..... 12,022 11,253

The discrepancy between the numbers reported to Adjutant General United States Army, and approved—11,490—and the number ordered to be credited by the Provost Marshal General, was occasioned by the latter officer committing an error in the number to be given the Tenth District, in his order of September 17th,

1864, for a credit of 1861, and in the footing of the statement accompanying that order, of 398, and by including the veterans in Indiana organizations, who had, upon rolls credited themselves to other States.

In justice to myself, it is proper to state that all of the business relating to the credits hereinbefore mentioned, was transacted during the time the office of Adjutant General was held by my predecessor, General NOBLE, and that the foregoing statement of facts has been prepared, at my request, by the principal clerk of the late Adjutant General from the books, rolls, and memoranda remaining in this office.

(SECOND SERIES OF VETERAN CREDITS.)

The following adjustment of veteran credits has been made since my appointment :

On the 4th of February, 1865, Brigadier General T. G. PITCHER, Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General, furnished this office with a "statement of credits given to the State of Indiana on the books" of his office, "for re-enlisted veteran volunteers of that State," showing that but 11,253 of the 11,490 allowed had been actually credited, leaving 237 still unaccredited. Application being made to the Provost Marshal General for authority to credit these omitted veterans, the following telegram was received :

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S BUREAU,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 6th, 1865.

General W. H. H. Terrell, Adjutant General, Indianapolis, Indiana :

The credit of re-enlisted veterans to the State of Indiana appears upon our books as 11,490, and agrees with the figures in your office. General PITCHER has been directed to make the distribution of the 237 certified by him as not credited.

[Signed:]

JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

It was claimed by me that each of the 237 should be credited as three men on the pending call for one year men, and not as a unit, and the question being referred to the Provost Marshal General's Bureau, it was decided adversely, as will be seen from the following letter, received by General PITCHER :

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S BUREAU,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 11th, 1865.

BRIG. GEN. T. G. PITCHER, *Act. Ass't. Provost Marshal General, Indianapolis, Ind. :*

GENERAL: The Provost Marshal General directs, that, in distributing the credits to which the localities in the State of Indiana are entitled, on account of the 237 veterans authorized by his telegram of the 6th instant, that as these credits have not been applied on the July call, they are each a credit for three years of service, and you will reduce the quotas for the localities entitled to the credit by deducting the number of men to which they are entitled, amounting in the aggregate to 237.

I am, General, very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant,

[Signed:]

N. L. JEFFRIES, Colonel Veteran Reserve Corps.

The duty of assigning said unassigned re-enlisted veterans for credit, having devolved upon the undersigned, I thought it my duty to assign them to such localities as would pay, for their benefit, a fair local bounty for the credits thus given, and the following distribution of the same was accordingly made : (For list of veterans, where credited, and disposition made of their bounties, see Appendix, Document No. 21, pages 151 to 155.)

Said counties being the highest which could be obtained for said credits, were duly paid, and the money deposited by the local authorities in the First National Bank of Indianapolis, to the credit of each Veteran by name, and a certificate of

deposit issued for the amount in each case, payable to the order of the proper party, or, in the event of his death, to the order of his widow, or if he have no widow, to his father or widowed mother; otherwise, to his legal heirs. And, in case said bounty shall remain unclaimed for the period of two years, it is provided in the certificate of deposit, that the money shall be paid into the State Treasury to the credit of the fund arising from "Estates without heirs."

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. H. H. TERRELL,
Adjutant General of Indiana.

QUOTAS.

The quotas, under the several calls, were assigned to the States and Congressional Districts by the Provost Marshal General, and to townships and other sub-districts by the Acting Assistant Provost Marshal, on the basis of the enrollment, taking into consideration the number of troops previously furnished. It was a rare thing for the people of any township or sub-district to be entirely satisfied with their quotas. They were either too large for the number of men enrolled and liable to do military duty, or else proper credit had not been given for all the men previously enlisted. The State authorities also frequently found just reason to object to the general quotas assigned as being excessive and incorrect. Thus, when a draft was ordered to be made on the 10th of March, 1864, it was clearly evident to the mind of the Governor that the quotas assigned to Indiana for the years 1861 and 1862 were largely excessive, and that under any construction or calculation, the then pending quota, as well as all previous ones, had more than been filled. He did not guess at this conclusion, but reached it by a thorough examination of the whole matter from the beginning of the war; and yet a draft was actually insisted on, and Colonel BAKER, Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General for the State, under the orders of his Chief, had fully made all his preparations to commence it at the time designated. This appeared to the Governor flagrantly unjust. The nation was entitled to all the forces it needed, but could rightfully only draw upon a State for its equitable proportion of the general whole; Indiana had furnished more than her share already; it was not right, therefore, to force a draft upon us merely because a few sub-districts were in arrears, which, if allowed time, would wipe out their deficiencies by furnishing volunteers. If all the other States called on had furnished their proportion, there would certainly have been no occasion to require us to furnish more than ours. The Governor very properly protested against such inequality and unfairness, and so

plainly did he make the facts appear, the threatened draft was promptly stopped. The following telegrams will fully explain the stand he took :

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, February 29th, 1864.

COLONEL JAMES B. FRY, *Provost Marshal General, Washington D. C.*

On the basis of *population* shown by the census of 1860, including one-half of the white population of Kentucky, Missouri, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia, and omitting California, Oregon and all the rebel States and Territories, the calls made on Indiana in 1861 and 1862 were excessive 6,199. On the basis of the *enrollment* the calls during the same year were excessive to the number of 9986. Upon any basis of calculation, with the number of men known to be recruited in the State and re-enlisted in the field, it is certain that the State has more than filled her quota under all the calls. Many localities are paying heavy bounties, and it will occasion great complaint if they are allowed to do this after the quota is filled. Statement mailed to-day.

O. P. MORTON.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, March 1st, 1864.

COLONEL JAMES B. FRY,

Provost Marshal General, Washington, D. C.

Colonel BAKER has just shown me a dispatch, in which he is required to commence the draft on the 10th of March, in all sub-districts that have not furnished their quotas. Are we to infer from this that sub-districts are to be drafted when the State in the aggregate has filled her quota?

O. P. MORTON.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, March 3d, 1864.

COLONEL JAMES B. FRY,

Provost Marshal General, Washington City:

Let me earnestly invite the Government to pause, before adopting a construction requiring a draft in a State that has filled her quota in the aggregate.

O. P. MORTON.

THIRD SERIES OF VETERAN CREDITS.

The Muster-in Rolls of the re-enlisted Veterans of the Eleventh, Thirteenth, Twenty-Fourth, Twenty-Sixth, Thirty-Fourth, Forty-Sixth, Forty-Seventh and Sixtieth Regiments, and Third Cavalry Regiment, were received at this office in September and October, 1864. These rolls showed the residence of most of the men, and the residence thus given settled the question as to local credit, according to the mustering regulations. Prior to their receipt, however, these Veterans had been credited, by Adjutant General NOBLE, by numbers, as part of the State's aggregate credit, and it was decided by the Acting Assistant Provost General, that the credits shown on the rolls could not be given to the localities without a withdrawal of an equal number from other localities, and, knowing that the application of such a rule would result in confusion and dissatisfaction, the claim for

credits, under it, was not pressed. Applications were, however, made direct to the War Department by parties interested, in behalf of Cass and Marion counties, and this office furnished all the information in its possession to enable the parties to prosecute their claims. The War Department, however, did not arrange the matter satisfactorily. In March, 1865, Governor MORTON gave the subject his personal attention, and obtained from Brigadier General J. B. FRY, Provost Marshal General, an order to credit Cass county with 82 men, Indianapolis and Marion county 172, and Huntington county 56 men, veterans of some of the regiments referred to; and, also, a promise that credits should be given to other counties entitled to them upon the same principle. The localities named were the only ones where the exact numbers were known without a careful examination of the rolls—hence the reason for the order in their case, prior to the orders subsequently given.

On the 18th of March, 1865, General PITCHER received a telegram from General FRY, directing the credits to be made as stated, and copies of the Muster-in Rolls of such Veterans of the Eleventh, Thirteenth, Twenty-Sixth, Forth-Sixth and Forty-Seventh Regiments, as had credited themselves to localities in Marion, Cass and Huntington counties, were furnished General PITCHER, that he might give the credits to the precise localities named on the rolls. The number thus credited was 310.

On the 28th of March, 1865, the rolls of the Eleventh, Thirteenth, Twenty-Fourth, Twenty-Sixth, Thirty-Fourth, Forty-Sixth and Forty-Seventh Regiments, and Third Cavalry Regiment, were copied with a view of giving General PITCHER information upon which to give the proper credits when General FRY should direct him to do so. These copies did not embrace any of the names shown upon the copies furnished March 18th, 1865, relating to credits in Cass, Marion and Huntington counties. A report, by telegraph, of the numbers shown to the counties entitled to credit, was made to General FRY, March 28th, with the request that he would order the credits to be given accordingly. A report was also prepared to accompany the copies of rolls for General PITCHER, showing the distribution of these credits by townships, counties and Congressional Districts. The whole number shown to be entitled to be credited by this report is 1,381, which is additional to the 310 credited March 18th, 1865, making the whole number 1,691.

On the 29th March, 1865, the Provost Marshal General made the following order, a copy of which was furnished this office by Brigadier General T. G. PITCHER, Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General, April 1st, 1865:

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29th, 1865.

BRIG. GEN. T. G. PITCHER, *Act. Asst. Provost Marshal General, Indianapolis, Ind.:*

GENERAL: The Provost Marshal General directs that the following credits for veteran volunteers be given to the localities named below:

Co.	No.	Co.	No.	Co.	No.
Knox	17	Ohio	2	Carroll	52
Davies	1	Henry	5	Tippecanoe	11
Perry	20	Randolph	4	Laporte	3
Floyd	1	Johnson	3	Marshall	5
Bartholomew	3	Morgan	17	Allen	26
Jennings	28	Hancock	5	Adams	65
Ripley	4	Vigo	36	Howard	55
Dearborn	45	Vermillion	4	Grant	78
Wayne	7	Clay	5	Madison	90
Union	1	Fountain	1	Parke	2
Fayette	4	Warren	1	Montgomery	38
Hendricks	8	Miami	11	Boone	23
Shelby	5	Pulaski	35	Clinton	9
Marion	11	White	57	Fulton	48
Vanderburg	8	Kosciusko	9	Jasper	2
Scott	1	Huntington	104	De Kalb	2
Orange	1	Hamilton	6	Wells	102
Jefferson	24	Jay	37	Tipton	43
Switzerland	8	Sullivan	5	Wabash	134
Franklin	1	Putnam	3	Blackford	39
Decatur	7				

I am, General, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

[Signed:]

G. W. ELCOTT, Capt. Veteran Reserve Corps.

Accordingly, on the 3d of April, 1865, I transmitted to Brigadier General T. G. PITCHER, Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General, the copies of rolls and report referred to, who directed the Provost Marshals of the different Districts to give the credits to the townships indicated in said report, and the same were credited accordingly. This closed all controversies connected with the credits of re-enlisted veterans.

ADDITIONAL CREDITS.

Near the close of the war an act of Congress was passed* requiring credit to be given for all troops mustered into the service of the United States for a less period than six months, (including three months' men) since the commencement of the rebellion. Indiana

* Approved March 3d, 1865—Section 15.

was accordingly credited on the last call with 6,409 three months' men, and 7,197 one hundred days' men, making altogether 13,606 men, or 3,574 years of service aggregating 1,191 three years' men. Seventy-one naval enlistments and twenty-one representative recruits were also credited.

CORRECTION AND SUMMARY.

The Adjutant General of the Army, at the close of the War reported the grand total of troops, furnished by the State for all terms of service, at 194,363 men. By reference to the statistical tables published in this volume, (see Document No. 1, Appendix, page 5, *et seq.*) it will be seen that the number reached 208,367, as shown by the rolls and records of this office, for the following terms of service:

Three years' men.....	165,617
One year men.....	21,642
Nine months' men.....	742
Six months' men.....	4,082
One hundred days' men.....	7,415
Three months' men.....	6,308
Sixty days' men.....	587
Thirty days' men.....	1,874

Grand Total,..... 208,367

These forces were organized into one-hundred and twenty nine regiments of infantry, thirteen regiments of cavalry, one regiment of heavy artillery and twenty-six batteries of light artillery, besides independent companies, recruits for HANCOCKS' Corps, U. S. Veteran Volunteer Engineers, etc.; the aggregate number for the several arms of the service being as follows:

Infantry.....	175,776 men.
Cavalry.....	21,605 men.
Artillery.....	10,986 men.

*Grand Total,..... 208,367 men.

INDIANA LEGION.

STATE MILITIA.

The act of May 11th, 1861, under which the Legion was organized and all its operations conducted, is discussed elsewhere in this volume. The most important features of the service rendered by this organization are fully detailed under the titles of "The Raid of MORGAN," "KIRBY SMITH Campaign," etc.

The scarcity of arms prevented the Governor from attempting to place the militia on a war footing until September, 1861. Companies had been organized under the law in almost every county: and on the Ohio river border and in some of the interior counties a number of regiments and battalions were enrolled. Failing to receive arms promptly, many of these organizations were broken up and abandoned—a large proportion of their members enlisting in the volunteer service.

On the 10th of September, 1861, Major JOHN LOVE, of Marion, and Colonel JOHN L. MANSFIELD, of Jefferson, were commissioned to organize the Legion upon a systematic plan for active service, the former with the rank of Major General and the latter with the rank of Brigadier. These gentlemen were by education and experience well qualified to discharge the important trust committed to them; they entered upon their duties with zeal and spirit and by laborious effort, in the face of many difficulties and discouragements, succeeded in effecting a partial organization of the militia in all the south or border counties of the State. They were greatly aided in their labors by Brigadier Generals JAMES E. BLYTHE, of Vanderburg, and ALEXANDER C. DOWNEY, of Ohio, and their subordinate officers, among whom may be worthily mentioned Colonels ENOCH R. JAMES and JOHN A. MANN, of Posey; WILLIAM E. HOLLINGSWORTH, of Vanderburg; DANIEL F. BATES, of Warrick; JOHN W. CROOKS, of Spencer; CHARLES H. MASON and CHARLES FOURNIER, of Perry; HORATIO WOODBURY and JOHN T. MORGAN, of Crawford; LEWIS JORDAN, Senior, of Harrison; BENJAMIN F. SCRIBNER and WILLIAM W. TULEY, of Floyd; JOHN N. INGRAM and JOHN F. WILLEY, of Clark. SAMUEL B. SERING, of Jefferson; GEORGE W. MALICK and KENNEDY BROWN, of Jennings; OLIVER ORMSBY, of Switzerland; HUGH T. WILLIAMS, of Ohio, and JOHN H. BURKAM, of Dearborn. The Honorable RICHARD W. THOMPSON, of Vigo, and MORTON C. HUNTER, Esq., of Monroe, were also commissioned Brigadier Generals, and succeeded in organizing several very fine regiments.

For the purpose of producing greater uniformity in drill and discipline, and to infuse a higher degree of military spirit into the minds of the officers and men of the Legion, the Governor ordered an Encampment of Instruction to be held at Indianapolis, commencing on the 16th of October, 1862. A new and complete cantonment, called Burnside Barracks, was erected near the city for this purpose, under the direction of Quartermaster-General STONE.

Between three and four hundred officers assembled and were placed under regimental organization. Six companies were formed with the usual company and subordinate officers, and placed under the instruction of Colonel (afterwards Brigadier General) HENRY B. CARRINGTON, of the United States Army, and a suitable corps of assistants, aided by Major General LOVE, as commandant. The organization of companies was maintained during the Encampment, which continued for two weeks; hours of duty were published in general orders prescribing the routine of the camp, and everything was conducted in strict accordance with military regulations and usage. The first week was employed in theoretical and practical instruction in the manual of arms and squad drill; during the second week, company and battalion drill were added, and the members of the Encampment were as thoroughly instructed as the short duration of the school would permit. The officers were highly gratified with the progress made, and upon the breaking up of the Encampment returned to their homes with renewed zeal and determination to make their commands more efficient and reliable for active service.

Major General LOVE having resigned on the 1st of January, 1863, the command devolved upon Brigadier General MANSFIELD, under whom the Legion continued to increase in strength and efficiency. He was promoted Major General July 30, 1864, and was relieved from duty on the 1st of November, 1865, his services being no longer necessary. In addition to the regular military duties which devolved upon General MANSFIELD, he was frequently called upon by the Governor to investigate and settle matters of much public importance in various parts of the State, and through his energetic efforts and sound judgment many internal strifes and troubles were quieted and order maintained.* His fine abilities were on many occasions strikingly displayed in allaying public excitements and reconciling the people of disturbed localities to the peculiar and complicated circumstances created by the war.

The Honorable JAMES HUGHES, of Monroe, was appointed Brigadier General on the 1st of July, 1863, and was promoted Major General on the 1st of August, 1864. He took an important part in the MORGAN raid of 1863,† and in all subsequent defensive operations within the limits of his division. The expedition to Kentucky in

*See "Internal State Troubles" in this volume.

†See "Raid of Morgan," in this volume.

August, 1864," was planned by him, but as the troops were to be sent out of the State, Major General HOVEY, United States Volunteers, was invited to take command—General HUGHES coöperating.

Colonel HENRY JORDAN, of Harrison, formerly of the 17th Indiana Mounted Infantry, a brave and accomplished officer, was appointed Brigadier General on the 9th of August, 1864, and was actively employed for several months under General HUGHES in guarding the border between New Albany and Troy, and in quelling disloyal combinations and threatened outbreaks in the counties embraced in his command. His prudence and good management was shown in suppressing the "Orange and Crawford Conspiracy"† in October, 1864. This was a formidable combination, organized ostensibly to resist the draft, but, as it turned out, the dishonest appropriation of property appeared to be one of its main objects. It was composed of more than three hundred disloyal citizens, including a number of conscript deserters, and was headed by a number of guerillas from Kentucky, whose connection with the scheme was induced solely by the hope of plunder. Some fifty flagrant robberies were committed. The Legion very promptly suppressed the movement, and upwards of ninety arrests were made. Further violent proceedings were prevented by calling into active service Captain ANDELOTTE's company of the Sixth Regiment, which was posted at Hartford, Crawford county, by General JORDAN, for about six weeks. This ended the trouble, and the services of an active force being no longer required, General JORDAN was relieved about the close of the year 1864. His brief administration of military affairs, in one of the most disaffected districts of the State, was highly creditable and productive of the best results.

In the early part of July, 1863, upon the request of Governor MORTON, Brigadier General HENRY B. CARRINGTON, United States Volunteers, previously Chief Mustering Officer and Commander of the District of Indiana, then in Ohio, was ordered to report at Indianapolis, for such duty as the Governor might assign to him. The MORGAN Raid followed, and General CARRINGTON's fine abilities as a mustering officer and organizer of troops, in an emergency were a most valuable acquisition. After the raid was over, he was directed to more thoroughly organize the Legion, and for the ten months succeeding he was industriously and actively engaged in

*See "Adam Johnson's Threatened Raid," in this volume.

†See "Operations of the Indiana Legion, 1863-4," Legislative Documents of 1864.

this important work, giving much attention also to the recruitment of volunteers. He visited some thirty-five counties, and spent considerable time in instructing the militia in drill and discipline. About eighteen thousand stand of small arms were issued to the organized Legion, besides a number of pieces of artillery, during the time he was acting under the Governor's orders.* Not the least important service rendered by him to the State and Nation, was the discovery and exposure of the treasonable organization known as the "Sons of Liberty," which, but for his efforts, would probably have caused much trouble and bloodshed.† His great energy and industry, his willingness to assume responsibilities, when required by the demands of the hour, his admirable way of working through or around obstacles, and "stirring up things generally," at times when haste was essential to success, told on many occasions with wonderful effect, and very materially aided in securing for Indiana the proud name she won for the rapidity with which her troops were thrown into the field, and the efficiency of her militia at home.

A list of division, brigade, regimental and company organizations of the Legion, with full rosters of officers will be found in the third volume of this report. It only remains to describe, as accurately as available data and restricted limits will permit, the inception and progress of the work of organization,—to briefly sketch the varied and valuable services performed and the benefits resulting therefrom.

ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGION.

GENERAL-IN-CHIEF.

Major General JOHN LOVE, from September 10th, 1861, to January 1st, 1863.

FIRST MILITARY DIVISION.

Major General JOHN L. MANSFIELD, from July 30th, 1864, to November 1st, 1865.

This Division was composed of the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Ninth Brigades

SECOND MILITARY DIVISION.

Major General JAMES HUGHES, commissioned August 1st, 1864.

This Division was composed of the First, Second, Seventh and Eighth Brigades

FIRST BRIGADE—SECOND DIVISION.

Brigadier General ANDREW LEWIS, commissioned June 7th, 1861: resigned.

Brigadier General JAMES E. BLYTHE, commissioned November 1st, 1861: deceased.

*General Carrington's Report—Appendix, Doc. No. 77.

†See "Internal State Troubles" in this Volume. Also, Appendix, Doc. No. 79.

This Brigade was composed of the organized militia in the counties of Posey, Vanderburg, Warrick, Gibson, Spencer, Dubois, Pike, Knox, Daviess, Martin, Greene and Sullivan.

SECOND BRIGADE—SECOND DIVISION.

Brigadier General JAMES HUGHES, commissioned July 1st, 1863: promoted.

Brigadier General HENRY JORDAN, commissioned August 9th, 1864.

This Brigade was composed of the organized militia in the counties of Perry, Crawford, Harrison, Floyd, Clarke, Scott, Washington, Jackson, Brown, Lawrence, Orange, Monroe and Owen.

THIRD BRIGADE—FIRST DIVISION.

Brigadier General JOHN L. MANSFIELD, from September 10th, 1861, to July 30th, 1864.

This Brigade was composed of the organized militia in the counties of Jefferson, Switzerland, Jennings, Bartholomew, Morgan, Hendricks, Marion, Johnson, Hamilton and Boone.

FOURTH BRIGADE—FIRST DIVISION.

Brigadier General ALEXANDER C. DOWNEY, commissioned November 1st, 1861.

This Brigade was composed of the organized militia in the counties of Ohio, Dearborn, Ripley, Decatur, Franklin, Union, Fayette, Rush and Shelby.

FIFTH BRIGADE—FIRST DIVISION.

No General Officer commissioned for this Brigade.

It was composed of the organized militia in the counties of Wayne, Hancock, Delaware, Randolph, Henry, Madison, Jay, Blackford and Grant.

SIXTH BRIGADE—FIRST DIVISION.

No General Officer commissioned for this Brigade.

It was composed of the organized militia in the counties of Howard, Wabash, Miami, Cass, Clinton, Carroll, Fulton and Tipton.

SEVENTH BRIGADE—SECOND DIVISION.

No General Officer commissioned for this Brigade.

It was composed of the organized militia in the counties of Vigo, Clay, Putnam, Parke, Vermillion, Fountain, Warren, Benton, Tippecanoe and Montgomery.

EIGHTH BRIGADE—SECOND DIVISION.

No General Officer commissioned for this Brigade.

It was composed of the organized militia in the counties of White, Jasper, Palaski, Marshall, Newton, St. Joseph, Laporte, Starke, Porter and Lake.

NINTH BRIGADE—FIRST DIVISION.

No General Officers Commissioned for this Brigade.

It was composed of the organized militia in the counties of Allen, DeKalb, Huntington, Kosciusko, LaGrange, Noble, Steuben, Wells, Whitley, Adams and Elkhart.

Brigadier General MORTON C. HUNTER, commissioned November 1st, 1861; assigned to command the *Fifth Brigade*, then composed of the organized militia in the counties of Monroe, Brown, Jackson and Lawrence, which were attached to the Second Brigade, March 27th, 1863. General HUNTER entered the United States' service, August 27th, 1862, as Colonel of the Eighty-Second Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

Brigadier General RICHARD W THOMPSON, commissioned November 1st, 1861; assigned to command the *Sixth Brigade*, then composed of the organized militia in counties of Vigo, Clay, Owen, Green and Sullivan. The two first named counties were attached to the Seventh Brigade, Owen to the Second Brigade, and Green and Sullivan to the First Brigade, March 27th, 1863. General THOMPSON entered the U. S. service May 1st, 1863, as Captain and Provost Marshal of the Seventh Congressional District.

THE FIRST REGIMENT, FIRST BRIGADE, (*Posey County Regiment*), was partially organized by Colonel ALVIN P. HOVEY, early in the summer of 1861, as soon after the passage of the Act of May 11th, as the necessary orders could be promulgated, appointments made and arms supplied. Colonel HOVEY evinced the utmost zeal, energy and tact, to which the loyal people of his county responded with cordial alacrity, and his command was making rapid progress towards military efficiency, when, about three months from the date of his appointment, he resigned his commission to accept the Colonelcy of the Twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteers. His successor, Colonel EXOCH R. JAMES, continued the work so successfully begun, and soon had nine companies of infantry and one company of artillery fully armed, partially uniformed and well drilled. Company and battallion drills were well attended for several months, and the regiment, on frequent dress-parades, received the commendations of military men for their proficiency in the manual of arms and soldierly bearing.

On several occasions, during Colonel JAMES' incumbency, the people of Mt. Vernon were alarmed by threats of guerrilla incursions, but the promptness with which the Legion rallied for the defense of the town, allayed public apprehension and restored a sense of security. Detachments from the "Independent Guards" and the "Union Rifles," rendered important service in assisting to make arrests of dangerous characters in Kentucky. In the spring of 1862, a detail of about ten men from each company was called out to guard prisoners at Camp Morton. The men promptly reported at rendezvous, but the order being countermanded, they returned to their homes. Upon the resignation of Colonel JAMES, a little more than one year from the date of his appointment, Colonel JOHN A. MAXX was appointed to fill the vacancy, and, entering at once upon his duty, he proceeded to organize two new companies—one of infantry and one of cavalry—to take the places of two of the original companies which had been disbanded on account of most of their members having entered the active volunteer service.

And here it is proper to state that the Legion was the portal through which thousands of the best of our soldiers entered the army. The martial enthusiasm which it awakened and nurtured, could not be satisfied with home service, however important that duty might be regarded; and the Legion soon came to be viewed as the nursery from which the old regiments and batteries of volunteers were to be recruited and new ones organized. While this result was unfavorable to the maintenance of permanency and efficiency in the organization relied upon for home defense, it was of immeasurable importance in securing a ready response to calls for volunteers, and thus enabled the State to promptly fill her quota under each successive call.

The cavalry company, well officered, thoroughly drilled and effectively armed, was often called upon for scouting and picket duty, when the presence of guerrillas on the Kentucky side of the river admonished the military authorities of the necessity of vigilance and preparation.

Immediately after the issue of Governor MORTON's order* of September 5th, 1862, for the organization of the reserve militia, Colonel MAXN proceeded to organize and drill that portion of the citizens of his county, and in a few days, had twenty-one companies formed. They met regularly and were rapidly advancing in drill and discipline when the Governor's order, relieving them from further attendance, was issued. Unfortunately the order to discontinue drills was understood as applying to the Legion as well as the newly organized companies, from which misconstruction the *morale* of all the companies of the First Regiment suffered severely, and for a long time much difficulty was experienced by the regimental commander in his efforts to induce them to turn out for company or battalion exercises.

Guerrilla parties, roaming through Henderson, Union and adjacent counties of Kentucky, plundering the inhabitants and committing almost every species of outrage, were a constant source of alarm to the citizens of our southwestern counties, and they were rarely free from apprehensions of raids. During the winter and spring of 1863, alarms occurred with unusual frequency, and the First Regiment was often called upon to do guard duty along the river for a distance of thirty miles.

Late at night, on the 9th of July, 1863, Colonel MAXN received

*See Appendix, Doc. No. 121.

orders from Governor MORTON to hold his command in readiness for immediate service in preventing rebel reinforcements, the raid of JOHN MORGAN being then in progress through another section of the State. Messengers were dispatched to rally the companies, and although many of the men resided at a distance, some of them as far as fourteen miles from headquarters, such promptitude was displayed that every company, and nearly every man belonging to the regiment, had reported at Mt. Vernon before noon of the 10th. At nine P. M., seven companies of infantry embarked on board transports and proceeded up the river, while the cavalry marched in the same direction. Arriving at Evansville, the regiment went into camp with other troops rendezvoused at that point. Rumors of a threatened guerrilla raid, as a counter-movement to help MORGAN, into Posey county, induced Colonel MANN to return to Mt. Vernon the next day with the cavalry. The infantry remained at Evansville several days, when it being evident that they could not be used against MORGAN, they were ordered to report to Colonel MANN at Mt. Vernon, by whom they were dismissed to their homes.

During the remainder of 1863 unusual quiet reigned along the border, and this command was not called upon for farther service.

The year 1864 was characterized by frequent alarms and the services of the First Regiment were varied and arduous. FOREST's raid through Western Kentucky, and his attack on Paducah in March of that year, created an apprehension that he intended moving northward, striking the Ohio at Uniontown or Henderson, and thence raiding upon the border towns of Indiana. The battalion was again called out, and performed guard duty for several days, or until the rebels were reported as moving rapidly to the southward.

A few weeks later, formidable bands of guerrillas appeared along the Kentucky shore, and, with more than their usual boldness, attempted to steal a number of horses from citizens of Mount Vernon and vicinity, but succeeded in securing only a single horse. The Legion was called to arms, and a permanent guard established along the entire border of the county. The services of this regiment in the expedition against JOHNSON's and SEIPERT's forces are detailed in the chapter devoted to "the ADAM JOHNSON Threatened Raid," in this volume.

After that expedition, Western Kentucky was comparatively

free from guerrillas, and, although the regiment maintained its organization until the close of the war, it was not again called upon, except for occasional details for brief and unimportant service. There can be no doubt that the efficiency and constant vigilance of the officers and men of the First Regiment prevented frequent guerrilla incursions, and even more formidable invasions, by which incalculable loss and damage would have been inflicted upon the inhabitants of that section of the State. The same remark is applicable to the several regiments in all the border counties.

THE SECOND REGIMENT, FIRST BRIGADE, (*Vanderburg County Regiment*), was organized under Colonel JAMES E. BLYTHE, during the summer of 1861. The regiment proper consisted of nine companies of infantry, and one of artillery; but twenty-five other companies, artillery, cavalry, and infantry, were, at various periods, organized in the county, under the Legion law, (besides, five other companies were formed, but did not fully comply with the provisions of that act,) all of which were regarded as constituting one command, under the Colonel of the Second Regiment, and when formed in battalions, for drill or active duty, were commanded by officers detailed by him. Companies, as fast as organized, were supplied with arms and accoutrements, and several of them procured uniforms. Drills were frequent, and attended, for some time, with such promptness and regularity that the command, in a few months, attained a highly creditable proficiency in company and battalion movements. Colonel BLYTHE having been promoted to the command of the First Brigade, Lieutenant Colonel WILLIAM E. HOLLINGSWORTH was promoted to the Colonelcy, and assumed command of the regiment, and independent companies of the county, on the 30th of November, 1861.

During the occupation of Bowling Green and Russellville, Kentucky, by BUCKNER's command, frequent demonstrations were made in the direction of the Ohio River, threatening the destruction of the locks on Green river, and the capture of the city of Henderson. At one time a force was detailed, by order of General BUCKNER, to destroy the first lock. A regiment of volunteers marched for the protection of the lock, accompanied by a detail of artillery from Colonel HOLLINGSWORTH's command. They succeeded in protecting the threatened point, and held possession of the place for several days.

Other demonstrations were constantly threatening the security of Evansville, and the various companies were kept on the alert. Scouting parties were sent into Kentucky, and up and down the Ohio river, to ascertain the position, numbers and purposes, so far as possible, of rebel forces in that vicinity. Guards were posted at various approaches to the city, and the command was held in readiness to repel an attack at any moment.

The successes of the Union forces, in the spring of 1862, compelled the rebels to evacuate Bowling Green and Russellville, and alarms gradually subsided; the pressure of imminent danger was removed, and the command became less vigilant. But upon the receipt of Governor MORTON's order, requiring the organization of the reserve militia, Colonel HOLLINGSWORTH promptly recruited all his companies to about ninety men each, and drilled them two hours daily, until the order discontinuing such special exercises was issued.

The disastrous termination of McCLELLAN's and POPE's Virginia campaigns encouraged the rebels to renew their operations in Kentucky, and guerrillas again made their appearance on the border. Henderson was threatened, and in several cases details were sent from Colonel HOLLINGSWORTH's command to support a small force of Union troops stationed there.

ADAM JOHNSON's raid on Newburgh was the occasion of fresh alarm, and for several nights every company furnished details for guard duty. On the 21st of September, 1862, five companies, under the immediate command of Colonel HOLLINGSWORTH, proceeded to Owensboro', Kentucky, to aid in repelling an attack, but returned without having an opportunity to meet the enemy. On the return trip a Sergeant of Company "A" accidentally shot himself through the head, producing instant death.

Threatened raids of Kentucky guerrillas necessitated a great deal of guard duty throughout the ensuing winter and spring, and the efficiency of the command was well maintained.

The Morgan raid in July created in Vanderburg, as throughout the State, the most intense excitement. Every company in the county rallied, with full ranks, at the first note of alarm, and, going into camp with other troops, awaited orders until the enemy's plans were so far developed that it became evident the First Brigade could not be employed against him.

During the early part of 1864, the duties of the Second Regi-

ment were exceedingly onerous, on account of the necessity of frequent and heavy details for guard duty to protect the border from invasion. In May, one company and parts of several others volunteered for the "Hundred days' service." Colonel HOLLINGSWORTH accepted a captaincy in one of the companies, leaving Lieutenant Colonel VICTOR BISCH—subsequently appointed Colonel—in command. The most important feature of the services rendered by the command during the summer, or at any time thereafter, was its participation in the expedition into Kentucky, under Generals HOVEY and HUGHES, to rout JOHNSON and SEIBERT.*

The commanding officers of the Second Regiment have furnished very meagre reports of the operations of the Legion in Vanderburg county, and it is not impossible that important services may have been rendered, of which no mention is here made. It is not too high commendation to say, that in keeping alive the martial spirit, promoting genuine loyalty, and preventing invasions or raids, the officers and men of this command displayed such patriotic zeal as to entitle them to the lasting gratitude of their fellow-citizens. The city of Evansville owes its immunity from guerrilla incursions to the fact, well known on the opposite side of the river, that one thousand of her citizens, armed, equipped and organized, could have been called from their beds and formed in line of battle in thirty minutes from the first sound of alarm.

THE THIRD REGIMENT, FIRST BRIGADE, (*Warrick County Regiment*.) Colonel DANIEL F. BATES, commanding, was organized to the extent of six very efficient companies, in the summer and autumn of 1861. All these companies were armed and equipped, and drilled to a fair degree of proficiency in the manual of arms and in company and battalion evolutions. Two companies located at Newburg, were called out for guard duty during the fall and winter, and maintained the utmost vigilance for several months. In the spring of 1862, the ranks of the battalion had become so thinned by the men volunteering for active field service, that three companies were disbanded. Nine other companies were subsequently, and at different dates, organized and attached to this command. Company drills were maintained throughout the spring months of this year, but the constant drain upon the ranks by volunteering, induced the Colonel commanding, (with the consent of General BLYTHE,) to call in the arms of two companies, an act

*See "Adam Johnson's threatened raid," in this volume.

which opened the way for the Newburg raid.* This event threw the country into intense excitement, and in connection with the presence of large bodies of guerrillas in the vicinity of Green river, Kentucky, caused the regiment to be called out and kept in camp for several days. Many of the men were farmers, and while they were on duty at camp their crops were wasting. As the excitement began to subside, the men were permitted to stay at their homes during the day time, but details of one-third of each company were placed on guard every night until the danger was over.

About the 20th of September, Colonel BATES, with four hundred men hastily called together, went to Owensboro, Kentucky, to aid in repelling an attack upon the United States' forces stationed there. They arrived too late to participate in the engagement, and after remaining one day returned to Newburg. During their absence the town had been threatened again and two companies had been called out, who were dismissed to their homes on the return of the Colonel commanding. Details were however kept on guard until the 1st of November following. Drills were kept up without regard to weather and to the neglect of all other interests. Eleven militia companies were organized under the Governor's proclamation of September 5th, 1862, and when they were disbanded, the *morale* of the regiment did not suffer as was the case in some other counties. On several occasions battalion dress-parades were held, and the command received the commendations of officers of high rank, for their soldierly bearing and marked proficiency in discipline and tactics.

Nothing of greater importance than details for guard duty and scouting was required of the regiment during the winter and spring of 1863, or until the month of July. On the 8th of that month, Colonel BATES, in obedience to an order from the Governor called out his entire command to repel an expected attack from rebels acting in concert with JOHN MORGAN. Eight companies of infantry and one company of artillery were stationed at Scuffletown Bar, on the Ohio; one company of cavalry at Newburg, to be used as scouts; two companies of infantry were mounted and sent out as scouts into Dubois, Orange and Perry counties, to ascertain if MORGAN was moving westward, as was currently reported. The command remained on duty eight days, when all but two companies were permitted to return to their

*See "Raid on Newburg," in this volume.

homes, with orders to hold themselves in readiness for instant service if required. The two companies retained were placed on guard at several points on the river, where, on account of the low stage of the water, it was easily fordable. This duty was continued for two weeks.

This regiment was not called upon for further service until the 10th of June, 1864, when General HUGHES ordered the Colonel commanding to go into camp near Newburg with two companies and be prepared to repel a raid which seemed imminent from threatening demonstrations on the Kentucky border.* The cavalry company attached to the regiment was at the same time ordered to report to General HUGHES, and, in addition to other service, participated in the expedition into Kentucky. Colonel BATES picketed the river the entire breadth of his county and patrolled the bank every night until the 15th of June, when he was ordered to break up his camp and dismiss the men to their homes. The regiment was not subsequently called out.

This regiment was particularly fortunate in continuing throughout the war under the command of the same Colonel, than whom no officer of the Legion exhibited more earnest zeal or more unflinching loyalty. He succeeded in infusing his spirit and energy into his officers and men, and no portion of the command ever hesitated to respond to any call, at whatever sacrifice of personal interests.

FOURTH REGIMENT, SECOND BRIGADE; (*Spencer County Regiment*.—JOHN W. CROOKS was commissioned Colonel of the Fourth, or Spencer County Regiment, on the 12th of June, 1861, and continued in command of all the companies organized in that county until March 1st, 1864, when the acceptance of his resignation created a vacancy, which was filled by the appointment of WILLIAM N. WALKER, who retained the command until the last of November, 1864. The entire force organized at various periods, in the county and constituting Colonel Crooks' command, consisted of twenty-five companies, fourteen of which belonged to the Fourth Regiment proper, and eleven of which were organized under the name of the "Grand View Battalion," Lieutenant Colonel L. C. PARKER, commanding.

In arms, equipments and drill this command did not differ materially from those of the lower border counties already described.

*See "Morgan Threatened Raid, June, 1864," in this volume.

Its services were also of a similar character. During the months of July, August and September, 1862, not less than twenty alarms of threatened inroads from guerrilla parties called out the companies and kept the people generally in a state of intense excitement. The citizens of Owensboro made frequent and earnest appeals to Colonel CROOKS for assistance in repelling raids, and seemed to rely upon the Fourth Regiment for the protection of their town. These appeals were cheerfully responded to, the entire command, with many citizen volunteers, having marched to their relief as many as six times, and one occasion defended the town and the small force stationed there for ninety days. The few loyal men residing in Daviess county, Kentucky, having the assurance that the entire arms-bearing population of Spencer county would fly to their relief if needed, took high Union grounds and succeeded in establishing a tolerably healthy public sentiment.

The most important feature of the operations of Colonel CROOKS' forces was the battle of "Panther Creek," Kentucky, which was fought on the 20th of September, 1862.* On the morning of that day the town of Owensboro was attacked and captured by the rebels; Colonel NETTER commanding the post, was killed and his small force driven into such a position that they could offer no effective resistance. Colonel CROOKS received immediate notice of this disaster, and an urgent call for assistance. Rallying a portion of his command, he crossed the river under protection of his artillery, with six hundred men, driving the rebels from and taking possession of the town. Learning that night that the rebels had gone into camp on Panther Creek, eight miles from Owensboro, Colonel CROOKS organized a force for the purpose of attacking them. Although the men were much fatigued, many of them having marched more than twenty miles, three hundred and fifty of Colonel CROOKS' men promptly fell into line, and, reinforced by sixty of NETTER's mounted men and half a dozen citizens of Daviess county, marched with alacrity towards the rebel camp. The Fourth Regiment had one six-pounder cannon. The rebel force consisted of a battalion five hundred strong commanded by Lieutenant Colonel MARTIN. They had one small piece of artillery.

NETTER's mounted men, the advance of Colonel CROOKS' small force, came upon the enemy's camp about day-light, and, having incautiously approached too near, met with so warm a reception

*Appendix Doc. No. 88.

that they were speedily dispersed and did not render further assistance. Hearing the discharge of musketry with which the cavalry were greeted, the Fourth Regiment hastened forward and placed their cannon in position, but at the third discharge it became unserviceable and was sent to the rear. The cavalry being dispersed and artillery disabled, our infantry were advanced to within easy musket range of the enemy, and both sides opened a spirited fire, the enemy using his cannon, charged with sacks of Minnie balls, with considerable effect. At the end of an hour and a half the enemy's lines began to waver, seeing which, Colonel Crooks ordered his men to charge. The movement was effected in gallant style, scattering the rebels in the wildest confusion. The casualties in the Fourth Regiment were three killed and thirty-five wounded. The mounted men lost two wounded and eight captured. The rebel loss was thirty-six killed, more than seventy wounded and sixteen prisoners. Our forces captured twelve horses, one hundred and forty small arms, and a small amount of camp and garrison equipage.

The result of this little but brilliant affair was in the highest degree creditable to the command engaged, and sufficiently corroborates the statement of the Colonel commanding, that "all did well: both officers and men seemed to vie with each other in deeds of daring."

A few weeks after the engagement at Panther Creek, the Fourth Regiment was again most earnestly requested to return to Owensboro, the rebels having threatened to visit the town, and wreak summary vengeance on the small force, constituting its garrison, for their late humiliating defeat.

On the morning of the 6th of October, Colonel Crooks arrived opposite the town with nearly five hundred men, but there was murmuring in his ranks: "The citizens would not defend themselves; more than half of them were rebel sympathizers; neighbors and friends had been slain in defense of a people who would not fight for themselves; the tobacco crop, the chief reliance of Spencer county as a remunerative product, was suffering for care." Doubtless every man would have crossed the river had the order been given, but their commanding officer thought there was reason in their complaints; he therefore put two pieces of artillery in position to command the town, and notified the officer in command of the garrison that he would not cross, but "proposed to defend the

camp and town from this (the Indiana) side of the river." The citizens of Owensboro were notified that as soon as the women and children could be removed after the attack was made upon the garrison, or the town occupied by the rebels, it would be shelled by Colonel Crook's artillery. No attack was made at that time, and trouble on the border of Daviess county, Kentucky, ceased.

The efficiency of this organization was maintained throughout the war, but no reports have been made of its operations during the years 1863 and 1864.

FIFTH REGIMENT, SECOND BRIGADE, (*Perry County*).—Early in the summer of 1861, Colonel CHARLES H. MASON organized eight companies in Perry county, which, after some unavoidable delay, were armed and equipped by the Quartermaster General. In August, serious troubles began in the counties of Kentucky opposite this county. Several bands of guerrillas were formed, who, not content with the field of operations presented in their own State, constantly made threats against the citizens of Perry county. The Fifth Regiment had, however, made such rapid progress in drill and discipline as to be able not only to defend their own border, but to extend protection, to some extent, to the persecuted unionists on the other side of the Ohio.

On the 25th of August, the guerrillas made a night attack upon the union residents of the town of Hawesville, Kentucky, and aided by many armed inhabitants of secession proclivities, succeeded in driving them out of the town. They crossed the river and appealed to the Legion for protection. Several companies were called out with the view of attacking the guerrillas, but they prudently evacuated the town before daylight, and fell back to a position in a remote part of Hancock county, Kentucky. Such, however, was the aspect of affairs that it was deemed necessary to guard the border of the entire county, to which duty nearly all the companies were assigned for several successive weeks, and until the rebel bands had been consolidated and left that region to join the confederate army.

In the following October, Hawesville was again visited by guerrillas at night and several members of a Home Guard company which had been organized among the union men of the town and adjacent country, were captured and taken away. A small detachment of the Fifth Regiment immediately crossed the river

but could not move with sufficient rapidity to strike an enemy whose chief concern was personal safety. Captain, (afterwards Colonel) FOURNIER, under instructions from General BOYLE, authorizing him to act upon his own discretion in any emergency, notified the principal citizens of Hawesville, that they would be held responsible for all outrages committed upon the persons or property of the union men of that town. The salutary effect of this notice was perceptible in unwonted quiet throughout that neighborhood for more than six months.

In June 1862 the rebels appeared in considerable force in several counties of Kentucky, adjacent to Perry county. In response to an appeal from the Provost Marshal of Hancock county, Colonel FOURNIER with a detachment of the Fifth, again crossed the river and assisted in an attack upon a company of rebels, a part of whom were captured and sent to Louisville. These vigorous measures checked the rebels for a time, but in the following September other guerrilla bands were organized, and the work of plundering the property and maltreating the persons of Kentucky unionists was begun afresh. The rebel battalion, which was so severely chastised by Colonel CROOKS, at Panther Creek, fell back into Hancock and Breckenridge counties, and being re-inforced by guerrillas, prepared to attack Colonel SHANKS, at Cloverport. Two companies of the Fifth, under command of Colonel FOURNIER, promptly marched to his assistance, but the rebels learning of the arrival of re-inforcements, declined to attack, and, a few days later, moved southward across Green River.

During the remainder of 1862, the regiment was not called out, except for drill. It had been augmented by new organizations, until at the close of the year it consisted of sixteen companies, numbering, all told, eighth hundred and fifty well drilled and reliable men, all armed and equipped, and ready for service whenever they might be needed.

On the 3d day of February, 1863, the rebels having taken possession of Lewisport, Kentucky, a few miles below Troy (in Spencer county, Indiana.), one company of the Fifth was called out for guard duty, at exposed points on the river, but the excitement subsided, and after remaining on duty for three days the company was called in and the men dismissed to their homes. Later in the same month four companies were ordered to march for the protection of Hawesville. The officer in command stationed his force opposite

the town, ready to cross if necessary, but no attack was made and the companies were dismissed.

A company of rebel mounted infantry visited Hawesville on the 3d of March, and Colonel FOURNIER prepared to attack them at midnight, an entertainment for which the rebels did not wait.

On the 8th of June a rebel detachment entered Cloverport, Kentucky, and commenced the seizure of horses. Their movements indicated an intention of crossing the river, but the judicious disposal of a detachment of the Fifth frustrated that design.

The gallant part borne by a part of this command in the Hines' Raid will be referred to in another part of this report. During the Morgan Raid the entire force was in camp along the river, which was thoroughly guarded, as long as Morgan was in the State.

About the middle of September, Colonel FOURNIER, with a small force, crossed the river to assist the Provost Marshal of Hancock county, in dispersing a company of rebels, but the sudden retreat of the enemy prevented a collision, and the detachment returned the next day.

In January, 1864, the military authorities at Hawesville, again called upon the Fifth, for aid, but Colonel FOURNIER declined further efforts in that direction, on account of the open hostility of the principal citizens of the town to the National Government.

In May the rebels again made their appearance on the border in such numbers that heavy details of the Legion were required for guard and patrol duty, during that and the following month. United States transports passing up and down the Ohio were fired upon from Hawesville, Lewisport, Owensboro and other points.

On the 15th of June, five companies under Captain ESSARY were ordered out to repel an expected attack from a rebel force then stationed at Concordia, Kentucky. The men were posted along the Ohio, on the Indiana shore, from Reno to the mouth of Oil Creek. A few shots were exchanged, but the river being too high to cross with horses, and having no other means of transportation, Captain ESSARY was unable to gratify the wishes of his men to attack the enemy on their own ground. Several of the rebels were reported wounded by some of the more expert riflemen of the Legion. The rebels withdrew on the 19th, and the companies on duty were soon after dismissed, but strong details were made for night guard until the 23d.

The United States gunboat "Springfield" was about this time detailed for patrol duty, between Cannellton and New Albany, which had the effect to keep the guerrillas quiet for some weeks, but, on the 24th of July, a strong squad, sorely pressed for clothing and other supplies, attempted to make a descent upon Hawesville. They were dispersed by the guns of the "Springfield," without the aid of the Legion. During August and September, the gunboat having been removed, detachments of four or five companies were constantly required for guard and patrol duty.

On the 3d of October, the entire command was ordered out, and camps were established along the river, from Reno to Troy, a distance of forty miles. This precaution was made necessary by the appearance of rebels, in force, on the border, with the supposed purpose of crossing the Ohio, to aid malcontents in resisting the draft. The Fifth Regiment continued on duty for ten days, or until the rebels had apparently abandoned their purpose of invading this State.

In December, rebel forces, under command of Major W. TAYLOR, of the Confederate army, took possession of Hawesville, and notified the Fifth Regiment that, if left in undisturbed occupancy of the town, they would not molest any of the citizens on the Indiana side of the river. Colonel FOURNIER, met the rebel Major on the ferry boat, to discuss the proposition, but no terms were agreed upon, and all communication stopped. On the 23d of the same month, a band of marauders, under one "Captain DAVIDSON," seized the packet "Morning Star," at Lewisport, (ten miles below Cannellton) and, after murdering, in cold blood, four Union soldiers, drowning the steward of the boat, and robbing the passengers of all their money and other valuables, compelled the Captain to take them to Hawesville, omitting all intermediate landings. Learning of this affair, Colonel FOURNIER called out the river companies of his command, and put his artillery in position opposite Hawesville. A sufficient force could not be rallied during the night to cross the river, with fair prospects of success, against the very considerable force of rebels then collected there; but in the morning the enemy was effectually routed, by a few well-aimed shells, thrown from Colonel FOURNIER's guns, through the streets of the town. This process proved an effectual remedy, as the citizens of Hawesville, assured that their town would be again shelled if occupied by

rebels, discontinued the extension of hospitalities to friends whose presence would bring such a calamity upon them.

No further report has been furnished of the operations of this vigilant and determined regiment, but the facts already stated sufficiently attest its zeal and loyalty, and prove that to Colonel FOURNIER, (now deceased) and his patriotic officers and men, the citizens of Perry, and interior counties, are indebted for exemption from rebel raids, with the probable loss of life, and certain loss of property, that would have resulted therefrom. The regiment was an unsurmountable barrier between hungry hordes of lawless marauders and out-casts, and the tempting prizes presented on the fertile farms, and in the flourishing towns of Perry county and the contiguous country.

CRAWFORD COUNTY REGIMENT, SECOND BRIGADE. (*Not Numbered.*)—This command consisted of nine companies, organized at various dates, between June, 1861, and August, 1863. From October 4th, 1861, to September 8th, 1862, the regiment was commanded by Colonel HORATIO WOODBURY, who resigned September 8th, 1862, to accept a commission in the volunteer service, leaving a vacancy, which was filled by the appointment of JOHN T. MORGAN, who remained in command, with credit to himself and the service, until his decease, in the summer of 1863. The vacancy was filled by the appointment of SAMUEL M. JOHNSTON, under a commission dated August 1st, 1863.

Of the services performed by this regiment, during the incumbency of its first and last commanding officers, no reports have ever been made to this office. From a brief report of Colonel MORGAN, it appears that his command, in the fall of 1862, consisted of five companies, all effectively armed as infantry. A small rifled cannon was manned by a detail from one of the infantry companies.

The intense excitement that pervaded the border in September, 1862, was largely participated in by the citizens of Crawford County. The people of Leavenworth and vicinity, apprehensive of an attack upon the town, requested Colonel MORGAN to take precautionary measures to avert the threatened danger. Accordingly, two companies were deployed as pickets along the river for some distance, above and below the town. This service was discontinued at the expiration of three days. About the same time, a three inch rifled cannon was issued to Captain G. W. LYON'S company for the protection of Leavenworth. This gun was of

great use to the citizens of that town, but it was finally captured by the rebels under MORGAN, in 1863, as will be more fully stated in the chapter relating to the Morgan raid, in this volume. The Legion turned out on that occasion to the number of about five hundred—two hundred being mounted, and under command of Captain CHARLES L. LAMB, of Leavenworth. This force promptly marched to the relief of Colonel JORDAN, at Corydon, but did not reach that point until after the enemy had left for Salem. When General HOBSON arrived, in pursuit of the rebels, Captain LAMB's cavalry was ordered in the advance, and continued with HOBSON's command until it reached Harrison, Ohio, where it was ordered home. The Infantry was sent to New Albany, for the protection of the hospitals and public stores at that post, and remained until the raid was over. The only casualty resulting from this service was the death of Lieutenant CALVIN MARTIN, of the "Fredonia Guards," who died shortly after from disease contracted during the march.

Captain LAMB subsequently organized an "Independent Company of Cavalry," and tendered its services, through the Governor, to the General Government, and was accepted, for special service, for twelve months, unless sooner discharged. The company was mustered into service at Leavenworth, on the 13th of August, 1863, and was engaged during the fall and winter following in arresting deserters, enforcing the conscription law, and in guarding the river border against invasions from rebel cavalry and guerrillas. Permission being granted by the War Department, a large proportion of the men re-enlisted for three years, in the Thirteenth Indiana Cavalry, and the remainder were finally discharged on the 23d day of April, 1864, their services being no longer needed.

As has already been stated, but little information as to the services of the Crawford County Legion can be gleaned from the meagre reports that have been received. It is believed, however, that all the companies responded to every call that was made upon them and that they performed their duties as zealously and faithfully as any of the similar organizations on the border.

SIXTH REGIMENT, SECOND BRIGADE, (*Harrison county*).—Prior to November 1st, 1861, ten companies had been organized in Harrison county, which at that date numbered in the aggregate 535 men. Four companies were subsequently organized, one of which was cavalry. The command also included an artillery company. One of the largest and most efficient company organizations was dis-

banded in the summer of 1862, nearly all its members having volunteered in the service of the United States. The same cause greatly reduced the strength of all the remaining companies, not less than six hundred members of the regiment having left its ranks to go to the field during the first two years of the war. For eighteen months after the first companies were organized they were drilled regularly two or three times a week, and subsequently to that period once a week till near the close of the second year, when monthly or semi-monthly drills were deemed sufficient. Four regimental drills were holden during 1862, on which occasions the fine appearance of the command elicited much commendation.

The appearance of rebels and other indications of danger on the border in September, 1862, induced the commanding officer, Colonel LEWIS JORDAN, Senior, to call out the regiment and go into camp for seven days, at Mauckport, on the Ohio. Thirty or forty Union refugees, driven by the rebel soldiery and disloyal citizens from Brandenburg, Kentucky, had taken refuge on the Indiana side of the river. Desiring to return to their homes, Colonel JORDON detailed two hundred and fifty men, under command of Lieutenant Colonel IRWIN, to escort them to Brandenburg and take possession of the town. The order was promptly executed, and on the morning of the 25th of September, Lieutenant Colonel IRWIN entered the place and planted the United States flag on the court house. The command captured twelve prisoners, who were released on taking the oath of allegiance. A company of United States cavalry arriving the same day to occupy the town, the detachment returned to Harrison county. At another time two companies marched to the assistance of the Union force at the fort on Salt River, Kentucky, and remained there for several days. Subsequently four companies were ordered to Mauckport, to repel a threatened raid, but returned after two days without opposition. The companies residing on and near the river were constantly on the alert and devoted much time to guard and patrol duty.

Nothing further of material importance appears in the record of this command, until the month of July, 1863, when Colonel JORDAN and a part of the Sixth Regiment, and a number of citizens, were captured at Corydon, by JOHN MORGAN'S force, after the most heroic efforts to prevent the enemy from landing on the soil of our State, and a determined and gallant defense of the town. A full account of this affair is given in another chapter.

SEVENTH REGIMENT, THIRD BRIGADE, (*Floyd County*.)—From the report of Colonel E. A. MAGINNESS, it appears that this regiment was organized (under command of Colonel B. F. SCRIBNER.) during the spring of 1861, and consisted at that time of eighteen companies, numbering in the aggregate 900 men, most of whom were uniformed, but not more than 300 armed.

During the first four months the most satisfactory progress was made in company and battalion drill, but protracted delay in procuring arms and accoutrements created general dissatisfaction, while the organization of two regiments of volunteers in this county and vicinity for the United States service, absorbed many of the officers and men who had been the most active members of the Legion. Every company contributed much of its best material to these two regiments, and several of them were thus entirely deprived of commissioned officers. From these causes most of the companies were disorganized, and the efficiency of those who retained their organization was seriously impaired. Here, as elsewhere, the Legion served the noble purpose of educating young men for active service, and in infusing martial enthusiasm into the public mind.

Colonel SCRIBNER, entering the United States service as Colonel of the Thirty-Eighth Indiana Volunteers, the command of the Seventh passed to Colonel WILLIAM W. TULEY, in September, 1861. During the incumbency of Colonel TULEY, he was requested by General ANDERSON, then on duty in Kentucky, to send KNAPP'S² artillery company of his command to a point opposite the mouth of Salt River, and to keep it supported by at least one company of infantry. The request was complied with, the artillery remaining on duty at the point designated about three months, during which time three infantry companies participated in the duty of supporting it, relieving each other from time to time. One company was subsequently sent to Indianapolis to assist in guarding prisoners at Camp Morton, in which service it continued several months.

Upon the resignation of Colonel TULEY, in September, 1862, Colonel MAGINNESS was placed in command. He found the regiment, with the exception of four companies "utterly broken up," and "even these four companies very much shattered;" a condition which was not much improved at the date of his report, in December following. Colonel MAGINNESS attributes the early dissolution of the organization to the "utterly and fatally defective law that

gave it birth," a law "which discovers no inducements to allure, nor penalties to compel, men to join the organization."

EIGHTH REGIMENT, THIRD BRIGADE, (*Clark and Scott Counties.*) No detailed report of the inception and progress of the organization in Clark and Scott counties has been made by any of the officers commanding, nor has this office been furnished with reliable data relative to the services performed by the regiment, or any of the companies attached thereto. JAMES KELGWIN, of Jeffersonville, was first appointed to the Coloneley, under commission bearing date August 30th, 1861, but almost immediately vacated the office to accept the Lieutenant Coloneley of the Forty-Ninth Indiana Volunteers. Colonel JOHN N. INGRAM held the command from September 6th, 1861, to October 13th, 1862, when his resignation created a vacancy which was filled by the appointment of JOHN F. WILLEY. This officer reports twelve companies in Clark and five companies in Scott county at the close of 1862. Portions of the command were frequently called out to repel threatened incursions of Kentucky guerrillas, and the regiment rendered good service in guarding the shoals on the Ohio, when the water was low and the danger of invasion imminent. With resident rebel sympathizers, of whom there were a considerable number in these counties, the Legion unquestionably exerted a restraining influence. It was a prolific nursery for the volunteer service, a quickner of patriotic impulses, and a conservator of genuine loyalty.

Colonel WILLEY reports the services of his command for 1863--4, as follows:

"We had five battalions, and were called into service by order of the Governor, June 20th, to meet the raid under Captain HINES. June 21st, relieved from duty; June 22d, a false alarm; was sent to guard White River bridge; June 24th, dismissed the command; July 6th, 1863, called into service by LAZ. NOBLE, Adjutant General; rendezvoused at Jeffersonville; July 7th, dismissed the command; July 8th, met at Jeffersonville to repel Morgan raid; were in line of battle, but no enemy came; July 15th, relieved from duty and command dismissed; June 9th, 1864, called into service, by order of the Governor, to meet a raid in Kentucky by MORGAN; dismissed June 25th; August 10th, called companies "A" and "H" to picket the Ohio river, in the vicinity of the "Grassy Flats," to stop guerrillas from crossing under rebel JESSE; pickets fired on by guerrillas; returned the fire, but no one hurt; dismissed August 20th, 1864. We had two battalion drills in April, 1864, one regimental drill in May, and one in October. The regiment is well drilled for militia, and are ready and willing to turn out whenever called on."

NINTH REGIMENT, THIRD BRIGADE, (*Jefferson County*).—This efficient command was partially organized in the spring and early summer of 1861, under command of Colonel JOHN A. HENDRICKS, who was actively engaged in the prosecution of this work, when he was called to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the Twenty-Second Indiana Volunteers, and was succeeded by Colonel SAMUEL B. SERING, on the 29th of August, 1861. Ten companies of infantry and one of artillery, had been organized up to this date. The artillery had been supplied with three guns, but were destitute of necessary accoutrements. Only one infantry company was armed, and it was not until some months later that arms could be procured for other portions of the command, although about five hundred muskets had previously been issued to independent companies in the county.

On the 19th of September, 1861, General ANDERSON called for aid in defending Louisville from a threatened attack by BUCKNER'S forces. The artillery company and one company of infantry—the only one then armed—together with details from several independent companies, immediately proceeded to Louisville, but the danger having passed, their services were not required, and they returned home. Soon after, a considerable force of rebels encamped in Owen county, Kentucky, about twenty miles from Madison, Indiana, and under their auspices recruiting for the rebel service actively progressed throughout that portion of Kentucky. It was deemed necessary to guard closely against an invasion of the border, and six companies of the Ninth having been supplied with arms, rendered valuable assistance in furnishing guards, and were held in readiness to march to any point where their services might be more imperatively required. From this period, for several succeeding months, the border was comparatively quiet, and the regiment was not called upon for much service beyond regular drills and parades; but on the 26th of May, 1862, the Colonel commanding was ordered to furnish three companies for guard duty at Camp Morton, Indianapolis, where several thousand rebel prisoners were confined. The "Madison Zouaves," "Washington Greys" and "Shelby Greys" volunteered in response to this call, and, proceeding to Indianapolis, were mustered into the United States' service for three months, as a part of the Fifty-Fourth Regiment, Indiana Volunteers. Two weeks after their arrival at Camp Morton, they were ordered, with other troops, into Kentucky. The "Wash-

ington Greys" were detailed for duty on the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, where they rendered valuable service till the expiration of their term of enlistment. The other two companies acquitted themselves creditably in the battle of Richmond, Kentucky.

In June, 1862, this regiment was again called upon to furnish three companies of infantry for guard duty at Camp Morton rebel prison. The call was immediately responded to by the requisite force, which continued on duty for about sixty days, and until their services were no longer required.

In September, 1862, the border was threatened by the advance of rebel troops under KIRBY SMITH, and three companies, besides several companies of minute-men, were called out and remained on duty for several weeks.

On the 1st of January, 1863, the Ninth Regiment consisted of seven companies—four of infantry, two of cavalry and one of artillery, several of the original companies having been disbanded. There were also eight independent companies in the county, which tendered their services to repel any attempted invasion of the State. During the winter and spring of 1863, there was no occasion to call upon the Ninth for any duty, and, except at the time of the Morgan Raid, in which it rendered important service, the command was not called out during the year. Drills were attended with considerable regularity, and a good degree of discipline was constantly maintained. During the fall of this year, the command was augmented by the organization of another cavalry company, making the entire force on the 1st of January, 1864, four companies of infantry, three of cavalry and one of artillery, all well armed, proficient in drill and thoroughly imbued with martial spirit.

On the 9th of June, 1864, the regiment was called out by order of Governor MORTON and placed on transports ready to proceed to Jeffersonville, for defense against threatened invasion, but the emergency not proving so serious as was apprehended, the men were dismissed after awaiting further orders for several days.

Rebels in large numbers in Trimble and Henry counties, Kentucky, necessitated the guarding of the border during the month of June, to which duty the men were always prompt to respond, although their absence from their farms and other places of business resulted in serious loss. The companies of this regiment were provided with uniforms at their own expense, drilled regularly and never hesi-

tated when called upon for any duty, whatever personal sacrifice its performance might require.

NINTH REGIMENT, (*improperly numbered*), THIRD BRIGADE, (*Jennings County*).—From the 27th of May to the 19th of July, 1861, thirteen companies were organized in Jennings county under the command of Colonel GEORGE W. MALICK. In August, 1863, two companies were added. Colonel MALICK has furnished no report of the operations of his command. It appears, however, from other sources that the companies were pretty well armed and occasionally drilled. The county not being situate upon the immediate border, alarms were less frequent than in the border counties, and guard duty was much less arduous. Upon the resignation of Colonel MALICK, in June, 1862, Major KENNEDY BROWN assumed the command and was soon after promoted to the Coloneley.

On the 13th of July, 1862, the Major commanding was ordered to report with his command at Indianapolis, to guard prisoners at Camp Morton. Six hundred and fifty men promptly responded to the order and immediately reported for duty. Though called out for thirty days their services were required for a longer period, and they were retained for six weeks, giving entire satisfaction by their soldierly deportment and faithful performance of duty. Being mustered out on the 31st of August, the regiment returned to Jennings county, where it continued to drill with regularity and to turn out occasionally on false alarms. One company volunteered to go down the Mississippi River with exchanged prisoners, on which service they were absent nearly a month, losing several men by disease and one by accident.

Of the subsequent services of this regiment nothing is reported except that it was engaged in June, 1864, at Madison, four days, in anticipation of a second raid from MORGAN, who was then in Kentucky with a considerable force. The regiment was a very good one, and on all occasions exhibited a commendable readiness to obey any call that might be made.

TENTH REGIMENT, THIRD BRIGADE, (*Switzerland County*).—Fifteen companies were organized in Switzerland county between June 17th, 1861, and August 29th, 1863. During the first two years of the war, while martial enthusiasm was at its greatest height, drills and parades were regularly and frequently held.

A portion of this command rendered valuable service in guard-

ing rebel prisoners at Camp Morton, in the summer of 1862, and was always ready when called upon by the proper authorities, to do duty at any point.

At the time of KIRBY SMITH's and BRAGG's invasion of Kentucky, eight hundred officers and men, of the Tenth, under command of Lieutenant Colonel STEPLETON, volunteered their services, and, under the order of the Governor, guarded the border thoroughly, and held themselves in readiness to march to Louisville to aid in the defense of that city. At one time the Tenth marched to Warsaw, Kentucky, for the protection of that place, and on several occasions was called out to repel threatened invasions. Three companies, at another time, laid upon their arms along the Ohio every night for three weeks, watching and guarding against guerrilla bands, which were swarming in the border counties on the opposite shore.

Meager and imperfect reports from the officers of this command preclude the possibility of enumerating the varied and important services which it rendered, and which secured for it a high rank among the most efficient regiments of the Legion.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT, FOURTH BRIGADE, (*Ohio County*).—HUGH T. WILLIAMS was appointed to the Colonelcy of the Eleventh Regiment, on the 25th of September, 1861, and immediately assumed command of the three companies, then organized, which he found in a good state of discipline. Aside from company and battalion drill, no service was required until the following summer.

On the 24th of July, 1862, two companies were called out, one of which was sent to Burlington, Kentucky, to assist in making arrests, and to repel an expected attack upon that place; the other company was held in readiness to move in the same direction, should its support be required. The former company returned, after an absence of two days, having made a number of arrests without serious opposition.

On the 28th of July, 1862, two other companies were organized at Rising Sun, and attached to this command, both of which performed a considerable amount of guard duty, in which other companies to some extent participated.

The threatened raid of KIRBY SMITH, and the dangers of predatory incursions of guerrillas from the neighboring counties in Ken-

tucky, made it necessary to call out the regiment about the 9th of September, 1862. The closest vigilance was required; guard and patrol duty, the collection of all the water-craft, and retention of the same on the Indiana shore of the river, and many other important duties were performed in a highly creditable manner, the command being retained in active service for several weeks. During this time two additional companies were organized and ordered into camp. The command was further increased by four companies of the Eighty-Third Indiana Volunteers, then organizing, and a company of artillery, which were temporarily placed under Colonel WILLIAMS.

On the 18th of September, Colonel WILLIAMS with an adequate force embarked on two gunboats, the "Cottage" and the "Heely," and made a reconnoissance of the country in the vicinity of Hamilton, Kentucky, some eight miles below Rising Sun, for the purpose of discovering a battery supposed to be located there, but did not succeed in finding either the rebels or their guns.

Nothing further of special interest appears in the history of this command except their very gallant conduct at Vernon, at the time of the Morgan raid, of which a full account is given in another place.

TWELFTH REGIMENT, FOURTH BRIGADE, (*Dearborn County*.)—Twelve companies were at various times organized in Dearborn county and attached to the Twelfth Regiment. The first commanding officer, Colonel ZEPHANIAH HEUSTIS, held the command from September, 1861, to September, 1862, but made no report of the organization of companies, or of the services performed during that period. Upon the resignation of Colonel HEUSTIS, J. H. BURKAM was appointed to the vacancy. At this time (September, 6th, 1862) the regiment consisted of seven companies, five of infantry and two of artillery, numbering in the aggregate five hundred and fifty, rank and file. On the 8th of September, 1862, the regiment was called out and placed on duty along the Ohio to protect the border. This duty was continued for several weeks, the men furnishing their own subsistence. The immediate danger having passed, much difficulty was experienced in keeping up sufficient interest in the organization to insure the continuance of company drills. Entire dependence upon their own resources to defray the expenses of their armories, music etc., seriously checked military enthusiasm.

Of the subsequent services of this command no report has been rendered, except of their highly creditable participancy in the various movements and operations during the Morgan Raid.*

In June, 1864, Colonel BURKHAM tendered his resignation and the vacancy in the command was filled by the appointment thereto of Colonel JOHN A. PLATTER. The command was not afterwards called out for duty.

RESERVE COMPANIES OF THE LEGION.

A large number of companies of the Legion were organized in various counties north of those bordering on the Ohio River, but only a few of them could be supplied with arms, and consequently but little attention was paid to drill or discipline. Some of these companies turned out in the Morgan Raid, but with this exception they performed but little or no duty during the war. The interior counties were comparatively free from the dangers of raids and their militia therefore did not feel the same interest in maintaining efficient organizations for home defense as was felt in the more exposed counties along our southern border.

NOTE.—Many interesting details relating to the services of the Legion will be found in the published reports of Major General Love and his subordinates for 1861-2 (see Legislative documents of 1863;) and in the reports for 1863-4 under the title of "Operations of the Indiana Legion," (see Legislative documents of 1865.) These reports are also published in pamphlet form.

MILITIA LAW OF 1861.

The enactment by the Legislature at the Special Session, 1861, of an Act entitled, "An Act for the organization and regulation of the Indiana Militia, prescribing penalties for violations of said regulations, providing for the election and appointment of officers, defining the duties of military and civil officers, and penalties for the neglect or violation thereof, providing for Courts Martial, Councils of Administration and Military Encampments, making appropriations for the support of said Militia, repealing all laws heretofore enacted on that subject, saving certain acts therein named, and declaring an emergency for the immediate taking effect thereof," † was one of the important measures adopted to meet the emergencies of the war. The militia had not been organized for thirty

*See "The Raid of Morgan," in this volume.

†Appendix, Doc. No. 47.

years, and the fragmentary laws, passed at various times, and remaining unrepealed, were of no force or effect whatever. The act of 1861, aimed to provide for the defense of the State, from external and internal enemies, without drawing upon troops raised for general service under the calls of the President. But our Legislators had little conception, and no practical experience of the necessities, created by a state of actual war, at the threshold of our own homes, and it was reserved for subsequent events, to reveal the real nature of the rebellion, and the magnitude of the means required to suppress it. The fact, that war clothes the law-makers with extraordinary powers, and that a determined and defiant enemy cannot be subdued by a policy of conciliation and compromise, unless that policy is fortified and backed up by a well-appointed military force, was evidently not fully understood by even the most experienced and far-seeing soldiers and statesmen in the land. The Legislature could not, then, have reasonably been expected to frame a militia system, equal to exigencies that few, if any, anticipated, or to provide against dangers of which our own past history gave no intimation. The militia laws of other States, had not, in any instance, afforded such evidence of their efficiency as to command general approval, or warrant their adoption. The militia systems of European nations, long accustomed to war and to the maintenance of large armies, were searched in vain for a model, adapted to our condition and circumstances, and the emergencies for which we were required to provide.

A long period of uninterrupted peace and unexampled prosperity in this country had created an independent spirit of self-reliance, which led our people to distrust all protective measures and to discountenance everything tending to interfere with the largest liberty of the citizen. Accustomed to unlimited freedom of action and opinion, the idea that any event, except the commission and conviction of crime, could justify compulsory service, seems scarcely to have been entertained. The *coercive principle*, demanding partial abandonment of business pursuits, and sacrifice of time in learning the act of war, was so at variance with the habits of communities, entirely undisciplined in the school of national adversity, so repugnant to popular notions of personal immunity from restraint—obliging every man, not legally exempt, to qualify for active service and to perform military duty, at stated periods, the necessity for which was based upon remote or apprehended dangers—would not

have met with general approval, and, consequently, could not have been enforced; for, under our system of government, popular approval is a pre-requisite to the enforcement of statutory enactments. The *voluntary principle* had in its favor the important element of popularity. It accorded with American ideas, and was in harmony with views of republican freedom, universally accepted and cherished. All our wars, from the Revolution down, had been fought and won principally by volunteers, and the traditional renown of our soldiers, serving from motives of patriotism and not *per force*, had grown brighter and brighter, year by year; while conscription, as practiced by foreign nations, was regarded as a despotic exercise of power, a tyrannical invasion of natural rights peculiar to monarchical governments. Thus endeared to the whole people, the system of voluntary service, presented the strongest claims, as a foundation, for the new militia law of 1861, and it was adopted by the Legislature with entire unanimity. While this system of service must ever remain, the hope and strength of Free America, it is not, of itself—bare and alone, as presented in the militia law under consideration—equal to the necessities of any State, situated as Indiana was, during the late war.

DEFECTS OF THE LAW.

The Indiana Militia Law contained little that was objectionable or impolitic—it simply did not contain enough. It needed more power and less circumlocution. It embodied the voluntary principle, which, in itself, is right, but, in case the militia of the State did not volunteer, there was no remedy. The law went no further, and the Governor and Commander-in-Chief could not go beyond the law. There was no enrollment, as there should have been; and no regulation for organizing any stated quota or proportion of the arms-bearing population liable to do military service; no inducement to voluntary enlistment; no penalty or tax assessed against those who preferred to stand aloof from the organized militia. An appropriation was made for the expenses of the active force, for the years 1861 and 1862, but no practicable provision was made for its disbursement, or distribution, among the active forces, and it was not until after much service had been rendered that a plan could be devised to use the funds, and then only in paying for time actually employed, under the Governor's calls to guard the border and repel raids. All expenses connected with parades, pro-

curing uniforms, and for time spent in organizing and drilling, had to be borne by individuals, the law making no provision for these heavy and necessary outlays. The law granted but little, and compelled nothing. The few regulations it contained, intended to be constraining and stringent, lost their force from the fact that there were few penalties, so insignificant and so seldom exacted, they were utterly unheeded by the derelict and delinquent.

When practically tested, therefore, it soon became apparent that the law was radically weak and insufficient; that the essential principle of all effective militia enactments, which *compels* the performance of military duty, in peace as well as in war, was lacking, and that without it but little could be done toward organizing the citizens of the State into permanent and well disciplined companies and regiments. The little that it did accomplish can not be attributed to any provision intended to enforce military duty, but was rather, and in fact, the result of the dangers that threatened us, and not, strictly speaking, from motives of patriotism, or overweening loyalty. True, there was no deficiency in the loyalty or patriotism of any considerable number in this State, as our grand army of more than two hundred thousand volunteers fully attests, though party spirit during the rebellion ran high, and views were freely entertained by many inimical to the war policy of the Government.

The great draw back was, that the law did not *compel*, but only *invited* service. In the central and northern parts of the State, where there was little or no danger of raids, the Indiana Legion, (as the militia was called) was either not organized at all, or, if organized, was not maintained, and therefore amounted to nothing. In the Southern counties, and almost exclusively in those bordering on the Ohio river, the case was entirely different. The rebels made free use of Kentucky, and during the whole war, that State was a favorite recruiting rendezvous for the Southern army, and was infested with guerrilla parties, and bands of marauders, always intent, and ready to pounce upon and plunder unprotected communities of Unionists, north or south. There was, therefore, a standing need of a defensive force along the whole river border, from Lawrenceburg to the mouth of the Wabash, and from this cause, almost entirely, emanated those active and efficient organizations of the Legion, whose services are elsewhere recorded in these pages. The people on the border were thus compelled to arm and

associate themselves together for their own protection and safety, and in doing this, they ensured the safety and protection of their more favorably located fellow-citizens in the interior of the State, who, from their comparative immunity from danger, did not feel it to be their interest to make any defensive preparations. This appeared unequal, if not unjust. Even on the border, in some of the counties most exposed and liable to invasion, the Legion was organized and maintained with the greatest difficulty, by a comparatively small portion of the inhabitants, giving spasmodic evidence of vitality only when danger appeared, and lapsing into indifference when there was no reason to apprehend immediate trouble.

At the close of the war, or as soon as events indicated that the strength of the rebellion was nearly exhausted, the law suddenly became as inoperative as if it had never been placed on the statute book, and every militia company was disbanded, as if by spontaneous and general consent; thus clearly proving that even the imperfect organization of the home forces had resulted, not from any law requiring the performance of military duty, or from any principle of cohesion that would operate in time of peace, but from the external pressure and impending dangers already mentioned.

In view of these facts, it can not be doubted that a law relying alone upon the generous impulses of the more patriotic members of community to maintain a militia force for the common good—to voluntarily lay aside their private business for the performance of duties, as much for the benefit of their indifferent neighbors as for themselves—must inevitably fall into disfavor and prove a failure. The burden ought to be distributed equally and justly, for all who are subject to bear arms, under the Constitution of Indiana, undeniably owe so much of service as the public good may require. To fairly accomplish this, the following provisions are essential and vital:

1st. "All able-bodied white male persons, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, except such as are exempted by the laws of the United States, or of this State," * should be *enrolled* annually.

2d. The *quota of active militia*, apportioned to the several Congressional Districts, should then be assigned on the basis of the enrollment.

*See Article XII. Constitution of Indiana.

3d. The residue enrolled, or *reserve militia*, should be assessed an annual tax, as commutation for exemption from service, which tax should be sufficiently large to support the active militia without any additional assistance from the public treasury.

The law should be free from complications and incongruous details. Means should be provided for enforcing all its provisions promptly; but all minor rules and regulations should be left to the Commander-in-Chief, who, from his intimate connection with the militia and knowledge of its ever-varying wants, could settle these matters understandingly and satisfactorily by issuing general orders, as the necessities of the service might require.

NECESSITY FOR MILITIA ORGANIZATION.

The policy of maintaining at all times a well organized militia force, has been so completely vindicated by past events in our national history, and is so generally admitted by intelligent men of all classes and parties, there is scarcely any occasion for presenting an argument in its favor; yet attempts have been made to accomplish this great end so frequently by legislation in this State, and as often resulted in failure, a few words in elucidation of its importance, and by way of warning, may not be inappropriate.

Remote as is this country from the great military powers of Europe; separated by the broad Atlantic from countries that might, if in close proximity, be troublesome neighbors; having no prospect of rivalry for national supremacy on this continent, and cherishing our "ancient policy" of non-intervention in the affairs of foreign governments, we can never require, and the people will never consent to support a large standing army. The necessity of a constant preparation for war, however, is universally acknowledged. Such a condition is the best conservator and surest guarantor of peace. To dispense with the burden of a large regular force, and at the same time maintain an attitude sufficiently formidable to overawe domestic malcontents and deter foreign aggression, we must rely mainly upon the militia.

But no man, in these enlightened days, is a "natural born soldier," nor do any number of men, however brave, without the benefits conferred by organization, discipline, and "the school of the soldier," constitute an army, when superiority in military science assures success in the field and is of far more importance than untrained numerical strength. It will be remembered that on the day after

President LINCOLN issued his first call for troops, several Massachusetts and New York regiments were *en route* for the National Capital. These regiments were armed, uniformed and well trained—the result of the militia system of those States. A moment's reflection will show how vital it might have been to the fortunes of the Government to have been deprived of even this small force. Suppose, in the conspiracy concocted by the statesmen of the rebellion, preparations had been made, as might easily and quietly have been done under discreet leadership, simultaneous with the firing of the first gun on Sumter, to have thrown a force of a few thousand men into Washington. The treasure, archives and all the *ensemble* of the Government could have been captured and utterly destroyed, or carried off, before armed and organized troops could have been sent in sufficient numbers to have prevented the disaster. The prestige of such a bold stroke would have been most crushing to the loyal people of this country, and in the highest degree encouraging to the rebels and to their sympathizers in the old world. While it would have enlightened the officers of our Government as to the earnest determination of the men of the South to make, what at first was looked upon as a petty “insurrection,” a formidable and bloody rebellion, unparalled in history, and incited the people of the North to a greater patriotism, (if such a thing were possible) it would also have given additional strength and drawn out a corresponding feeling of devotion to the rebel cause. The first grand blunder of the war—“Bull Run,” and its effect upon the South—is the best evidence that can be adduced as to the encouragement the rebels would have derived from the capture of Washington. The fall of Richmond crushed the rebellion—the fall of Washington would have “crippled,” for a time at least, the Union. The moral effect of such a triumph in their behalf would have told with tremendous power against us, and though the final termination of the struggle must inevitably have been adverse to the enemy, the end would probably have been delayed much longer and the waste of life and treasure much greater than is now recorded in history. Of course “it might have been” when it was not, is a poor argument as the case turned out, but it is nevertheless an admonition which it will surely not be unwise to heed. Had the loyal States been prepared for war, their militia organized on a sound basis to the extent that even ordinary prudence

would dictate, the rebellion would not have lasted through its four long years of desolation and blood. That the militia was not so organized may be attributed to the same inertia and indifference that now so completely clouds the public mind on this subject.

We live in stirring times. The rebellion may not yet be suppressed. Its fires may only be smouldering. The safest policy for State and Nation is to *act* upon the old motto: "ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY."

THE RAID ON NEWBURG.

FIRST INVASION OF THE STATE—JULY 18, 1862.

The first invasion of this State, or indeed of any of the free States, by an armed and organized force of rebels, occurred on the 18th day of July, 1862, at Newburg, the principal town of Warriek county, situate on the Ohio River fifteen miles above Evansville. The movement was hardly of a sufficiently formidable character to entitle it to the dignity of an "invasion," as the force consisted of but thirty-two officers and men, whose object was plunder and whose conduct was that of thieves rather than soldiers.

The leader of these marauders was one ADAM R. JOHNSON, a citizen of Henderson, Kentucky, who had previously served in the rebel army, and who was at this time in command of a small force of mounted men, some of whom were deserters from the Federal army—raiding through the southwestern counties of Kentucky, committing outrages upon the persons and depredations upon the property of such citizens as were suspected of sympathy with the Government of the United States. Whether JOHNSON held a commission in the Confederate service at the time of this occurrence, or was acting as an independent guerrilla chief, is not definitely known, but it is known that the rank of Colonel was subsequently conferred upon him with authority to recruit or conscript for BRAGG's army, and that he made his name infamous by acts of demoniac cruelty. His band became a terror throughout the region they infested, and when, in the summer of 1864, his career of active crime was terminated by a wound that deprived him of sight, there were few, even among the ardent friends of the Southern cause, who felt that his fate was undeserved.

Although Newburg was not a military post, a hospital had been

established there which contained eighty or ninety sick and wounded Union soldiers, with a considerable amount of commissary and hospital stores. The muskets, accoutrements and ammunition of the two Newburg companies of the Legion, which had been collected in some months previously, were also deposited in the hospital building; while in a warehouse, not far distant, seventy-five sabres and one hundred and thirty holsters and pistols were stored in the boxes in which they had been shipped. There being no indications of danger, no guard was stationed for the protection of the patients in the hospital or the public property.

In nearly every community throughout the North there was a disloyal element—men whose sympathies were with the enemies of the Government and who were dangerous in proportion to their courage and to the opportunities which circumstances presented for mischief. Newburg was no exception to the general rule, while its particularly exposed position, and the near proximity of a rebel force, presented a most favorable opportunity for secession residents to covertly aid in striking a blow for the cause they so earnestly desired to serve, and for which they were willing to do anything that might be required, except perhaps to fight. Several men of this class had clandestinely crossed the river and had sought interviews with JOHNSON. They had explained to him the situation of affairs, and shown that once in possession of the hospital and the arms of the Legion deposited there, the town and its inhabitants would be at his mercy. Early in the morning, on the day of the raid, one of these domestic traitors visited the camp of JOHNSON'S gang, and in concert with the leading spirits of the band, finally consummated arrangements for the proposed surprise.

NEWBURG CAPTURED.

Accordingly, at noon, when most of the citizens were at dinner, JOHNSON appeared on the bank of the river opposite Newburg, placed his men on a large ferry-boat, concealed them as well as possible, and rowed rapidly to the Indiana shore. As soon as the boat touched the landing a dash was made for the hospital, and the warehouse and the arms stored therein were at once secured. Pickets were thrown out in all directions, and the inhabitants were assured that their lives depended on remaining perfectly quiet. JOHNSON informed the citizens that he had a battery planted on the opposite side of the river so as to completely command the town, and that on the first appearance of resistance to any of his demands

he would shell and destroy the place. There is reason to believe that this was a fiction, designed to promote quiet on the part of the people, while the work of plunder was going on. The soldiers in the hospital, to the number of eighty-five, were required to sign paroles of honor, in which the leader of the marauders was styled "A. R. JOHNSON, C. S. A." These paroles were never claimed as valid by the Confederate authorities and were held as null and void by those who signed them. While JOHNSON was personally engaged in paroling the sick and wounded soldiers, his men, guided by some of the citizens, commenced the genial business of pillage. Houses were broken open and ransacked; horses were taken from the stables, and coffee, sugar and other articles, that could readily be transported, were stolen in large quantities. In some instances property was spared on the assurance being given that its owners were "all right." Several citizens mingled freely with the invaders, drank with them and appeared delighted with their society. After remaining four or five hours, during which time the boat was kept busy in transporting their plunder, the commander ordered his men to embark and they were speedily transferred to the other shore. After their departure, two men, H. H. CARNEY and ELLIOTT MERRIFORD, who had been suspected of holding communication with the rebels, and who, on this occasion, had been particularly officious in pointing out property for seizure, were attacked and killed by some of the citizens.

THE MILITIA CALLED OUT.

Meantime Colonel DANIEL F. BATES, commanding the Third Regiment, Indiana Legion, was engaged in rallying the county companies of his command. In a short time five companies were ready with arms for duty, but not before the rebels had accomplished their purpose and effected their escape. The wildest rumors were circulated in every direction, and not only Warrick and adjacent counties were alarmed, but the entire State was thoroughly aroused. A courier arrived at Evansville early in the afternoon with intelligence that the Newburg hospital was being sacked by a large band of Kentucky guerrillas. The signal of danger was given and in less than an hour one thousand men were under arms. Two steamers, the "Eugene" and "Courier," were fired up, and with infantry and artillery on board, proceeded up the river. Colonel WILLIAM E. HOLLINGSWORTH, commanding the Second Regiment,

Indiana Legion, also proceeded by the nearest land route to the scene of the disturbance with a small force of mounted men, but neither the water nor land expedition effected anything beyond the destruction, by the former, of the boat in which the rebels had crossed and recrossed the Ohio.

EXPEDITION TO KENTUCKY.

JULY, 1862.

The situation in Western Kentucky, at the time of the raid on Newburg, (July 18th, 1862), was critical, Union men were plundered, and not unfrequently murdered in cold blood; many of them were compelled to flee from their homes and abandon their property to merciless thieves, who, in the name of the so-called "Confederacy of America," either appropriated and carried away or destroyed, when they felt they dared do so, all that was useful to them, or destructable. The citizens of South Western Indiana, was subjected to constant alarms and dangers, and were scarcely less secure than their Union neighbors residing on the other side of the Ohio. Henderson city, twelve miles below Evansville, was occupied by the rebels under ADAM JOHNSON; JOHN MORGAN was on his first raid through Central Kentucky, preliminary to the grand invasion of that section of the State by KIRBY SMITH and BRAGG; and everywhere, from the "Blue Grass region" to Paducah, the most energetic efforts were being made to raise recruits for the rebel army. Recruiting stations were opened at all points not occupied by our forces, and independent bands of guerrillas and desperadoes infested every neighborhood, and rendered the lives and property of Union citizens, on both sides of the river, so insecure as to call for immediate and vigorous action.

Governor MORTON had already sent off all effective forces that could be spared to repel the raid then in progress through Central Kentucky,* and to enable him to do so had called out a large number of militia to guard the rebel prisoners at Indianapolis. The border counties were thus unavoidably left to protect themselves. The organizations of the Legion, as a general thing, were in poor condition, from lack of arms and experience, to interpose any formidable barrier to the progress of the enemy should he have undertaken to invade the State in any considerable force. Evans-

*See "Kirby Smith's Campaign" in this volume.

ville was considered, and really was, in great peril, and the other towns on the lower Ohio river border of the State were exposed to invasion at any moment, and liable to be sacked and destroyed, almost without "let or hindrance." The Governor, therefore, immediately, on receipt of news of the Newburg outrage, determined to assume the offensive, organize an expedition sufficiently strong to penetrate the heart of the infected territory, and drive the rebels out, whereby he hoped to break up their recruiting stations, restore order in Kentucky, and secure our own border from the dangers that threatened and alarmed it. He accordingly advised with General BOYLE, commanding the District of Kentucky, and asked from him authority to organize an expedition against the rebels in that State, which was readily and gladly granted.

In pursuance of the plans laid for this campaign, Major General LOVE, commanding the Indiana Legion, was dispatched on the 18th of July, at midnight, to Evansville, by special train, with one company of troops, and one thousand stand of arms, a section of field artillery, and a large supply of ammunition. Brigadier General BLYTHE, of the Legion, whose headquarters were at Evansville, was enjoined to exercise the utmost vigilance in watching and guarding exposed points on the Ohio river, pending the arrival of General LOVE; and on the morning of the 19th, a call was made by the Governor for volunteers, and the Legion on the border was ordered on duty.

Among to the first to respond were six hundred citizens of Decatur county, recruited in a few hours by Colonels JAMES GAVIN, Seventh Indiana Volunteers, and JOHN T. WILDER, Seventeenth Indiana Volunteers, who happened at the time to be at their homes on short leaves of absence from their regiments. In announcing the readiness of the Decatur volunteers to receive orders for immediate service, Colonel GAVIN telegraphed on the same day the call was issued, as follows:

"These men want to fight. I want to take them where there is danger. They are fighting men. Please arm them and send them off at once where they can do active duty. They are better men than you can get."

The Newburg raid had aroused the indignation of the people of the whole State, and the disposition to inflict immediate punishment upon the rebels was manifest in every locality and is forcibly indicated in the above dispatch. The Governor replied:

“Bring your men here. I will send them to Evansville immediately, armed for a fight.”

On receiving this order, Colonels GAVIN and WILDER started at once for the scene of operations with their enthusiastic volunteers stopping only long enough at Indianapolis to be mustered into the United States' service for thirty days, arriving at Evansville on the evening of the 20th. The men were organized into six companies. Two fine companies from Terre Haute, (one of them the “Union Rifles,” Captain MELVILLE D. TOPPING,* splendidly armed and equipped and neatly uniformed,) tendered their services, were accepted and reached Evansville also on the 20th. From Lafayette, two companies were accepted under Captains GODLOVE S. ORTH and SAMUEL A. HUFF, and were despatched to Evansville on the 21st. Governor MORTON also proceeded thither and arrived the same evening. The ten companies thus thrown together were organized as the Seventy-Sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteers.† A German company of Terre Haute, one hundred strong, was also sent forward, and numerous tenders of independent companies from many counties were made, but being in excess of the number required were not accepted.

General LOVE arrived at Evansville early on the 19th, and found everything in confusion; but by judicious management, order was soon evoked from chaos, public confidence restored, and preparations speedily completed for the proposed expedition. A steam ram, belonging to the United States, lying at the landing, by direction of the Governor, was pressed into service until a gun-boat could be procured from the fleet below. Captain TOPPING's company was placed on board and ordered to proceed up Green River, to relieve two steam boats, which it was believed the rebels were aiming to capture, and also to protect the locks on that stream.

The day following, (the 20th,) General LOVE telegraphed the return of the ram, with Captain TOPPING's company, the safety of the locks, and that the rebels were reported by reliable Union men as having abandoned that line of operations and returned toward Henderson. In addition to the authority given by General BOYLE to the Governor to carry on the war in the Green river country of Kentucky, he ordered Colonel GAVIN to mount his regiment and enjoined upon him to “Drive out the rebel bands in Henderson,

*Afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel of the Seventy-First Regiment—killed at Richmond, Kentucky, August 30th, 1862.

†See Volume III, page 9, of this Report.

Davis, Webster and Union counties, shooting down all guerrillas in arms and all making armed resistance."

Adding—"They must be shot—nothing else will do; I do not want such prisoners."

In response to the application of the Governor for a gun-boat, Captain PENNOCK, of the United States Navy, responded in person, and reported to General LOVE with two armed steamers, the "Clara Dolson," and "Rob Roy," on which were a detachment of Illinois troops, under Colonel MOORE, and a battery, under Major STARRING, detailed by General STRONG, commanding at Cairo. These boats were directed to cruise up and down the river, with the view of protecting the towns from pillage, and affording such assistance to General LOVE as might be required. Captain UNION BETHEL, of Warrick county, reported with a company of the Legion, mounted, and, after unceasing labor, all things were in readiness for a forward movement by midnight of the 21st.

The following dispatch, from the Governor to his Military Secretary, forwarded immediately on his arrival at Evansville, on the 22d, will show the position of affairs at that time, and convey some idea of the rapidity with which the troops—most of them suddenly drawn from their farms and shops, and from widely distant points—had been concentrated, organized, armed, equipped, many of them mounted, and transported to the field of active operations.*

"About one o'clock this morning, near one thousand infantry, cavalry and artillery, crossed the river to Henderson, and took possession without opposition. At daylight, Colonel GAVIN advanced into the interior, with five hundred men. The ram "Hornet" has gone up the river, with one company (ORRIN'S) on board, to visit all the towns. There is much excitement in the country, on both sides of the river. Another company went to Henderson this afternoon."

General LOVE remained a week at Henderson and in that vicinity, sending out detachments into the surrounding country after the rebels, who, as soon as it was ascertained that vigorous means had been resorted to, to hunt them down, suddenly left that part of the State. Several skirmishes occurred, and a few of the enemy, with their horses and arms, were captured. The influence exerted by the presence of our troops was at once marked and salutary; Unionists, who had been compelled to seek safety in Indiana, soon returned, confident of protection; while the disloyal were made to understand that treasonable practices could no longer be indulged in with impunity. Lieutenant Colonel JOHN W. FOSTER, of the

*This was all accomplished in sixty-four hours after the Newburg Raid.

Twenty-Fifth Indiana, afterward Colonel of the Sixty-Fifth, was left in command of Henderson. The thirty days troops continued in service until the expiration of their term, when they were relieved by the Sixty-Fifth Indiana, and returned to their homes.

The course pursued by Governor MORTON for the defense of Kentucky, and for the security of our southern border, was warmly approved by the President and Secretary of War, and was gratefully acknowledged by General BOYLE. It was only occasionally, afterward, that the rebels dared venture back, and then only in small numbers, on hurried forays—plunder and the murder of Union men being their principal objects. •

KIRBY SMITH'S CAMPAIGN—1862.

BRAGG'S INVASION OF KENTUCKY.

In the month of August, 1862, the right wing of General BRAXTON BRAGG's rebel army, consisting of some twenty thousand men, under command of General E. KIRBY SMITH, was concentrated at Knoxville, Tennessee, and other points in that vicinity preparatory to the fulfilment of the part assigned it in the Confederate plan of a general advance upon the North, and a transfer of the seat of war beyond the limits of the Confederacy.

Leaving a force of eight thousand, under command of General STEPHENSON, in front of Cumberland Gap—then occupied by General G. W. MORGAN, with a small division of the Army of the Ohio—General SMITH, with twelve thousand men, the veterans of his command, pressed through Big Creek, and Rogers' Gaps of the Cumberland Mountains, and moved towards the "Blue Grass Region," of Kentucky; his obvious intention being, to menace, and, if possible, capture and sack Cincinnati, and other cities and towns, north of the Ohio river; destroy important rail roads, and break up other means of communication; detain re-inforcements from General BUELL, and force the withdrawal, from the front, of a large part of the Union army, required for the protection of such exposed and defenseless points, on the Ohio and Indiana border, as his advance would threaten. BUELL's army, being thus weakened by demands for home defense, and the new levies, under the second call, for three hundred thousand men, not having been raised, and sent to the field, the rebel authorities confidently expected the main portion of BRAGG's army, under his immediate command, would be

able to enter Kentucky, with comparatively little opposition, and, after capturing Louisville, and re-inforcing his army by recruits from the disloyal element of Kentucky, form a junction with SMITH, for an extensive line of operations, in any direction circumstances might appear to justify. The hope of securing recruits, in large numbers, was by no means visionary, as it was well known that thousands in Kentucky were only waiting a favorable opportunity to array themselves under the rebel standard, while even at that time, recruiting for JOHN MORGAN'S cavalry was being prosecuted with marked success in the south-western section of the State, and scores of young men were added to SMITH'S force in every county along his line of march. A few weeks later, several entire regiments of cavalry were raised in the "Blue Grass Region," which finally left the State with the invaders, splendidly mounted at their own expense.

MORGAN'S CO-OPERATIVE RAID.

As a prelude to the grand invasion, General SMITH had dispatched the cavalry force of JOHN MORGAN on an extensive raid through parts of Tennessee and Kentucky. Leaving Knoxville on the 4th of July, MORGAN moved by way of Sparta, Tompkinsville, Lebanon, Cynthiana, Paris, Crab Orchard and Somerset, capturing and paroling small garrisons at many points, securing large accessions of recruits and supplying his men with arms, accoutrements, clothing and horses.

On the 10th, General JEREMIAH T. BOYLE, commanding the District of Kentucky, telegraphed from Frankfort to Governor MORTON for troops:

"Rebels invading Kentucky. Send your battery to-night and any forces you can possibly spare. Put the Legion in order for motion and direct as many as possible to report to my headquarters to-morrow."

The Governor promptly replied:

"Our batteries sent to Washington last week. The only organized United States troops we have are guarding prisoners and can not be spared. I have telegraphed about the Legion, but fear no companies are in shape to move."

At this time Major General LOVE, of the Legion, was on the border endeavoring to organize the militia in Vanderburg and Posey. He was at once telegraphed to, but replied that there were no companies organized and in condition to answer General BOYLE'S call.

Generals BLYTHE, MANSFIELD and DOWNEY, of the Legion, were ordered to call out their forces,—the last two officers being required, in addition to guarding the border, to furnish enough men to guard Camp Morton rebel prison, so as to allow a part of the three months' troops (also of the Legion) then guarding prisoners to be sent to General BOYLE. The result of this order was all that could have been expected; the response was so prompt the Governor was able, on the 11th, to send seven companies—six hundred men—of the Fifty-Fifth Indiana Volunteers, under Lieutenant Colonel MAHAN, fully armed and equipped and well disciplined, to the capital of Kentucky *via* Louisville. The same day General LOVE was ordered from Evansville to Louisville, by the Governor, to confer with General BOYLE in relation to affording him additional relief, if possible, with the Legion.

LOVE reached Louisville on the 14th, and telegraphed the following report:

"I apprehend no danger to Louisville. MORGAN has a force said to be fifteen hundred—not half that in my judgement—with which he doubtless proposes to stop our communications with Nashville, creating confusion and plundering as he goes. One good regiment of cavalry would drive him from the State. Henderson and vicinity are most in danger."

On the same day, in compliance with General BOYLE's requisition, Governor MORRIS sent from the Indiana Arsenal two car loads of ammunition by special train for the use of the troops at Frankfort; and on the 17th four hundred men of the Fifty-Fourth Indiana Volunteers, under Lieutenant Colonel KNOX, were sent from Camp Morton to General BOYLE. High excitement prevailed on the border, as the Legion, imperfectly organized as it was, was compelled to take the place of the disciplined forces in charge of Camp Morton, containing four thousand rebel prisoners, and guard the border besides. The Jennings county regiment—ten full companies—responded to the call under Major, afterwards Colonel, KENNEDY BROWN in a body; besides seven other companies from various counties promptly reported, all being mustered into the United States' service for thirty days. The border was thus left to its own resources for defense, and the danger of invasion, for aught the people knew, was immediate and very great.

New difficulties sprang up hourly. On the 12th, while the Governor was trying to help General BOYLE in Kentucky, and put

the reserve forces of Indiana in a fit condition for home defense. General GREEN CLAY SMITH, Commanding at Henderson, Kentucky, telegraphed the commanding officer of the Legion at Evansville, as follows:

“On account of the raid at Tompkinsville, Kentucky, nearly all my troops have been withdrawn from this post, and I feel myself in no condition to resist an attack, which I am informed by reliable citizens will be made upon us within a day or two. Therefore, I wish you would send down, by the first boat, two hundred of your Indiana Legion, with at least five days' rations, so that in case it be necessary I can send them into the country prepared for any emergency.”

At this time, it should be remembered, the Legion was scarcely a “skeleton organization;” besides, Evansville was, from its size and importance as a northern city and the vast amount of “plunder” it contained, in quite as much danger of being attacked as Henderson. There was no artillery on the border, and but few of the companies of the Legion enrolled were armed. So, of course, it was impossible to comply with General SMITH's request.

General LOVE, after conferring with the military authorities at Louisville, hastened back to the lower counties on the Ohio river, for the purpose of completing the organization of the Legion, and the Governor succeeded in securing a few thousand muskets for use in that quarter. The raid on Newburg followed on the 18th of July, and was the means of stirring up the people to a sense of their situation, which they had never known before. Newburg was captured; GREEN CLAY SMITH was driven out of Henderson; the whole “Green River country” over-run with rebel bands, and the Indiana border threatened with invasion at many points.

MORGAN finished his first raid through Kentucky on the 27th of July, at which date he re-crossed the Cumberland into Tennessee, having marched more than a thousand miles in twenty-four days. The command moved to Sparta, where it remained until near the last of August, when it again took the field and moved on Gallatin, capturing the small garrison stationed there. Pushing forward to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, MORGAN destroyed the track for some distance, and cut the telegraph wires, thus breaking up BUELL's line of supplies and severing his communication with the North. Returning to Gallatin, MORGAN encountered a Federal

force of six hundred men, under General JOHNSON, and, after a brief engagement, succeeded in capturing a part and dispersing the remainder. A small detachment of the Fiftieth Indiana Volunteers, under Captain ATKISSON, garrisoning a stockade at Edgefield Junction, repulsed MORGAN's force three times, with heavy loss, and successfully held the position.

At Hartsville, Tennessee, on the 28th of August, MORGAN received an order from his commanding officer, General SMITH, to join him at Lexington, Kentucky, on the 2d of September, and the next day marched by way of Scottsville, Glasgow, Columbia, Liberty, Houstonville, Danville and Nicholasville, cautiously picking his way between Federal forces, as if anxious to avoid a collision, and arriving at Lexington on the 4th of September.

SIGNS OF TROUBLE.

The earliest indications of the contemplated invasion by KIRBY SMITH were closely watched by Generals BUELL and G. W. MORGAN, and promptly reported to the War Department and the military authorities of Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio. Impelled by a necessity that admitted of no delay, the Government bent every energy to the work of placing the new levies, under the call of July, in the field. The Secretary of War urgently appealed to this State to use the utmost dispatch in filling its quota, 21,250 men. To this appeal Governor MORTON replied, on the 9th of August, with the assurance that the men would be raised in twenty days.

On the 8th, the Governor received a telegram from General BUELL, then at Huntsville, Alabama, stating that a formidable raid threatened Kentucky, and earnestly recommending that troops should be sent to General BOYLE, with the utmost dispatch. Two days later General BOYLE forwarded a dispatch from General MORGAN, dated at Cumberland Gap, giving the numbers and position of the enemy, as nearly as could be ascertained, and expressing the opinion that SMITH would invade Kentucky by way of Jamestown and Big Creek Gap. This opinion was reiterated on the 12th, with additional details relative to the accumulation of transportation at Knoxville, and other preparatory steps, leaving no doubt of the speedy realization of BUELL's apprehensions and MORGAN's predictions.

INDIANA AT WORK.

So prompt had been the response of the State to the call of the Government, by the evening of the 11th, not less than 20,000 men were gathered at various rendezvous, waiting to be mustered and armed, and on that day two regiments were forwarded to Kentucky.

The Secretary of War, having authorized General BUELL, to dispose of all troops raised in this State, until further orders, that officer telegraphed from Huntsville, on the 12th, that MORGAN had again crossed the Cumberland, and earnestly urged the forwarding of troops to General BOYLE.

On the morning of the 13th, the Seventieth Regiment left Indianapolis for Louisville, and reported to the commanding officer at Bowling Green on the 15th, being the first of the new levies raised and the first sent to Kentucky from any State, under the then pending call. Another regiment was sent on the 16th, and another on the following day. At the same date the Governor was informed that SMITH's forces were marching through Big Creek Gap; that the rebels, under MORGAN, had again invaded Kentucky, had captured Somerset, and were marching on Glasgow, Bowling Green and other points. In transmitting this speedy information General BOYLE added, "I hope the patriotic soldiers of Indiana will not wait for bounties. Our State will be overrun if they do and your own borders desolated." At this date, (as has been noticed) JOHN MORGAN cut off all communication with Nashville, and General BUELL. The intentions of the enemy were now clearly apparent: the formidable invasion of Kentucky was an actual fact, and the danger to our own border imminent.

The people in all parts of the State were thoroughly aroused, and different sections vied with each other as to which should be first to fill its quota. Camps were full of troops impatiently waiting for mustering officers. Arms were not provided by the Government, and could not be procured by the Governor, at the moment in sufficient quantity, to supply the forces, impatiently waiting to be off to the field. Colonel HENRY B. CARRINGTON, of the regular army, one of the most active and efficient mustering officers and organizers in the service, was detailed by the Secretary of War, with orders to relieve Colonel SIMONSON as Chief Mustering and Disbursing officer for the State.* Colonel CARRINGTON reported

*Appendix, Doc. No. 77.

to Governor MORTON on the 18th, and entered upon his duties with a zeal and energy productive of the happiest results. During that day the Seventy-First was mustered and drew their arms.

At this point a difficulty arose, from the fact that funds to pay the advance bounty, to which the men of the Seventy-First were entitled, had not been forwarded from Washington. Many had left their homes suddenly, without providing for the maintenance of their families, expecting to receive the stipulated bounty-money in time to remit it before going to the field. They felt a natural reluctance to leaving the State, with the chances of battle in the immediate future, unless the wants of their families could be at least temporarily provided for. Governor MORTON addressed the troops, explaining the urgent necessity of their instant departure, and proposed to send the money to them as soon as it could be obtained. Every murmur was hushed, and the men, with cheerful alacrity, shouldered their guns and started for the front. On the morning of the 19th, the Governor effected an arrangement with citizens and bankers, of Indianapolis and Cincinnati, for an advance of nearly half a million dollars, and during that day and the succeeding night, the Twelfth and Sixteenth, (re-organized) Sixty-Eighth, and Sixty-Ninth Regiments were mustered, paid, and started for Kentucky. By the evening of the 20th, the Sixty-Fifth, Sixty-Sixth, and Sixty-Seventh Regiments had also been placed under the orders of General Boyle. The money due the Seventy-First was promptly forwarded, and paid on the Richmond battlefield, half an hour before the action opened.

Still the work went on. All the camps of rendezvous were crowded. Mustering Officers, Paymasters, Quartermasters, and Commissaries, worked by day and night. The Governor and his military staff labored with little cessation for needful rest. The Seventy-Fourth and Seventy-Fifth Regiments were mustered, and moved forward on the 21st. On the 27th and 28th two regiments were sent forward, and were followed by from one to three regiments daily, for several successive days. The Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-First Batteries, Light Artillery, were also filled to the maximum, armed and equipped, and sent to the field. Others were in process of organization, but were delayed for the want of horses, arms, and equipments. The Fifth Cavalry Volunteers was mustered, and assigned to duty on our southern border, and a battalion of the Fourth Cavalry organized and sent to Kentucky.

The Ohio river, at this period, was fordable at many points, and as all available United States troops had been sent out of the State, (except the Fifth Cavalry) the duty of defending the border, as before stated, devolved mainly upon the Legion, aided by such minute-men as could be hastily organized and armed.

On the 5th of September, Governor MORTON issued an order,* declaring martial law, and closing all places of business in the several cities and town in the counties bordering on the Ohio river at three o'clock, p. m., each day; requiring all able-bodied white male citizens, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, residing in said border counties, to organize themselves into companies, elect officers, and report for orders to the commanding officer of the Legion in their respective counties, arming themselves with such arms as could be procured, and paying strict attention to drill and discipline.

This order was obeyed with great spirit and cheerfulness, and so thoroughly was the river guarded and all weak points garrisoned, the peace of the State was securely preserved, although the Kentucky counties adjacent were swarming with desperate and venturesome bands of guerrillas and marauders.

At the Indiana Arsenal about seven hundred hands were employed in the fabrication of ammunition, turning out an average of 300,000 rounds daily.

BATTLE OF RICHMOND.

Events soon proved that the anxiety of General BOYLE to have Indiana's quota hurried into Kentucky, was well founded and the unprecedented efforts made by the State authorities were fully justified. Six regiments, the Twelfth, Sixteenth, Fifty-Fifth, Sixty-Sixth, Sixty-Ninth and Seventy-First, with the Ninety-Fifth Ohio, Eighteenth Kentucky, a detachment of Kentucky cavalry and two batteries manned principally by teamsters and train guards cut off from Cumberland Gap, had been moved beyond Lexington towards the advancing army of General SMITH, and on the 29th and 30th of August, fought the well contested and sanguinary engagement known as the Battle of Richmond. The eight regiments of infantry were divided into two brigades, the First consisting of the Sixteenth, Fifty-Fifth, Sixty-Ninth and Seventy-First Indiana, under command of Brigadier General MAULON D. MAXSON; and the Second consisting of the Twelfth and Sixty-Sixth Indiana, Eighteenth Kentucky, Ninety-Fifth Ohio, a Bat-

* Appendix, Doc. No. 124.

talion of the Third Tennessee, and LANPHEAR'S Michigan Battery, under command of Brigadier General CHARLES CRUFT, both experienced and brave officers from this State.

The Indiana regiments had been in the service only from ten to twenty days, during which time they had made such frequent changes of encampments, and had been so heavily drawn upon for guard duty that but little time had been devoted to drill. They were brave and patriotic armed and uniformed men—rather than trained and disciplined soldiers.

The disastrous result of the battle is well known. Two thousand officers and men, including General MANSON, were captured and paroled. The loss in killed and wounded in the Indiana regiments was nearly one thousand. Colonel LINK, of the Twelfth, Lieutenant-Colonel WOLFE, of the Sixteenth, and Lieutenant-Colonel TOPPING, of the Seventy-First, were among the killed. Nine pieces of artillery fell into the hands of the enemy.

The enemy's forces, by the admission of rebel officers, numbered twelve thousand infantry, four thousand cavalry and sixteen pieces of artillery. General MANSON states that not more than twenty-five hundred men on the Union side were engaged at any one time.

General BOYLE manifested his high appreciation of the gallantry of our troops, and the efforts of our authorities, in the following dispatch to the President:

LOUISVILLE, September 1st, 1862.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN, *Washington*:

The battle near Richmond was disastrous to us. Six Indiana, one Kentucky, and one Ohio regiment, besides some Kentucky cavalry, were in the engagement. Our troops, especially the Indianians, fought with the courage and gallantry of veterans. If Ohio and Illinois had supported Indiana, and had sent their troops on, the issue of the battle would have been different. Governor MORTON has sent to this State since I have been in command here, over twenty thousand men. If other States had done so well, we could have overwhelmed the enemy. I deplore the loss that noble Indiana has sustained under the circumstances. It was important to meet the enemy before he reached the center of the State, or crossed it, and Indiana appreciating the importance of it, sent her gallant soldiers to meet the insolent foe, no doubt feeling that they would be supported by Ohio, Illinois and Kentucky.

Lexington is reported in possession of the enemy.

[Signed,]

J. T. BOYLE, Brigadier General.

RESULTS.

But however disastrous in their immediate results, the more remote effects of this engagement were incalculably advantageous

to the Union cause. The hitherto uninterrupted progress of the invading army was checked; time was gained to put Cincinnati in such a state of defense that SMITH, having marched to Lexington, Paris and Cynthiana, and reconnoitred in front of Covington, decided that the time was gone by for an attempt to accomplish the first object of his campaign, and accordingly marched on Frankfort, which place had been evacuated by the Union troops.

SIEGE OF CINCINNATI.

On the 6th of September, while SMITH was advancing toward Covington, Major General WRIGHT, commanding the Department, appealed to Governor MORTON for troops to aid in the defense of Cincinnati, which was believed to be in imminent danger. The Eighty-Fifth and Eighty-Sixth regiments were sent forward. Twenty-four pieces of artillery, 3,000 stand of arms, 31,136 rounds of artillery ammunition and 3,365,000 musket cartridges were forwarded from the State Arsenal by special train, and were delivered at Cincinnati and Covington within fifteen hours from the receipt of the requisition. Governor MORTON and his military staff, with a number of officers, among whom were Major General LEW. WALLACE, Generals THOMAS A. MORRIS, EBENEZER DUMONT and JOHN LOVE and Major W. W. FRYBARGER, proceeded to Cincinnati to assist in organizing the troops and in other defensive arrangements. General WALLACE was assigned to the command of the defenses, and the experience of the other officers rendered their services peculiarly valuable at so critical a period.*

LOUISVILLE THREATENED.

No sooner had the withdrawal of SMITH's forces from the vicinity of Covington and their concentration at Frankfort relieved the authorities at Cincinnati from the apprehension of an immediate attack, than the danger which had for some time threatened Louisville, from BRAGG's column, became alarmingly imminent. BRAGG, who had crossed the Tennessee River soon after SMITH had crossed the Cumberland mountains, was steadily moving towards the Ohio, slowly followed by BUELL and his army. The garrison at Bowling Green had been withdrawn at the suggestion of Governor MORTON.

*MR. WHITELAW REID, in his excellent history, "Ohio in the War," gives a very glowing account of the siege of Cincinnati,—accurate as far as it goes, but entirely silent as to the part taken by Indiana in that memorable affair. As MR. REID's book was written for the especial glorification of his State, it may be well enough to excuse his omission of Indiana's share in the "glory" of the Cincinnati "siege;" yet the people of Cincinnati, unlike their historian, awarded the highest praise to Indiana, and especially to Governor MORTON, for timely assistance rendered. In commemoration, the City Council ordered the Governor's portrait to be painted by BUCHANAN READ, and it now hangs in the Council Chamber.

and was thereby saved from capture. On the 17th of September he telegraphed General BOYLE recommending that immediate steps be taken to relieve the garrison at Munfordsville, and urging the General commanding to fortify Louisville, suspend business and put the citizens under drill. He also adopted measures to secure light draft boats and have them supplied with artillery to serve as gunboats in patrolling the Ohio. Works were planned and batteries placed on the heights of New Albany, under the direction of Colonel CARRINGTON and Major FREYBARGER, to cover the fords and the low lands west of Louisville.

MUNFORDSVILLE CAPTURED.

Meantime the enemy had advanced on Munfordsville, which after a gallant defense of three days under Colonels WILDER and DENHAM* was surrendered to BRAGG's whole army on the morning of the 17th, and the garrison, consisting of the Sixty-Seventh, Sixty-Eighth and Eighty-Ninth, seven companies of the Sixtieth, two companies of the Seventy-Fourth and two hundred and four recruits for the Seventeenth Indiana Regiment, with a few other troops, were paroled, and on the 18th marched to Bowling Green, where BUELL had been resting for some time within sound of the guns of Munfordsville.

This battle, like that of Richmond, though resulting in defeat, served the important purpose of retarding the enemy. Time was gained to perfect the defenses at Louisville, which was so well improved that General BRAGG, having received a negative reply to his demand for the surrender of the city, declined to attack and moved towards Bardstown, while BUELL's column entered Louisville, the advance arriving on the 27th.

Governor MORRIS and staff had proceeded there on the 22d instant to complete the outfit of newly raised Indiana troops, many of whom had been hurried forward without being suitably equipped for field service. All the old Indiana troops were also visited and such assistance and encouragement rendered as was possible. General BUELL's army was speedily reorganized and reequipped, and on the 1st of October moved from Louisville to drive the rebel army from Kentucky. The battle of Perryville ("Chaplain Hills") was fought on the 8th, and BRAGG and SMITH at once beat a hasty retreat from the State.

*The rebels attacked on the 15th and were repulsed with very heavy loss. The surrender was refused until Colonel WILDER had personally inspected the enemy's position and satisfied himself that BRAGG's whole army was besieging him.

RESUME.

While the events already noticed were transpiring in Kentucky and Ohio, the work of raising, organizing and forwarding troops (as has been shown) was vigorously pressed forward in our own State. The first to furnish a regiment under the call of July, 1862, and the first to fill her quota, in a little over one month she had organized more than thirty thousand three years' troops. Her regiments had, with little assistance, fought the battles of Richmond and Munfordsville—checking the enemy in his advance on Cincinnati and Louisville, and participating in every movement made for the expulsion of the invaders from Kentucky. During this period the security of our border was menaced by formidable bands of rebels who were held in check by the untiring vigilance of the Indiana Legion and minute-men, by whom the Ohio river was patrolled for a distance of nearly four hundred miles, and about four thousand rebel prisoners securely guarded. Every demand of the General Government, and of neighboring States, was fully and promptly responded to, with a zealous energy that was as acceptable and animating to the loyal cause, as it was unwelcome and disheartening to the rebels.

THE HINES RAID.

INVASION OF THE STATE, JUNE, 1863

Some time in May, 1863, a company of Kentucky cavalry, under Captain THOMAS H. HINES, belonging to General JOHN H. MORGAN'S division, was sent from the rebel army in Tennessee to Kentucky, to take charge of a camp for recruiting disabled horses, with permission "to operate against the enemy north of the Cumberland river." Improving on the probable scope of this authority, Captain HINES, after "operating" a short time in the line of his "convalescent horse" duties, and against the Union men of Kentucky, on the 17th of June, with the assistance of some wood-boats obtained of his friends, crossed into Indiana, eighteen miles above Cannelton, with sixty-two men, his particular object being to pick up as many fresh horses as might conveniently be found. After

making arrangements with his ferrymen to meet him in about three days, at a convenient point, he pressed into the interior, in the direction of Paoli, Orange county, taking the precaution to protect his flanks, as completely as the limited extent of his force would allow, by scouts judiciously thrown out. Under the assumed character that he and his gang belonged to the Union army, and were acting under proper orders from General BOYLE, commanding the District of Kentucky, in search of deserters, he at first found but little difficulty in securing a number of excellent horses, leaving his own jaded and broken-down animals in their stead, and coolly and "in due form" giving vouchers upon the Federal Quartermaster at Indianapolis for the difference in value, which he accommodately fixed at a satisfactory and liberal rate. But his impudent disguise was soon suspected, and before his arrival on the second day of the raid at Valeen, Orange county, the whole secret of his mission became known, and the alarm, with many exaggerations as to the strength of his force and the damage he had done, spread with astonishing rapidity throughout the counties of Perry, Orange, Crawford, Washington and Harrison and the adjacent country.

It is unofficially reported that at Valeen the rebels demanded cooked rations of the citizens, and, not being supplied to their satisfaction, they attempted to fire the place, with partial success.

Before they reached Paoli, preparations had been made to receive them, learning which they made a sudden detour to the west, and passed round the place, taking horses as they went, to a point about seven miles northeast, where they encountered a force of fifteen armed citizens, whom they captured and plundered. Two more citizens arriving a few moments after, they were ordered to surrender, and, upon refusing, one was knocked off his horse and disabled, and the other shot and mortally wounded while trying to escape. His name was JAMES LISK. At this point they succeeded in procuring a guide, Mr. BRYANT BREEDON, whom they supposed to be "reliable," and pressed on in their march, though very late at night, to Hardinsburg, Washington county, where they arrived about day-light.

PURSUIT AND CAPTURE.

While these events were transpiring, the men of the Legion and such of the citizens as could immediately be armed, made rapid

preparations for pursuit. Sixty armed minute-men from Paoli, joined by a number from Valeen and the neighboring settlements, and a mounted battalion of the Legion from Leavenworth, under Majors HORATIO WOODBURY and ROBERT E. CLENDENIN, moved promptly on the rebel trail.

Colonel CHARLES FOURNIER, of Perry county, commanding the Fifth Regiment of the Legion, took active measures to defend the line of the river in the rebel rear. As soon as he was informed of their entrance into the State, he called out as many mounted men as possible, and started for Flint Island Bar, to protect the Government ram "Monarch," then lying at that point entirely exposed, and the destruction of which was supposed to be the object of the raid. He arrived at ten o'clock at night, and finding that HINES had gone northward, and that there was no probable danger of interference with the ram, Captain ESSARY, commanding the second battalion of the Fifth Regiment of the Legion, was dispatched with a sufficient force to intercept the enemy at Blue River Island, it having been reported that he would attempt to re-cross the river at that point. Colonel FOURNIER, as a precaution, so placed the remainder of his command as to certainly protect the ram, should a detachment of the rebels be sent to destroy her.

There were thus two forces closing in upon the marauder—the one under Majors WOODBURY and CLENDENIN, pushing him back to the river, and the other under Captain ESSARY, moving in between him and the expected outlet. The former followed the rebel track through Hardinsburg to near Fredericksburg, in the southwestern part of Washington county, where, learning that the enemy was hastening toward the Ohio, they pressed forward with all possible speed. Arriving within a short distance of Leavenworth, the force was divided, Major WOODBURY taking the upper road leading toward Corydon, and Major CLENDENIN taking the road along the river, so as to reach the anticipated rebel crossing in time to head them off, while the other force, closing in above, would lock them in, and thus compel a fight or surrender.

The combined movement was pressed with vigor. Captain ESSARY promptly reached his destination, and the other portion of our force soon chased the enemy to the expected crossing-place, to which he had been compelled to fly nearly a day sooner than he had counted upon; consequently, when he reached the Ohio, at two o'clock P. M., on the 19th, there were no boats ready for his

use; a sufficient force to badly whip him was posted in his front and rear, and it was useless to think of getting any relief, under such circumstances, from boats—even should an attempt be made to send them. In this dilemma, the rebel commander maneuvered to avoid a collision with the militia and citizens, and turned to his guide to help him to another crossing-place. The guide, being a true Union man, unwillingly impressed into the enemy's service, determined to make the most of his position, and the delay which he bewilderingly(?) caused in finding what he reported to be a practicable ford, enabled the river guard on duty at and near Leavenworth, below, to arm the steamer "Izetta," and start her up stream to aid the land forces in preventing the rebel exodus. In due time, HINES was easily lured by his guide to the Blue River Island, about three miles above Leavenworth, where the channel on the Indiana side is shallow and easily fordable in low water, (as it was at the time,) with deep and swift water between the island and the southern shore. Major CLENDENIN's command, including Captain ISSARY's company, soon came up, and the rebels, thinking their only safety was in crossing the "ford" which lay before them, plunged in with triumphant yells, bearing their booty with them, and soon reached the island. Here, while huddled together, viewing the rather unfavorable prospect beyond, Major CLENDENIN opened fire, and they ineffectually discharged some shots in return, and then, as a last resort, attempted to swim to the Kentucky bank; but the "Isetta," at this opportune moment, opened upon them with a piece of artillery and some small arms, and forced them back—Captain HINES and two men only escaping. Three men were killed, three wounded, and two drowned, according to one report; according to another, four men were killed outright, and four more wounded and drowned. One Captain, one Lieutenant (an Adjutant), and fifty men surrendered as prisoners of war, and were sent to Louisville upon the order of General BOYLE. Five horses were lost in the attempt to cross the river, but the remainder were captured, and those which were stolen from our citizens were returned, while the arms and other property were duly turned over to the Government authorities. Considerable property was stolen by the rebels at Valeen, Hardinsburg, King's Mills, and at farm-houses along their route, but the amount in value has not been reported.

As Major CLENDENIN was receiving the prisoners and taking an account of the captured property, Major WOODBURY, with his

mounted force, appeared. They were much disappointed in not arriving in time to participate in the capture, to which their energetic pursuit had largely contributed. The honor of the affair may be fairly divided between Major CLENDENIN, Major WOODBURY and the Legion of Crawford, Perry and Harrison counties. JOHN R. SIMPSON, formerly Adjutant of the Fiftieth Indiana Volunteers, also took part in the capture, organizing and commanding several squads of minute-men hastily banded together from the counties of Washington, Orange, Crawford and Harrison. Mr. BRYANT BREEDEN deserves especial credit for his tact in misguiding the rebels. Private FINDLEY McNAUGHTON, of the First Indiana Cavalry, who was "gobbled up" as a prisoner, managed, while in the custody of the rebels, to send one of Mr. BREEDEN's little boys, who was following his father "to see the fun," to Leavenworth, with information of the intent of the rebels to recross the Ohio above that point, thus enabling the citizens to patrol the channel with the steamer and check their retreat, as has been already stated.

Captain HIXES, single-handed and alone, a few days afterwards, joined MORGAN at Brandenburg, and took part in the celebrated raid through Indiana and Ohio in July, 1863. He was a dashing and daring officer; was captured with his chief and with him made his escape from the Ohio penitentiary, and clung to his bold riders with a zeal worthy of a better cause until the final collapse of the rebellion.

THE RAID OF MORGAN.

INVASION OF THE STATE—JULY, 1863.

The invasion of Indiana in the summer of 1863 by a division of rebel troops, under command of General JOHN H. MORGAN, when considered in the light of events then pending, must always be regarded as a prominent feature in our history. No hostile military movement of any consequence, except that resulting in the battle of Tippecanoe, had ever before been made in our territory. The invasion, or "raid," as it was called, was intended, as will be hereafter shown, to distract and disarrange the plans and movements of the federal forces then threatening the rebel army of the West with annihilation, but in its results proved to be only a wild and reckless adventure, failing almost entirely of its object, and ending in sad discomfiture to the rebel cause. Its projectors sought to make it

the means of escape from a *trap* in which the superior generalship and overwhelming strength of ROSECRANS and his co-operators had involved them; it was a desperate make-shift, a kind of "forlorn hope" maneuver, to extricate the army of BRAGG from apparent destruction. While the "raid" was a failure and mistake, it occasioned our people much inconvenience, and created an intense excitement; and the plunderings, burnings and damages, which fell upon our citizens living within its track, were by no means inconsiderable. It is proper, therefore, as a matter of local history, connected with the rebellion, that an account of it should be given in this report.

ITS ORIGIN AND OBJECT.

The circumstances which gave rise to the raid may be briefly stated: First—the necessities, in a military sense, of the rebel army in the West: and, second—the condition of feeling on the part of a considerable portion of the people of this and adjoining States, which seemed to promise encouragement to so desperate an enterprise.

As to *the necessities* of the rebels, we have a full, and perhaps fair, account in General BAZIL DUKE's "History of Morgan's Cavalry." DUKE was MORGAN's factotum—first serving as his Lieutenant; and afterwards, when the great marauder was made a Brigadier, he was promoted to succeed him as Colonel of the original regiment of "Morgan's Cavalry." He was his confidential adviser and friend, and was with him in all his campaigns, except one. DUKE had, therefore, every opportunity of informing himself of MORGAN's plans and movements, and his admitted ability and sprightliness guarantee his statements as worthy of consideration in the preparation of this narrative. General DUKE substantially says, that just before the raid was undertaken, the position of the rebel army in Tennessee, under BRAGG and BUCKNER, was perilous; that ROSECRANS was strong enough to press BRAGG hard at Tullahoma—BUCKNER, in East Tennessee, being too weak to help him, or even to protect himself against the imminent attack of BURNSIDE—while, in addition, there was a large National force scattered along a convenient line to the east, under General JUDAH, which could keep open communications for ROSECRANS, and resist rebel raids in that quarter so long as the hostile armies remained in their positions, or could be concentrated, when an advance was ordered,

and thus make the force on BRAGG still more formidable. The problem, as viewed by the rebels—who well understood the important fact that General JUDAH, in BURNSIDE'S department, as DUKE states, was in command of "about 5000 excellent cavalry"—was to avert the immediate danger of a blow upon BRAGG'S flank from this cavalry force. General MORGAN advised a raid through Indiana and Ohio, with the double object of preventing BURNSIDE from moving on BUCKNER, in East Tennessee, and preventing JUDAH'S cavalry from making a junction with ROSECRANS. His experience in raiding through Kentucky enabled him to argue, with plausibility, that a new raid upon that State, alone, would be disastrous and crushed out so quickly that its effects would not justify the risks and dangers of the venture; while, he contended, a *grand foray* through Indiana and Ohio would keep a large force of Union troops employed upon its track for weeks.* BRAGG, as he was apt to do, took a "conservative view" of the situation, and would only allow MORGAN to make a raid through Kentucky, expressly stipulating in his order that it should not extend beyond the Ohio River. The *Morgan Raid* was, therefore, made in disobedience of orders; so DUKE positively states. This fact is only important as showing MORGAN'S disposition to have his own way, and, as he generally did, to conduct his campaigns in a peculiarly independent manner, which, by the way, was the great secret of his fame, and the magnet which attracted to his standard so many bright and adventurous young Kentuckians, of whom his command was principally composed. General BRAGG knew the peril of MORGAN'S proposed movement, and evidently feared the effect the isolation, and perhaps loss, of so important and valuable a force of cavalry would have upon his army; but he probably did not appreciate the advantages of its brilliant success, should it be successful, to the same extent that MORGAN hoped.

The "vim" and "dash" of MORGAN impelled him to over-ride the orders of his superior, and like a reckless and desperate bravo, as he was, he determined to meet and if possible overcome the dangers which encompassed the rebel army in the West by a *tour de force* that would carry consternation and dismay to the hitherto peaceful regions north of the Ohio.

It is unnecessary here to enter upon details as to the *condition of feeling* entertained by many persons in the North on the subject of

* The Raid lasted five days in Indiana, and twelve and a half days in Ohio.

the war; the sympathy exhibited in behalf of the rebel cause, not only in legitimate opposition to the policy and measures of the Federal Government, but in the commission of illegal acts; the organization of treasonable societies and movements, and the declaration of treasonable sentiments by speeches, newspaper articles, and resolutions; and the effect all these sympathetic evidences may have had in determining MORGAN'S extraordinary, bold, and unauthorized course; but the candid historian, in after days, may find in the facts themselves ample material for investigation as to the inducements which detached, at such a perilous crisis, so important a command from BRAGG'S army.

BRAGG'S situation undoubtedly required a raid, or some similar distracting movement, but if the diversity of sentiment and treasonable evidences, to which allusion has been made, had not reached MORGAN'S ears, does it seem probable that the "territory North of the Ohio" would have been deemed good ground upon which to make such a hazardous experiment? His orders were not to come here. Would he have disobeyed his orders and jeopardized the safety of his army, in which he and the whole "Confederacy" felt so much pride, if he had not thought that these friendly indications were founded upon a reality that would "crop out" in substantial form upon his appearance in a country where rebel plundering and the marauder's torch had not before been known? He was ordered to make a raid through Kentucky, and the temptation to go beyond, for the purpose of recruiting his "mount," and procuring supplies, which his command so much needed, was very great; but is it likely that even these inducements would have caused him to extend his march beyond the prescribed bounds, if treasonable indications of sympathy and assistance had not been shown by means of the press and by other channels through which they sought expression and became known to the rebels in the South?

RAID THROUGH KENTUCKY.

MORGAN'S division of rebel cavalry,—consisting, according to General DUKE, of two brigades, the first numbering 1,460 men, the second 1,000 men, in all 2,460, with four pieces of artillery,—started from Alexandria, Tennessee, on the 11th of June, 1863, on the hazardous expedition which was to end in the death or capture of nearly every man connected with it. Its march through the northern edge of Tennessee and through Kentucky, it does not comport with

¹See "Internal State Troubles" in this Report.

the purpose of this account to relate at any length. It had several pretty hard skirmishes on the way, particularly at the crossing of Green River on the 4th of July, in which it was badly beaten; and on the 5th at Lebanon, where it was successful, but with considerable loss, including General MORGAN's youngest brother, THOMAS, First Lieutenant, Second Kentucky, who was killed at the last moment of the engagement. The 4th of July, 1863, was remarkably unfortunate for rebels everywhere. MORGAN found it no more auspicious than did PEMBERTON, or LEE, or any other of the dozen commanders who fought on that day, not only against the arms and gallantry of the national troops, but against every sentiment and memory that stirs the blood of the true American!

On the 6th, at dark, about thirty miles from Louisville, a train on the Louisville and Nashville railroad was captured, and by "tapping" the telegraph wire it was ascertained by MORGAN that he was expected at Louisville. "Tapping the telegraph" was a frequent and sometimes very important operation for MORGAN, as he thereby learned the position of our forces and either avoided them, or prepared to attack them, as he deemed best.

On the morning of the 7th, after crossing Salt River, Captains TAYLOR and MERRIWETHER, of the Tenth Kentucky, were sent forward with a detachment to the Ohio River to capture steamers to carry the division over to this State. At the same time, Captain DAVIS, with two companies, was dispatched to cross the Ohio at Twelve-Mile Island, to give employment to the militia of lower Indiana, and leave the main body free from attack from that quarter, with orders to rejoin the division at Salem. The result of this last enterprize is thus stated by General DUKE: "Captain DAVIS crossed into Indiana with the two companies assigned him, but failed to rejoin the division, and was surrounded by overwhelming numbers, and himself and the greater part of his command captured."* This detachment was thus permanently lost to the expedition, as well as three other companies left at various points in Kentucky, leaving the effective force for the invasion, according to DUKE, about 2,200 men.†

After sending out these detachments, the division proceeded to

* This may possibly be an error, as no report of the affair was ever made by our officers. —A. G. INDIANA.

† The strength of MORGAN's army was variously stated. The Captain of one of the steamers which carried it over the river reported that it consisted of 5,000 men, 5,100 horses and 6 guns. General BOYLE had information that it was 4,000 strong, and Governor MONROE was repeatedly assured that it was 6,000 strong. DUKE's account, however, is probably correct, the other estimates being based upon rumors and excited statements received from every direction. Morgan may have received accessions to his force at or about the time he crossed the river, but it is doubtful if they would more than make up his losses in detachments and by straggling and casualties.

Garnettsville, where it remained till midnight, then advanced to Brandenburg, where it arrived about nine o'clock on the morning of the 8th. At Brandenburg it was joined by Captain HINES, who had been "raiding" in a small way a short time before in Crawford, Orange and Harrison counties in this State, but so unprofitably that he left pretty nearly all his command behind him in the hands of our militia.*

CROSSING THE OHIO.

Brandenburg is a small town situated on a high bluff about fifty miles below Louisville, on the Kentucky shore, and two miles above Maukport, a small Indiana town. The two officers charged with the duty of providing ferriage for the division, arrived shortly after leaving the main column, and directly captured the steamer "J. T. McCoombs," in the Louisville and Henderson trade. She ran up to the wharf about 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 7th, and the moment she touched, a rebel squad boarded her and took possession. As if fortune were resolved to favor them to the utmost, a second steamer, the "Alice Dean," came in sight 'round the bend below, a short time after, and they prepared to capture her also. As her course made it apparent that she did not intend to land, they ran the "McCoombs" out to her, signaling her to stop. When the two boats touched, a party boarded the "Dean" and secured her, and thus ample means of ferriage were obtained in a very few hours, and all were ready for the arrival of the main column.

Information of these proceedings having reached Lieutenant Colonel WILLIAM J. IRVIN, at Maukport, he dispatched messengers to Colonel LEWIS JORDAN, at Corydon, requesting troops to assist in preventing the rebels from crossing. The steamer "Lady Pike" coming up the river, about the same time, was stopped and sent back to Leavenworth for a piece of artillery and its gunners, of the Indiana Legion, then stationed at that point. The boat returned at midnight with a six pounder and thirty men under command of Captain G. W. LYON, of the Crawford county Artillery. To avoid the observation of the rebels at Brandenburg, the boat landed two miles below Maukport, and the gun was hauled by hand to that place, where Colonel JOHN TIMBERLAKE, with one hundred of the Harrison county Legion, took command and proceeded with the united forces to a point opposite Brandenburg. He crossed Buck creek by means of an old boat, and his men dragged the gun

*See "Hines' Raid," in this volume.

through the fields and placed it in position at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 8th in front of an old house opposite the landing.

For an hour or two the Kentucky bank was concealed by a dense fog. MORGAN arrived before it lifted, and at once began his preparations for crossing. As soon as the fog allowed the opposite bank to be seen, Captain LYON trained his gun on the "McCoombs" and sent a shot through her, frightening off the rebels, who had just commenced embarking, and wounding one of their brigade quartermasters. Several shots were fired after those who were in retreat from the boats, and some were seen to fall as they hurried up the road out of range. Then, being informed that the rebel force was very small, less than 200 men, and hoping to save the steamers, Captain LYON changed the direction of his fire to the groups of cavalry on the bank, driving them out of sight to the rear of the town. Supposing that the rebels had been, by this demonstration, induced to abandon their project of invasion, Colonel TIMBERLAKE ordered the "McCoombs" to cross to the Indiana side and take his command over to Brandenburg, but the order was of course unheeded. In a few minutes some pieces of artillery was put into position by the rebels on Brandenburg heights and opened an accurate and fatal fire on LYON's gun, Lieutenant JAMES H. CURRENT, of the Maukport Rifles, and citizen GEORGE NANCE, of Harrison county, being killed while working it. Our artillery-men having no covering but the old house, which the rebel guns made untenable, fell back about half a mile out of range, hauling their gun with them. At the same time a portion of the rebel force opened a fusillade upon the remainder of our men who were posted along the bank to resist the passage of the boats, and the fire was sharply returned. Soon, however, the rebel artillery was brought into play, which compelled the little Union force to fall back. The Second Kentucky and Ninth Tennessee Regiments of the rebels were immediately sent across the river, leaving their horses behind them. Colonel TIMBERLAKE, with a small force, rallied to the gun and fired several unavailing shots at the boat while it was crossing.

As soon as a landing was effected, the rebels formed under the bank and advanced, capturing the gun and several prisoners. Colonel TIMBERLAKE seeing he was greatly overmatched, fell back in good order toward Corydon. Major JACOB S. PRIMMER, of the Sixth Regiment of the Legion, in command of a small body of mounted men, kept up a brisk skirmish with the rebel advance

guard, on the different roads leading to Corydon, till late in the evening, when our retreating force reached the line of battle formed by two hundred men, under Colonel JORDAN, six miles from Corydon, on the Maukport road. A small squad of the "Mounted Hoosiers," belonging to the Sixth Legion, under Captain WILLIAM FORQUOR, acting as scouts, came into collision with the enemy while they were advancing, but sustained no injury, except the Captain, whose horse under the fire dashed him against a tree, but without disabling him. The scouts skirmished and were on the alert during the night, the rebels having halted near our line, and both parties throwing out pickets.

While this retreat and pursuit were in progress, an interesting state of affairs for MORGAN had been created by a little gunboat. General DUKE relates that directly after the return of the two steamers from their first trip to the Indiana side, a small boat, "tightly boarded up with tiers of heavy oak planking," ran rapidly down the river and opened fire, first on Brandenburg, and then on the rebel force pressing after the Legion. Two of MORGAN's guns in battery on the Hights replied, and for an hour a duel was maintained between the boat and the battery, with no particular injury to either, but to the fearful discomfiture of the rebel General and the peril of his enterprise. He could not put a steamer across while the gunboat kept in easy range; a single shot might send the whole to the bottom; consequently he could neither join the two regiments already landed, nor get them back, and he could not tell what force or fate they might meet when fairly out upon Indiana soil. He was cut in two, and the gunboat kept the fragments apart. She held his expedition completely at the command of her guns; but, unaccountably, after an hour's firing, she ran back up the river, and MORGAN at once began sending his force across in the utmost haste.

About five o'clock P. M., the same gun-boat came back with two transports, (ordinary steamers,) with a battalion of the Seventy-First Indiana, under Colonel BIDDLE, and a section of the Twenty-Third Indiana Battery, under Lieutenant Ross,. The gun-boat was in advance, under an officer of the Western Flotilla, who commanded the expedition. MORGAN stopped crossing, and held his boats around a bend of the river out of range, his battery on the Hights firing with rapidity, but without damage, at the little fleet. The officer in command of the gun-boat claimed that his craft was

*See operations of Indiana Legion, Legislative Documents of 1865.

only bullet-proof, and that MORGAN'S guns would sink him, and therefore withdrew and proceeded up the river. The two transports remained for some time, and kept up the artillery engagement with the battery on shore until one of Lieutenant Ross' guns became disabled by the breaking of the boat's deck from the recoil, when it being plainly seen that the rebels had decidedly the advantage, the transports also withdrew.

The remainder of MORGAN'S division at once crossed, and advanced and encamped a few miles from the river. They plundered freely. Their historian says they "found the larders unlocked, fires on the hearths, bread half made up, and the chickens parading about the doors with a confidence that was touching, but misplaced." In other words, the rebels helped themselves to whatever they wanted and could find in the houses of the poor people they had scared into the woods. They burned the mill of Mr. PETER LOPP, on Buck creek, three miles from the river, their first exploit in that line in the State.

Four miles south of Corydon one of their soldiers was shot near the house of Rev. PETER GLENN, whom they induced by a flag of truce to come out unarmed to meet them, when they killed him and burned his house and out-buildings.

PREPARATIONS FOR RESISTANCE.

The first information of MORGAN'S movements which indicated the probability of his approach to our border, was conveyed to Brigadier General O. B. WILLCOX, commanding the District of Indiana and Michigan, by Major General BURNSIDE, who had received it from Brigadier General J. T. BOYLE, commanding the District of Kentucky, on the 4th of July, the same day that MORGAN was defeated at Green River bridge. General BOYLE stated that a cavalry force, supposed to be about 4,000 strong, with artillery, commanded by JOHN H. MORGAN, had crossed the Cumberland river, and was advancing upon the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. He also stated that he had no available United States troops in Kentucky, and earnestly requested the assistance of an adequate force to check the invasion. General BURNSIDE ordered the Seventy-First Indiana, and any available cavalry and artillery in the State, to be sent at once to Kentucky. General WILLCOX promptly dispatched the Seventy-First Indiana Regiment, two companies of the Third Indiana Cavalry, and MYERS' Twenty-Third Indiana Battery to Louisville, where they reported to General

BOYLE on the following morning. This movement left Indianapolis, of United States troops, only two companies of the Sixty-Third Indiana, doing guard duty at the Soldiers' Home, some hundreds of recently exchanged prisoners of the Fifty-First and Seventy-Third Indiana, and a small number of recruits.

This stripping the State of National troops, though necessitated by the aspect of affairs in Kentucky at the time, was unfortunate, and the more so because our home defenses were in a far less efficient condition than they should have been. Governor MORTON, to whom an invasion of our Southern border was an ever present peril, had used every means in his power to provide adequate defenses, but with far less than satisfactory success. The Legion, though generally organized with more or less completeness throughout the border counties, was too often a mere skeleton, or loose aggregation of citizens, with little military discipline or knowledge. And where better organized and more sedulously drilled, it was too feeble in numbers to present an effectual resistance to veteran enemies. A sufficiency of arms had not been supplied, and as late as the 29th of June, the Governor had telegraphed to the Secretary of War for 25,000 stand of arms and 12 pieces of artillery for State use. But the most serious deficiency was in mounted troops, of which we had not more than two hundred, besides a few squads of armed citizens using their own horses, who were called out by the emergency. Against veteran cavalry, recruiting, as horses became exhausted, by stealing in all directions, raw levies of infantry could not, even with the greatest facilities for transportation, be made very effective. General WILLCOX, General WALLACE and General DOWNEY, all speak particularly of this deficiency and its unfortunate consequences.* With one-tenth of the forces we had in arms during the raid, well mounted, MORGAN never could have escaped from the State.

On the reception of information that MORGAN was marching northward through Kentucky, Governor MORTON telegraphed Colonel E. A. MAGINNIS, at New Albany, to order out all the forces at his command, and send a messenger to Colonel JORDAN, of Harrison county, with instructions that he should also order out his command immediately; also to put KNAPP's battery, the German artillery of Floyd county, on a steamer and send it to the mouth of Salt River to prevent guerrillas from crossing the Ohio. He also notified General BOYLE of his purpose to coöperate heartily in any

*See operations of Indiana Legion, Legislative Documents, 1865.

movement to resist MORGAN, and asked information as to the rebel force and its whereabouts. General BOYLE's reply the next day was that he did not know where MORGAN was, but that he had captured the Twentieth Kentucky at Lebanon. Before night General BOYLE's want of information was rather alarmingly supplied, as he telegraphed to Governor MORTON that the companies of our Legion in Clarke county, if there were any, should be sent to him at Louisville, as MORGAN was then between Lebanon and Louisville. The next day, the 6th of July, he again telegraphed the Governor that he had learned nothing further of MORGAN's movements, except that the telegraph operator at the Junction reported cannonading as having been heard in the direction of Bardstown. But the General did not believe that MORGAN would come to Louisville, and he did believe that the forces of Generals HOBSON and SHACKLEFORD, then in pursuit, would overtake and beat him. Governor MORTON, as little influenced by General BOYLE's sudden confidence as by his premature alarm, ordered the Legion to retain their organization and arms, and be in readiness for prompt service. Part of the force called out, at the request of General WILLCOX, was ordered to Louisville, and Colonel DELAND's First Michigan Sharpshooters and the Twelfth Michigan Battery were ordered from Michigan to this State.

On the morning of the 8th of July unofficial information was received that the apprehensions which had impelled these precautionary steps were realized, and that MORGAN was on the bank of the Ohio preparing to cross. BURNSIDE, at Cincinnati, was immediately informed of the movement, and a request to the Chief of Ordnance at Washington for a number of batteries of smooth-bored six-pounder and twelve-pounder howitzers was promptly answered that the guns were on the way from St. Louis. To General BOYLE, whose solicitations had deprived us of all our available Government troops, an earnest request was sent that he should dispatch a force to the threatened points to prevent the rebels from crossing, or to drive them out if they had crossed. "You have all our regular troops," said Governor MORTON; "please state what steps have been taken to arrest the progress of the rebels." General BOYLE made no reply. In the evening of the same day news was received that the rebels had crossed. The next day, the 9th, a second dispatch was sent to General BOYLE asking information of MORGAN's movements. No reply was made. To a third

dispatch, he answered from New Albany that "MORGAN is near Corydon, and will move either upon New Albany or into the interior of the State. He has no less than 4,000 men and six pieces of artillery. General HOBSON in pursuit of him is at Brandenburg, and has sent for transports to cross his forces. Your cities and towns will be sacked and pillaged if you do not bring out your State forces." This was the first *official* information Governor MORRIS had received in regard to the invasion. The sagacity that warned us to bring out our State forces if we would save our towns from pillage, could only be paralleled by the generosity that accompanied the warning with no offer to assist us even with our own troops!

Before the receipt of General BOYLE's belated news, General WILCOX, coöperating with Governor MORRIS, had made such preparations as he could to meet the rebels. He ordered all the railroad cars and locomotives to be secured for the transportation of the militia, their arms and supplies; the Government Quartermaster, Commissary and Ordnance Officers were directed to furnish everything that might be required for properly equipping and supplying the troops, and the Superintendent of the State Arsenal at once put a large force at work in preparing ammunition, of which there was not a sufficient supply.

The receipt of the first official information of the invasion was immediately made the occasion for the publication of a General Order,* dated at the Executive Department, July 9th, announcing the presence of a considerable rebel force in the State, and ordering that all able-bodied white male citizens in the several counties south of the National Road should forthwith form themselves into companies of at least sixty persons, elect officers, and arm themselves with such arms as they could procure. The companies thus formed were required to perfect themselves in military drill as rapidly as possible, and hold themselves subject to further orders from the Executive. They were requested to be mounted, in all cases, if possible. Citizens in other parts of the State were earnestly requested to form military companies, and be ready for service when called for. Prompt reports by telegraph of the formation of companies were desired. Officers of the Indiana Legion were charged with the execution of the order, and the United States officers were requested to render such assistance as they were able.

At the same time a dispatch was sent to Captain PENNOCK, commanding the river fleet at Cairo, informing him of the invasion, and requesting the assistance of all his available gun-boats to prevent the rebels from re-crossing the Ohio. The Captain replied that there were six gun-boats up the river, and he would at once send more. A request was telegraphed to General BURNSIDE to send back the troops and artillery sent to Kentucky a few days before; and it was suggested to him by the Governor that MORGAN would probably attempt to get back into Kentucky at some point between Madison and Louisville. He therefore urged the propriety of placing a lot of spare artillery, collected at Louisville, upon boats and patrolling the river between Louisville and Lawrenceburg. General BURNSIDE promptly replied that he had directed passenger boats not to run between Cincinnati and Louisville without guards, and had requested that a proper disposition be made of the gun-boats, both above and below Louisville, to prevent the enemy from re-crossing. He ordered General BOYLE to patrol the river, as suggested by the Governor, and assured the latter of sufficient National troops to repel any attack, and of his desire to do whatever he could to protect the State in the emergency. In order to apply the Governor's suggestion of arming ordinary steamers as river patrols, General WILLCOX at once sent Lieutenant-Commander GEO. BROWN, of the Navy, then in Indianapolis on leave, to the Ohio to organize and command a number of these extemporaneous gun-boats, which he proceeded to do in a thorough and satisfactory manner. The idea proved to be a good one, and MORGAN's escape across the river at one of the many fords between Louisville and Cincinnati was probably prevented, and his final capture assured, by this means.

Having no arms suitable for cavalry, the Governor purchased of Messrs. B. KITTREDGE & Co., Cincinnati, eight hundred WESSON carbines; and arrangements were made whereby 17,000 muskets, 25,000 sets of accoutrements and 2 batteries of artillery were procured from the St. Louis Arsenal in time to be issued to the rapidly organized militia.

To give the injunctions of the general order issued on the 9th more direct and immediate effect, the Governor, on the day following, addressed a dispatch to prominent and leading citizens in all easily accessible counties in the central and northern portions of the State, requesting that all available men of their neighborhoods be brought to the capital at the earliest moment, organized by com-

panies, with their blankets; and that runners be sent out in their counties to give information and call out all who were willing to volunteer.

RESPONSE OF THE PEOPLE.

While the authorities were busy with these preparations, the people were gathering in such numbers as never could have been anticipated, not only along the track of the rebel march, but all over the State. The call of the Governor, the conflicting and exaggerated rumors that were afloat, and the anxious disposition felt in every locality to assist in catching and chastising the invaders, created the greatest excitement and enthusiasm. In less than twenty-four hours after the dispatch was sent out soliciting individual coöperation in bringing out troops, the gentlemen addressed reported an aggregate of 5,000 men for service, and outside of their efforts 10,000 more had been gathered and were on the way to the capital. On the same day, the 10th, the Governor informed General BURNSIDE that he would have 15,000 militia in Indianapolis on that day. Within two days 20,000 men had been actually mustered at Indianapolis, and the authorities had notice of the organization and readiness for service of 45,000 more.

The gathering of 65,000 men in forty-eight hours is such a display of patriotic energy and devotion as may safely challenge a comparison with any similar exhibition in history. And the circumstances under which it was made enhance its magnitude and merit greatly. Farmers were in the midst of harvest; they were weak-handed from the absence of scores of thousands of sons and brothers in the army, and the impossibility of replacing them with other laborers; at the best, the ripening crops could be but indifferently secured, and to desert them to resist the rebels, for they knew not how long, was equivalent, so far as they could tell, to losing them utterly. Manufactories, mills, mechanics' shops, were equally in want of laborers, and would suffer greatly if work were suspended for even a day. Yet farmers left their grain to rot in the fields, mechanics dropped their tools, merchants abandoned their stores, professional men their desks, clerks forgot their ledgers, and students their text-books, and young and old alike all swarmed in constantly thickening throngs to the capital, or the nearest place of rendezvous, as if there were no duty or interest of that hour but the safety of the State. Indianapolis, which was the great central mustering place, was converted into a huge barrack. There were soldiers in every open lot and square, in every vacant building, in

halls, in lofts, in the streets. Railway trains were rushing in every hour, crowded inside and outside with shouting masses. The country roads were cloudy with dust raised by the tread of companies hurrying from every school district and neighborhood.

The labor of organizing and equipping so great a force in so short a time was immense, but the authorities were as zealous as the people, and the work was done. General WILLCOX,* and his staff officers were vigilant, energetic, sleepless. Major General LEWIS WALLACE, at the request of the Governor, was detailed by the War Department to assist in the defense of the State. Brigadier General HENRY B. CARRINGTON came from Ohio and gave his best efforts to the organization and mustering of the forces, a work in which his experience and energy made him unrivalled. Brigadier General MILO S. HASCALL, on his way to the field, was sent back by General BURNSIDE and ordered to report to the District Commander for any duty he might deem proper, and was assigned to the command of the defenses of Indianapolis.† Captain JOHN H. FARQUHAR, of the regulars, was appointed a Brigadier General of the State Militia, and ordered to Evansville to organize a brigade for the protection of the border on the lower Ohio against any counter or co-operative movement that might be made by the rebels in aid of MORGAN. Major General JOHN L. MANSFIELD, of the Legion, was sent to New Albany to bring out the militia on the way, and organize the temporary forces. Colonel W. W. FRYBARGER, of the artillery, was dispatched to the border to organize a force in that branch of the service; and the services of other officers, as will be more particularly stated hereafter, were brought into requisition and disposed to the best advantage.

Offers of assistance from other States were made and accepted. A company of sharp-shooters from Mattoon, Illinois, under Captain DAVID H. LANE, splendidly armed with Henry rifles, was assigned to the One-Hundred-and-Third Regiment of Minute-Men. Two other Illinois companies, Captain ASHMORE's, of Charleston, and Captain FERRIS's, of Ashmore, were assigned to the One-Hundred-and-Ninth Regiment of Minute-Men. General SCHOFIELD, commanding at St. Louis, Missouri, sent the Tenth Regiment Kansas Volunteers and the Twelfth Kansas Battery, which were stationed at Mitchell to intercept rebel reinforcements.

*Appendix, General Wilcox's Report, Doc. No. 81.

†Appendix, General Hascall's Report, Doc. No. 60.

DISPOSITION OF FORCES.

In the position of MORGAN after crossing into this State any one of four movements could be attempted, either involving injuries to the loyal people and cause of enormous extent. He could move on New Albany and Jeffersonville where there was deposited about \$4,000,000 worth of public stores; he could by a judicious distribution of his command burn the bridges and disable the tracks of the Ohio and Mississippi and the Jeffersonville railroads by which the Government was sending troops and supplies to ROSECRANS; he could advance to Indianapolis, as he once avowed it his purpose to do, release the rebel prisoners, and burn the Capitol, the Arsenal and the immense military stores; or, he could push along on a plundering foray, parallel with the Ohio river, if the uprising of the people left no other movement open to him, till he had a chance to re-cross to Kentucky.

Jeffersonville and New Albany were attached to the District of Kentucky and properly belonged to General BOYLE's command, but Major General JAMES HUGHES, of the Legion, organized and disposed of such forces of the Legion and Minute-Men as could be raised, for the protection of both places, and the rebels left them unharmed.

As our troops were mostly raw, undisciplined infantry, it was impossible to employ them with any good result, in such strength as they presented during the first days of the raid, against veteran cavalry. General WILLCOX concurred with the State authorities in the plan of obstructing MORGAN's march,—scouring the country, felling trees in the roads, tearing up bridges, and creating obstacles wherever it was possible, to delay him till adequate forces could be collected and properly disposed. Our militia, besides that at Indianapolis, was concentrated chiefly at two points on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad—the Western Division at Mitchell, the Eastern at Seymour, and cars were collected at these points to carry them wherever they might be needed. Major General HUGHES, after ascertaining that MORGAN would not move against New Albany, went up to Mitchell, where he organized about 2,000 men and held them in readiness to resist an attack upon that point, or move elsewhere as circumstances might require. General JOHN LOVE, acting Brigadier General under appointment and orders from General WILLCOX, took command at Seymour. He reports that there were two regiments of United States volunteers there, and, in addition

to these, he organized about 300 Minute-Men and a small force of citizens, who, using their own horses, acted as scouts and patrols, and rendered valuable service in that capacity. Colonel SAMUEL B. SERING, of the Legion, had at Madison a force of about 2,000 men, with four pieces of artillery. This force was disposed, with the assistance of Colonel BERNARD F. MULLEN, Thirty-Fifth Indiana Volunteers, so as to guard the river, which was easily fordable at several places in the vicinity of Madison and Hanover, and the roads leading to those places. Trees were felled by the citizens under the direction of the Hon. DAVID C. BRANHAM, and the positions of the troops thus greatly strengthened. General ALEXANDER C. DOWNEY, of Ohio county, ordered two regiments of the Legion, that of Colonel H. T. WILLIAMS, of Ohio county, and that of Colonel J. H. BURKAM, of Dearborn county, to Seymour; and Colonel HARRIS KEENEY, of Switzerland county, with his command, was ordered to Madison.

Colonel SERING had orders, if MORGAN attempted to cross the Ohio at or near Madison, to destroy all the boats if necessary, and defeat the attempt if possible, and similar orders were sent to other commanders at various points on the river. Such disposition of our forces at Indianapolis had been made as to render it impossible for MORGAN to advance upon that place, as he doubtless would have been glad to have done, without incurring certain destruction. His flanks were menaced; reinforcements were cut off; the line of retreat across the Ohio was defended by our best militia and watched by vigilant gun-boats and patrol steamers; while before him lay the enormous mass of troops concentrated at the Capital; and behind, close upon his heels, followed General HOBSON with 4,000 mounted men. A single day sufficed to show him how rapidly and fatally the strength of the State was pressing down upon him, and, abandoning all other schemes, he took to flight. It was his only resource. His raid was converted into a stupendous stampede, and his departure from the State was marked by but little of the deliberation and confidence which he exhibited when he entered it.

ADVANCE ON CORYDON, AND THE FIGHT.

In our account of MORGAN's movements, on the 8th of July, we left him near Corydon, in front of our little force of militia and minute-men, under Colonel LEWIS JORDAN, of the Sixth Legion, consisting, when concentrated, of about 400 men. Colonel JORDAN

was assisted by Colonel JOHN TIMBERLAKE, Major LEONIDAS STOUT, Captain GEORGE L. KEY, and Captain JAMES D. IRWIN, as volunteer aids. On the morning of Wednesday, the 8th, as soon as Colonel JORDAN was informed of the invasion, he dispatched a messenger with the information to Surgeon THOMAS W. FRY, who was in command under General BOYLE, of the post of New Albany, and requested reinforcements. Major FRY received the request at 12 o'clock the same day, and promptly communicated it to his superior commander at Louisville, some sixteen hours before the whole rebel force had got up in front of Colonel JORDAN's lines. Three or four messages to the same effect were sent subsequently. Reinforcements of both men and artillery were promised, and there was ample time to have forwarded them before the attack on Thursday afternoon, the 9th, but for some unexplained reason none were sent, and our handful of raw men were left to make the best fight they could.

On the morning of the 9th, our scouts reported the rebel advance moving forward. Falling back slowly, and constantly skirmishing, Colonel JORDAN reached a point on the Maukport and Laconia roads, about a mile from Corydon, where he formed a line of battle, and constructed such hasty defenses as he could. At ten o'clock the rebels appeared in force along the whole line, and commenced an attack upon our left, which was held by the "Spencer Guards," under Captain GEORGE W. LAHUE. The Guards repelled it vigorously; it was repeated twice, but with the same result, and the loss of quite a number of the assailants, killed and wounded. This determined resistance made it necessary for the enemy to reinforce that portion of their line, and the left was consequently compelled to fall back. An advance was then made upon our entire front, but our men held their ground bravely, and maintained the fight with spirit, and considerable loss to the enemy, for half an hour. Then the rebel reserve being brought up and a regiment thrown in on our flank and rear, cutting off reinforcements, their artillery opening upon our slender defenses at the same moment, Colonel JORDAN was forced to fall back to Corydon. But here further resistance was seen to be worse than useless. The rebels planted artillery, of which we had none, on a hill south of the town and opened fire, and the little band of defenders soon found itself nearly surrounded by a force of veterans numbering eight to one, with retreat cut off. In this position, Colonel JORDAN prudently surrendered

his command, then consisting of 345 men, who were shortly afterwards paroled by General MORGAN. Our loss was three killed—HARRY STEPLETON, NATHAN MCKINZIE and WILLIAM HETH; JACOB FERRACE, one of the Commissioners of Harrison county, was mortally, and CALEB THOMAS and JOHN GLENN severely, wounded. ISAAC LANG died of heat and exhaustion in the fight. The rebel loss was eight killed and thirty-three wounded. General DUKE says our men “defended their rail piles resolutely,” a sufficient proof that they did their duty, and an indication that if the reinforcements and artillery promised from New Albany had been sent to them, the enemy would have met so serious a resistance his march would have been delayed till the fast-gathering forces of the State could have intercepted him, or until General HOBSON’s pursuing force could have come up. As it was, the delay was important and the loss inflicted considerable.

Upon the surrender, the rebels marched into and occupied Corydon. MORGAN and his principal officers made their headquarters at KINTNER’s hotel, while his men swarmed through the town, plundering without check or discrimination. They took from Messrs. DOUGLASS, DENBO & Co. clothing, hats, caps and boots to the amount of \$3,500; Mr. SAMUEL J. WRIGHT’s store was laid under contribution for a large amount of goods; the drug store of Dr. REEDER was plundered, and a number of private houses were entered and robbed of whatever clothing or other desirable articles could be found. The ladies were compelled to cook meals for the robbers, if none or not enough were ready when they “called.” The County Treasurer, Mr. WILLISON HISEY, was robbed of \$750.00; and upon each of the three flouring mills of the town a contribution of \$1,000.00 was levied, but remitted upon payment of \$2,100.00, which General MORGAN was considerate enough to accept from the three, as a ransom from burning. When asked “by what right he made such a demand,” he pointed to his troops, then busily robbing the town, and said, “there is my authority.” It was sufficient—if *not* satisfactory. While marching into town, they took prisoners Hon. S. K. WOLFE, State Senator, and SAM’L W. DOUGLASS, Esq., County Auditor, who were engaged with the Legion in the fight, and placing them at the head of the column, compelled them to lead the advance, threatening to shoot them on the spot if the column was fired upon. Our prisoners were robbed of their money, hats, boots, and clothing. Five hundred horses were gath-

ered up and taken from the citizens of Harrison county. Among the plundering crowd was recognized a spy, who had recently been, for a short time, a resident of Corydon, and was well acquainted with the place and people.

GOING AHEAD.

Having secured as much plunder and as many fresh horses as possible, and given his command a few hours rest, late on the afternoon of the 9th, MORGAN marched out of Corydon, leaving behind to the care of the citizens eleven of his wounded, two of whom soon afterwards died. A few miles out of the town, Mr. SPEER H. HURST was wounded while endeavoring to avoid capture, and two boys were shot at and wounded, in the north part of the county. Throwing out detachments on his flanks, MORGAN advanced with the main body northward to Palmyra, where he halted two hours to recuperate and rob; the detachment on the right taking Greenville, in Floyd county, and that on the left entering Paoli, in Orange county. These movements were well calculated to distract the attention of our authorities, and confuse their arrangements to protect important points, as they left it uncertain where he intended to strike. From Paoli, he threatened the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad at Mitchell. From Palmyra, he could strike the New Albany and Salem Railroad at Salem; and from Greenville, he had within easy reach both the New Albany Railroad at New Providence, and the Jeffersonville Railroad at Vienna. MORGAN, however, either deemed it unsafe to scatter his forces in so many directions, or accomplished all he aimed at in simply thus showing himself, for the detachments, after taking all the horses and plundering all the farm houses within reach in Harrison, Crawford, Orange, Floyd and Washington counties, through portions of each of which they passed, converged towards Salem, in Washington county, where the entire force arrived at nine o'clock on the morning of the 10th.

AT SALEM.

They easily dispersed the squads of badly armed Minute-men that came out to meet them, entered the town without difficulty, and captured a company of the Washington county Legion, commanded by Captain JOHN DAVIS, which unknowingly came in just after they had entered, for the purpose of receiving their arms and ammunition to resist the raid.* A small force under Hon. JAMES A. CRAV-

*DUKE relates this anecdote: "A small swivel, used by the younger population of Salem to celebrate Christmas and the Fourth of July, had been planted to receive us: about eighteen inches

ENS, was forced hastily to retreat, and another company, which was on its way to the town upon a train of the New Albany and Salem Railroad, narrowly escaped capture. But for the prudent caution of the engineer, who suspected danger from the number of mounted men he saw near the track, the last mentioned company would have been caught inevitably, and the whole train lost. At Salem, MORGAN burned the large railroad bridge, destroyed several small bridges and culverts, tore up the track for a considerable distance, and burned the depot, with its contents. He also levied \$1,000.00 upon each of the mills of the vicinity, and plundered all the stores, and most of the dwellings. In fact, such a scene of pillage was enacted as was certainly never before witnessed in this State, and probably nowhere else. General DUKE's description of it is too graphic to be omitted. He says: "This disposition to wholesale plunder exceeded anything that any of us had ever seen before. The great cause for apprehension which our situation might have inspired seemed only to make the men reckless. Calico was the staple article of appropriation. Each man who could get one, tied a bolt of it to his saddle, only to throw it away and get a fresh one at the first opportunity. They did not pillage with any sort of method or reason. It seemed to be a mania, senseless and purposeless. One man carried a bird-cage, with three canaries in it, two days. Another rode with a chafing-dish, which looked like a small metallic coffin, on the pommel of his saddle, until an officer forced him to throw it away. Although the weather was intensely warm, another, still, slung seven pairs of skates around his neck, and chuckled over his acquisition! They pillaged like boys robbing an orchard. I would not have believed that such a passion could have been developed so ludicrously among any body of civilized men."

The rebels did not stay long in Salem. Detachments were sent out towards Brownstown, Jackson county, on the direct road to Indianapolis, which was picketed and scouted by two companies of mounted Minute-men, under Captain MEEDY W. SHIELDS, and towards Orleans. MORGAN soon discovered that his road northward was too hazardous to attempt, and hearing that General HOBSON with a large cavalry force was following hard upon his track, and

long, it was loaded to the muzzle, and mounted in the Public Square by being propped against a stick of firewood. It was not fired, however, for the man deputed to perform that important duty, somewhat astonished by the sudden dash into town, dropped the coal of fire with which he should have touched it off, and before he could get another, the rebels captured the piece. The shuddering imagination refuses to contemplate the consequences had that swivel been touched off."

that the forces of the State were rapidly gathering to intercept him and protect the most important points, he left Salem about two o'clock P. M., and hurried towards the Ohio with the apparent single object of putting that stream between himself and the hornets' nest he had roused, as speedily as possible.

THE FLIGHT AND PURSUIT.

General HOBSON with about 4,000 mounted men and some pieces of artillery, of General JUDAH's command, had been following MORGAN through Kentucky for several days. On the morning of the 9th he arrived at Brandenburg, about the time that the rebel advance was skirmishing with our forces on the road to Corydon. A portion of their rear guard was still in sight on this side of the river, and the "Alice Dean," which had been set on fire after serving their purpose, was still burning near the Indiana bank. A number of steamers, in response to General Hobson's application for means of ferriage, arrived from Louisville about noon, and the command commenced crossing. The advance, instead of pressing on, encamped on a convenient hill, and awaited the passage of the main body. They and their horses, however, needed rest; and the advance, alone, was too weak to have rendered any very effective assistance to our force at Corydon. By three o'clock on the morning of the 10th, the entire command had crossed, and the pursuit was resumed. At ten o'clock it reached Corydon, when it was twenty-five miles behind MORGAN, who was then at Salem. After a brief halt, it pushed on and at night encamped within a few miles of Salem.

In the meanwhile MORGAN, by a rapid march to the east, passed through the villages of Canton and New Philadelphia, and reached Vienna, on the Jeffersonville railroad, at six o'clock in the evening. He made no halt there, but pressed on, though his troops were so much wearied they consumed nearly the whole night in passing. The citizens were not molested. At a little grocery near the depot they obtained some provisions and paid for them in "greenbacks." The depot and bridge were burned by a small detachment, while the main body continued its march; but the bridge was repaired a few hours afterward. At this place, General DUKE says, MORGAN "tapped the telegraph," having captured the operator before he could give the alarm, and learned "that orders had been given to the militia to fell timber and blockade all the roads we [the rebels]

would be likely to travel—our rapid marching having, hitherto, saved us this annoyance." That night he reached Lexington, the county seat of Scott county, eight miles east of Vienna, and encamped. He, with a small escort, slept in the town. During the night a small party of Colonel SERING's troops, from Madison, who were out scouting, entered the place, made a few observations and dashed away without molestation.

A movement was commenced to intercept MORGAN at Vienna, on the afternoon of the 10th, by sending a brigade of infantry and a battery of artillery from Jeffersonville by rail, under Brigadier General M. D. MANSON, and the troops were already embarked on the cars in high spirits, when an order from General BOYLE, to whose command the post at Jeffersonville belonged, stopped them.

It is probable that the revelation, made by the appearance of our scouts at Lexington, of the preparations in progress to prevent his reaching the Ohio in the direction of Madison, induced MORGAN to again change his course. From Corydon he had moved northward to Salem, with the probable design of attacking or threatening Indianapolis, but he soon discovered that that route was impracticable, and so changed his course eastward, doubtless in the hope of finding an outlet at some not very distant point across the river, which had now become a serious obstacle and vexation to him. Baffled on almost every hand, he moved out of Lexington on the morning of the 11th, in a northerly direction towards Vernon, throwing out a detachment to make a feint against Madison, and thereby to prevent our troops there from moving up the Madison and Indianapolis railroad to give him trouble on that line. At Vernon there were two large bridges on the Madison railroad, which he might destroy; and at North Vernon, four miles further north, the Madison railroad crossed the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, and presented a most inviting field for destruction, and the surest means of preventing pursuit by our troops South and West. But our authorities were as well aware of the importance of these lines of road as he was, and as soon as it was known that he had turned eastward from Salem, General WILLCOX took measures to protect his communications by ordering a part of General LOVE's force, then at Seymour, to Vernon. Colonel WILLIAMS' and Colonel BURKAMS' regiments of the Legion, were accordingly sent forward, with four pieces of artillery, by the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, and they were instructed to hold the place

at all hazards. General LOVE was also ordered to move to the same point as soon as practicable with the remainder of his force. Leaving Colonel BURKAM at North Vernon, Colonel WILLIAMS took his own regiment and one company of Colonel BURKAM's, with two pieces of artillery, to Vernon, and posted them so as to defend the bridges and the town. With some armed citizens of Jennings county, his whole force was about 400 men.

DEMONSTRATION AT VERNON.

MORGAN came in sight of Vernon in the afternoon. "A strong force was posted there," General DUKE states, "which MORGAN did not care to attack," but desiring to get past without betraying his purpose, he sent in a flag of truce and demanded a surrender. At the same he threw out skirmishers along the roads and apparently prepared for an attack, and, under cover of these demonstrations, moved off his main column towards Dupont. Colonel WILLIAMS met the summons to surrender with the reply that he "was abundantly able to hold the place, and if General MORGAN got it, he must take it by hard fighting." It is possible that, notwithstanding the movement of his main column towards Dupont and the feint by which he attempted to cover it, MORGAN expected a surrender, for in a short time he sent a second flag with a similar summons, and he must have felt a little unwilling to give it up, without any effort to secure them, the important objects for which he had come so much further north than he needed to if he only wanted, as Colonel DUKE intimates, to cross the Madison railroad and keep on his way. If that had been his only purpose he could have gone directly to Dupont and thus have saved some ten or twelve miles. Colonel WILLIAMS refused to receive the second message, but detained the bearer of the flag until the arrival of General LOVE, which occurred soon after. The General at once sent back, as his answer, a summons to MORGAN himself to surrender. By this time our force had been increased to 1,000 men; and small and illy prepared as it was, General LOVE at once began his preparations for a fight. He sent a flag of truce to MORGAN asking two hours to remove the women and children, and the reply came granting thirty minutes. The non-combatants were at once removed to a wood near by where they would be protected, the guns were placed in position, and the troops disposed so as to make the best defense possible. But no further demonstration was made, except a movement as if the

rebels aimed to get in between Vernon and North Vernon, which brought on a slight skirmish and ended "the siege."

It is evident, notwithstanding General DUKE's indifferent allusion to it, that the check at Vernon was something more than an impediment in a convenient road. MORGAN was defeated in an important object; and the fast thickening dangers caused him to abandon his plans almost as soon as he had undertaken to put them into execution.

While these operations were in progress, Major General WALLACE was started with a brigade of troops just collected and organized at Indianapolis, and Major General HUGHES was ordered with his command from Mitchell, and both proceeded by rail to Vernon with such promptitude that they would have attacked MORGAN early the next morning, had he not in the meantime prudently resumed his flight.

ONWARD.

General LOVE, having learned from Mr. THOMAS REILEY, Recorder of Jennings county, who had been taken prisoner, that the rebels were at Dupont about one o'clock in the night, sent all his mounted force, consisting of twenty men, under Captain BOYD, to reconnoitre. They picked up some twenty or thirty stragglers, with whom they returned in the morning, and confirmed the news as to MORGAN's position. He had halted and camped about midnight near Dupont, on the Madison railroad, some eight miles southeast of Vernon. Detachments, sent out for the purpose, destroyed a portion of the track of the railroad, and burned two large and costly bridges, one on Big creek, a mile south of town, and the other over Graham's Fork. A water tank, twelve freight cars and a warehouse were burned; the telegraph wires were cut; F. F. MAYFIELD's pork house was plundered of 2000 hams, and his store of \$1,700 worth of goods. General DUKE says of this operation, that "it was a new feature in the practice of appropriation; every man had a ham slung to his saddle. The other stores in the town were robbed of small amounts; horses were taken in all directions, barns plundered and wheat fields destroyed.

At four o'clock on the morning of Sunday, the 12th of July, the rebel advance moved out of Dupont, taking the road to Versailles, in Ripley county. Here was another change of direction to the northward. The object of it was probably to strike the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad at a point eastward from North Vernon, and accomplish there what was so signally defeated at Vernon. One

regiment, sent in advance to destroy bridges and capture horses, dashed into Versailles about half past one o'clock, captured Colonel JAMES H. CRAVENS, with 300 militia and minute-men, and the Treasurer of Ripley county, with \$5,000 of public funds. The stores and dwellings were pillaged of course.

There was now force enough on MORGAN'S track, and ready to be concentrated in his front, to have crushed him in almost a moment if they could have been placed where they were needed. But there were serious obstacles in the way. First, there was the inherent difficulty of pursuing or encountering cavalry with infantry transported by railway. Infantry, it is true, can travel faster in such a case, but must travel on fixed lines, and if cavalry are not accommodating enough to travel on the same lines, the infantry must seek other means of moving. We needed cavalry to supplement the service of our railways, and without it MORGAN could not be "cornered," attacked or held at bay so as to give the infantry time to reach him. Besides he did not want or intend to fight—only to "throw dust" in the eyes of those who were trying to catch him. General HOBSON'S force was following as rapidly as possible, certainly, but it labored under the serious disadvantage of pursuing, with jaded and almost broken-down horses, a column which was constantly recruiting itself with fresh ones, and, of course, stripping the country, and leaving scarcely any for the pursuers.

But another difficulty added greatly to the embarrassment of our authorities—the want of correct and consistent information. It was impossible for any merely human intelligence to divine the truth in the flood of conflicting and befogging reports that poured into the Capital. MORGAN marched constantly, with strong detachments thrown well out on his flanks, and thus secured the double advantage of covering a greater extent of horse producing territory to recruit from, and of bewildering the people along the line as to where he was really going, and to this, no doubt, much of the unreliable and confusing information may be attributed. A few specimens of these reports are here given to show more clearly by what uncertain light our authorities were compelled to act.

On July 10th, the day that MORGAN was at Salem, there came reports to the Governor that our forces had retreated through Fredericksburg, Orange county, at daylight, pursued by MORGAN'S whole command, 6,000 strong; that 3,000 rebels had taken Paoli, and were advancing upon the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad at Mitchell;

that 3,000 rebels had encamped the night before, (the 9th, while MORGAN was on the march to Salem.) at Palmyra, and were moving towards Vienna; that the rebels were north of Salem—and that Salem had been captured and burned. These were confusing enough, but those on the next day were worse. On the 11th, in the morning, the news came that MORGAN was at Vienna, and thought to be trying to get to the Ohio river, to cross, at Madison Flats; at two o'clock it was reported that our gunboats were engaging the rebels near Madison; and at half-past five, that MORGAN was at Vernon, demanding its surrender. On the 12th it was reported that MORGAN was at Versailles at half-past one in the afternoon; at three, that he had suddenly turned, and, with his whole force, was marching on Indianapolis; shortly after, that he was skirmishing at Sunman's Station, on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad; at eleven o'clock at night, that he was marching on Aurora and Lawrenceburg, and endeavoring to cross the Ohio at one of those places. A dispatch from Mitchell thickened the confusion by reporting that General BUCKNER had crossed the Ohio at Brandenburg with 16,000 men, had burned Palmyra, and was advancing toward Indianapolis. On the 13th, the day that MORGAN crossed into Ohio, it was reported, first, that he was fighting at Mitchell; then, that he was fighting at Sunman's; again, that he had captured Dillsboro, Dearborn county, and was threatening Lawrenceburg; then, that he had escaped into Ohio at Harrison; and directly afterwards, that he had turned back, and was marching upon Lawrenceburg!

A third difficulty was one in some degree inseparable from the use of raw troops suddenly called into service. When ordered to move, they were not ready promptly, or their supplies of subsistence or ammunition were not brought up, and the railway trains were behind time. Delays of many hours occurred, which could have been avoided if the managers had acted with sufficient energy, or if officers had not been so much confused by conflicting reports and orders.

With these embarrassments surrounding them and clogging every movement, the authorities began, as soon as it was known that MORGAN had reached Versailles, to prepare to protect the line of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad, and by concentrating troops upon it, intercept him if possible. General HUGHES, with the troops from Mitchell, started for Osgood, on the Ohio and Missis-

Mississippi Railroad, as soon as it was known that MORGAN was moving northward from Dupont. General WALLACE, with his own troops and Love's brigade, also moved up from Vernon, having previously pursued the enemy to Dupont, and then having to return to North Vernon to get transportation on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. Neither of these forces, however, arrived at Osgood until the rebels had passed. In the meantime, while at Vernon, General WALLACE ordered the collection, by impressment, of all the horses in the neighborhood, to form a cavalry force for pursuit, and entrusted its execution and command to Colonel LAWRENCE S. SHULER, of the One Hundred and Third Regiment Minute-men, who worked so vigorously that by four o'clock of the afternoon of the 11th he had mounted one hundred and forty-six men, and started rapidly on the track of the rebels. General WALLACE also, while yet at Vernon, anticipating (as did most of our citizens) that MORGAN would endeavor to escape at or near Lawrenceburg, requested the people of that vicinity, by telegraph, to collect wagons and meet him at a designated point near Osgood. MORGAN was then but twenty-five miles ahead, and General WALLACE was quite confident that a prompt compliance with his request would have enabled him to have made a forced march, and compelled a collision with the enemy. The transportation asked for, however, was not furnished, and the command moved on as rapidly as possible, reaching Sunman's Station on the 14th, General HUGHES being there also. The combined force was about fifty-five hundred strong—amply sufficient to have defeated the rebels. General WALLACE says "in an open field fight"; but the delays of transportation, and the distance to be marched, prevented them from arriving in time.

MORGAN left Versailles at four o'clock on the afternoon of Sunday, the 12th. He destroyed two bridges, tore up the railroad track and captured the telegraph operator at Osgood, and, following along the line of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad through Pierceville to Milan, destroyed all the bridges as he went. The main body, according to General DUKE, after marching far into the night, reached Sunman's Station, and halted to rest. Here were some 2,500 militia, Colonel JAMES GAVIN's One Hundred and Fourth Regiment of minute-men being among them. His pickets were encountered by the rebel advance about two miles from the railroad, and a slight skirmish ensued. The rebels turned off, not daring to attack our infantry, and not giving them an opportunity

to bring on an action. At five o'clock the next morning, the 14th, MORGAN moved eastwardly from his bivouac a few miles from Sumner's, in the direction of the Ohio line, crossing the railroad at three stations—Harmon's, Van Weddon's, and Weisburg. The bridges and track at all these places were destroyed, and a water-tank at Van Weddon's burned. Passing rapidly on by Hubbell's corner, New Alsace, Dover and Logan, the rebel advance reached Harrison, Ohio, a little after twelve o'clock noon.

At Sumner's Station, Colonel KLINE G. SHRYOCK, One Hundred and Fifth Regiment of minute-men, finding that MORGAN had crossed the railroad and disabled it, commenced the march with his regiment on foot to Lawrenceburg, the point to which he was originally destined. About a mile out he met Colonel SHULER's cavalry command, which had joined General HOBSON's force on the evening of the 11th; and which was now in the advance. SHULER had followed so strenuously, by five o'clock in the afternoon of the 12th he had come up with the rebel rear guard, and had been pressing close after them ever since. Learning that they were but four or five miles ahead, Colonel SHRYOCK determined to follow Colonel SHULER, so as to support him in case of an encounter. Colonel SHULER came in sight of the rear of the main rebel column at Harrison, Ohio, in the afternoon of the 12th, and, expecting to be able to make an attack, he ordered up Colonel SHRYOCK's regiment, which came rapidly forward. The bridge over Whitewater, at Harrison, had been burned, but, after exchanging a few shots across the river, a convenient ford for our cavalry was found, and I entered the town, only to find it pillaged and the enemy flying, as usual. Here Colonel SHULER rested for a few hours, and then continued the pursuit, going as far as Batavia, Ohio, where, as he says, finding the citizens able and ready to protect themselves, he halted and returned home. He speaks in his report very warmly of the enthusiastic welcome given to his command by the people of Ohio.* Colonel SHRYOCK marched to Lawrenceburg, whether Colonel GAVIN's regiment had preceded him.

There can be that little doubt but MORGAN's original intention was to "go through" Indiana and Ohio, and his historian intimates that all his attempts and manœuvres to cross the river while in this State, were mere feints. From the dangers that fast gathered on in his track after he left Vernon, it can hardly be doubted, had

*See operations of Indiana Legion, Legislative Documents, 1865.

an opportunity offered, he would gladly have escaped across the river long before he crossed the Ohio line. His men were literally worn out for want of sleep and rest. The evening after he left Harrison, it was with the greatest difficulty his first brigade was prevented from going to pieces. "Strong men fell out of their saddles, and at every halt the officers were compelled to move continually about their respective commands and pull and haul the men who would drop asleep in the road—it was the only way to keep them awake." After leaving Sunman's Station, on the morning of the 13th, in a period of thirty-five hours, he marched more than ninety miles, the greatest march, DUKE says, he ever made. During his brief pilgrimage of five days through the State, he certainly did not feel that he was "master of the situation," by a very great deal.

THE PURSUIT INTO OHIO.

AS soon as Governor MORTON was informed of the escape of MORGAN into Ohio, he notified Governor TOD of that State, of the fact, and tendered him the services of 5,000 of our State troops; and steps were at once taken to forward as large a force as possible, in pursuance of this proffer. Our authorities hoped that if a vigorous and prompt movement was made, MORGAN might be intercepted at or near Hamilton, Ohio. A brigade of three regiments of Minute-men, the One Hundred and Eighth, Colonel WILLIAM C. WILSON; the One Hundred and Sixth, Colonel ISAAC P. GRAY, and the One Hundred and Ninth, Colonel JOHN R. MAHAN, with the Twelfth Michigan Battery of Light Artillery, was ordered to rendezvous at the Indiana Central Railway in Indianapolis, the first two regiments at 3 o'clock P. M., the third at 5 o'clock P. M. of the 13th of July, to take the cars for Hamilton. The regiments reported promptly. The Michigan Battery, while hastening to the rendezvous about dusk, in obedience to the order, met with a fearful accident. The caisson of one of the guns exploded in the middle of the street in the northwestern part of the city, hurling two of the men who were riding upon it many yards through the air, mutilating them frightfully, and of course killing them instantly, and wounding another, and a lad who was passing by at the moment, so badly that they both died a few hours afterward. The remainder of the battery joined the brigade at the railway. Here a most unfortunate and inexcusable detention occurred. The regiments were compelled to wait from five to seven hours before they could get away, delaying their arrival at Hamilton until daybreak,

and as late as 10 o'clock on the morning of the 14th. The brigade was at first placed under command of Brigadier General CARRINGTON, with orders to use all dispatch and move with as many troops as could then be transported at 3 o'clock. Learning, at 9 o'clock at night, that he had not started, and that there was no sufficient excuse for his delay, General WILLCOX removed him from the command and gave it to General HASCALL, who at once hastened the movement of the two regiments yet remaining, and reached Hamilton, as he states, "just in time to be too late." The detention was quite mortifying to every one concerned in the expedition, and the opinion prevailed that if the original orders had been carried out, MORGAN would have been overtaken.* In the afternoon of the 14th, General HASCALL ordered the whole brigade to Cincinnati; whence, in a day or two, all returned to Indianapolis and were discharged.

THE ACCIDENT AT LAWRENCEBURG.

The resistance and pursuit of the rebels was as nearly bloodless as any hostile movement on so large a scale could be, but it was destined to cause more bloodshed after its departure than it did by its presence. On the evening of the 13th, Colonel GAVIN, in command at Lawrenceburg, having been informed that MORGAN had taken Harrison and had turned back and was advancing upon Lawrenceburg, took prompt measures to meet him. He sent out his own regiment, the One Hundred and Fourth, half a mile beyond Hardinton on the turnpike where a strong barricade was constructed, and a line of battle was formed along the tow path of the canal so as to use the canal bank as a defense. Colonel SHRYOCK's regiment, the One Hundred and Fifth, was ordered to take position half a mile in the rear. About nine o'clock at night, while marching to the assigned position through a very short curve in the road at Hardinton, the rear of the column seeing the head indistinctly in the darkness, and unaware of the curve which threw the men in front on a line parallel with those in the rear, mistook it for a portion of the expected enemy's force, and a shot accidentally fired at the moment made the impression so strong that they fired into the advance. The advance, of course, mistook the fire for that of the enemy and returned it. Colonel SHRYOCK instantly rode down the line to stop the firing, telling the men that they were killing their comrades, but though promptly obeyed he was too late to prevent.

*Appendix, General Hascall's Report, Doc. No. 89.

a serious catastrophe. Five men were killed, one mortally and eighteen more or less severely wounded. The following is a list of the casualties caused by this sad mistake:

Killed.—Sergeant JOHN GORDON, privates OLIVER P. JONES, WILLIAM FAULKNER, FERDINAND HEENER and JOHN PORTER.

Wounded.—Captains A. K. BRANHAM and WILLIAM NICHOLSON; Lieutenants WILLIAM E. HART (mortally,) SAMUEL BEWSEY and JOEL NEWMAN; Sergeants RICHARD M. BAKER, JOHN PYLE and JAMES E. BATES; Privates SAMUEL E. DUNCAN, EDMUND BLOOMFIELD, MARTIN HOOVER, WILLIAM FLINT, DAVID S. GOODING, W. G. JOHNSON, D. W. PARRISH, R. T. RAINES, JABEZ WILSON, ALLEN R. BATES and — HART.

RETURN OF THE TROOPS.

The regiments at all points were discharged and sent home as soon as possible, and measures were taken whereby they were paid for their services by the State in due time at the same rates allowed the soldiers of the United States. On the 15th Governor MORTON issued an address "To the officers and soldiers of the Legion and Minute-men of Indiana,"* in which, after reciting the occurrences of the preceding week—the invasion by the rebels, the prompt gathering of sixty-five thousand men to resist them, and the movement to the field within three days of thirty thousand men fully armed and organized—he spoke with just pride of so wonderful an exhibition of the spirit of the people, and of its effect in turning the raid into a desperate flight, and tendered to the troops on behalf of the State his hearty thanks for their alacrity and self-sacrifice in responding to his call. He took occasion also to urge the importance of a thorough organization of the Legion, and his anxiety to see the temporary organizations of the Minute-men converted into permanent ones under the law.

END OF THE RAID.

Though not within the prescribed limits of this Report, it may still not be out of place to follow as briefly as possible MORGAN'S daring movement to its catastrophe.

After leaving Harrison he maneuvered to confuse General BURNSIDE at Cincinnati as to the point at which he would cross the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, thinking that once past that line no concentration of troops strong enough to take him

* Appendix Doc. No. 102.

could be made in his front. Detachments were sent out in direction of Hamilton, to create the impression that he would advance upon that place, while the main body started directly toward Cincinnati, hoping thus to send the forces that might get in his way, part up to Hamilton and part back to Cincinnati. At this time he had less than 2,000 effective men. His plans for eluding our forces and getting past Cincinnati succeeded, but on the 19th he was overtaken near Bullington Island, in the Ohio river, where he was, much against his will, forced into a sharp fight, and which ended in the capture of 700 of his men. A portion of his Ninth Tennessee regiment managed to cross the river in a small flat boat before the fight began, and escaped. With near 1,200 men, he resumed his flight up the river, pursued by Hobson. About twenty miles above Bullington Island 300 more made their escape by crossing the river, and with them some of the best officers of the command. The weakened and worn-down force was here re-organized, each of the two brigades having only about 400 men. During the night, near Blennerhassett's Island, where he had previously tried to cross, he was almost surrounded, but escaped by leading his men in single file along the side of a steep hill to another road. He escaped capture again at the Muskingum river by passing along a path upon which it was barely possible for a horse to travel, guided, it is presumed, by some of the sympathizing citizens of the vicinity. But he was still pressed upon all sides, more and more closely. His troops were killed or captured in squads at every point. On the 26th, near Salineville, Columbiana county, Ohio, within nine miles of the western boundary of Pennsylvania, his force being reduced to 250 men, and seeing himself hemmed in upon all sides, he surrendered to a militia Captain, dictating almost as he pleased his own terms. This ingenious arrangement, however, was unceremoniously set aside by General SHACKLEFORD, of General Hobson's command, who soon came up and took charge of MORGAN and his remnant of men as prisoners of war.

Thus ended the Morgan raid. Only four organized companies escaped. Besides these some 300 stragglers got safely away, but as General DUKE mournfully states, "The raid destroyed MORGAN's division, and left but a remnant of the Morgan cavalry."

LOSSES AND IMPRESSMENTS OF PROPERTY.

Immediately after the escape of MORGAN, measures were taken by the State and United States' authorities to ascertain the extent

and amount of losses and damages caused by the rebels, and the amount of property taken or impressed by the Union forces. Claimants were notified by the Governor that every possible effort would be promptly made to secure a speedy adjustment and payment of all just demands, and they were advised not to sacrifice their claims. General CARRINGTON, then acting under the Governor's orders, was dispatched to and along the route taken by MORGAN, with instructions to adopt such immediate means as would relieve the farmers, then in the midst of their busiest season, from the embarrassments occasioned by the loss of their stock, and to obtain all the information he could as to losses, of all kinds, with the view of perpetuating the testimony necessary to establish all valid claims. It was arranged, for the purpose of affording the farming community temporary relief, in cases where their horses had been lost in the raid or impressed by the Federal forces, that they might retain such animals as were abandoned by either force for present use, and to enable them to gather their harvests, upon giving sufficient security for their good keeping and proper return on proof of ownership, or other direction of the duly constituted authorities. And it was further provided that all horses found by citizens who had lost none, should be turned over to the proper Provost Marshals, subject to such disposition as might thereafter be determined upon. The orders issued in pursuance of this plan,* and the energetic efforts made by General CARRINGTON and the officers of the United States Quartermaster's Department, (Captain—now General Ekin—and his efficient assistants,) resulted in great relief, for the time being, to many farmers who otherwise would have been unable, from the lack of teams, to carry on their work and secure their crops. The claims were duly reported to the proper Departments at Washington for adjustment; but after the authorities had accomplished all this, it was found that there were many insuperable difficulties in the way of effecting fair and satisfactory settlements. The regulations of the U. S. Quartermaster's Department required that all animals abandoned by either Federals or rebels, whether branded "U. S." or "C. S.", or impressed into the United States service, should be collected together, and, if serviceable, turned into the Quartermaster's Department for issue; or, if not serviceable, they should be inspected, condemned, and sold for the benefit of the United States, in accordance with the Army Regulations. No

*Appendix, Document No. 103.

animals were allowed to be returned to claimants even on proof of ownership; nor could payment be made, in the opinion of the Government officials, for any property impressed by the officers of the Federal troops, unless it was clearly shown that the officers who impressed the same were regularly mustered into the United States service. All claims for *damages* by our own troops, and for horses and other property stolen, destroyed or damaged by the rebels, were entirely ignored. There were many cases where farmers lost horses, by the rebels, which were subsequently abandoned or re-captured, and, upon being turned over to the United State authorities, were put up and sold and their former possessors, the *real owners*, to supply themselves with teams, were compelled to purchase and pay for their own property. These hardships were augmented by the fact that large numbers of the horses not stolen by MORGAN on his route were subsequently impressed by officers of the Legion and Minute-men, whose vouchers were repudiated at Washington. Thus it will be seen that between the thefts of the enemy and the impressments of our own forces, those who suffered stood but a poor chance of being compensated for their losses from any source.

Governor MORTON, very promptly conferred with the authorities at Washington on the subject, but it was assumed by them that there was no law that would authorize any liberal plan of adjustment than the one above indicated and already adopted.* So far as the State was concerned relief from her Treasury, in any shape, was impossible, unless the Legislature, at some future time should prescribe the mode and provide the means to that end. But the Governor, assuming that "the true theory of our government is that it shall protect the people, in their persons and property, against invasion and loss from the public enemy, or injury by domestic insurrection," did not cease his endeavors to procure a settlement through the departments of the general Government. After much correspondence, he finally, on the 19th of December, 1863, forwarded, through the Quarter Master General, a memorial setting forth the facts in regard to the losses, in consequence of the raid, and combatting the specious arguments and technical objections, that had been made against the settlement and payment of the claims. This memorial† was laid before Congress, and a bill was intro-

*See Appendix, Doc. No. 106, Governor MORTON's letter to Captain ERIN, and General MEIGS letter to the same, Doc. No. 107.

†See Appendix, Doc. No. 109.

duced, (March 4th, 1864) for the relief of those citizens of Indiana and Ohio, whose horses and other property were taken by the forces of the United States, during the pursuit of Morgan; but it failed to pass.

Nothing further was done, or could be done, until the meeting of the Legislature in January, 1865, when the Governor, in his message, laid the subject before that body, with a recommendation that a commission be appointed to investigate the claims, and that they be paid out of the Treasury, under such regulations as would prevent imposition upon the State.* Two bills were introduced, but owing to a want of concert among the friends of the measure, neither of them became a law.

In November, 1865, the Legislature convened in extra session, and the Governor again invoked attention to the claims, and repeated his former recommendations on that subject.† A bill was brought forward, providing for the appointment of Commissioners, to adjust the losses, but the two Houses failing to agree upon some proposed amendments, it shared the fate of the other bills.

Thus the matter rested until the next regular session of the Legislature, January, 1867, when the subject was again brought to their attention by a communication from the Adjutant General.‡ The result, this time, was favorable: concurrent resolutions were passed on the 11th of March,§ providing for the appointment, by the Governor, of three Commissioners, whose duties are set forth as follows: "To hear, determine and adjust all claims for losses which have heretofore accrued by reason of the injury, destruction, loss, or impressment of property, had or held by any inhabitants of this State, by rebel forces under the command of JOHN MORGAN in the year 1863, or caused by the State or National forces engaged in repelling said invasion; or caused by organizing and equipping troops to repel the threatened invasion of the State by the rebel forces under the command of ADAM JOUXSON, in the year 1864." An Attorney to protect the interests of the State, and a Clerk to keep a record of the proceedings of the Commissioners were also provided for. The Commissioners were required to visit the various counties affected by the raids above mentioned, and examine all claims duly presented and, ascertain the amount

*Appendix Doc. No. 110.

†See Appendix, Doc. No. 110.

‡Appendix, Doc. No. 111.

§Appendix, Doc. No. 112.

of loss thereon, and whether the claim be meritorious, as upon evidence before them they may deem just and equitable." The claims were required to be separated into the following classes:

1. Claims for property taken, or destroyed, or injured by the Union forces, under command of United States' officers.

2. Claims for property taken, or destroyed, or injured by the Union forces, under State officers.

3. Property taken, or destroyed, or injured by the rebels.

4. Property taken, or destroyed, or injured, where claimant is unable to identify by which (force) the loss occurred.

The resolutions required the Commissioners to make report of their findings, with a comprehensive abstract of the testimony taken to the Governor, on or before the 17th of January, 1868, who will report the same to the next General Assembly, with his recommendations thereon.

In pursuance of said resolutions, Governor BAKER made the following appointments: Hon. SMITH VAWTER, of Jennings; Hon. JOHN I. MORRISON, of Marion; and Colonel JOHN McCREA, of Monroe, Commissioners; and Colonel CHARLES W. CHAPMAN, of Kosciusko, Attorney. Colonel CHAPMAN declining, General THOS. M. BROWNE, of Randolph, was appointed in his stead. WILLIAM R. BROWNING, Esq., of Bloomington, was selected by the Commissioners as their Clerk.

The Commissioners duly entered upon a vigorous discharge of their important duties, and, up to the time of the present writing, (October 15th, 1867,) have made good progress. From their high standing and character as citizens and excellent qualifications as business men, it may confidently be expected that their labors will be faithfully and ably performed, and that while full justice will be rendered to claimants, the interests of the State will be jealously guarded and protected.

The labors of the Commission were faithfully performed; they visited all the counties interested, and, by patient investigation and research, become fully informed as to the merits of the many claims presented.

Since the foregoing was written, the report of the transactions of the Commission has been filed with the Governor, from which the following facts have been extracted:

COUNTIES.	No. of Claims present- ed.	Amount Claimed.	Amount Allowed.
Harrison	477	\$ 86,551.72	\$ 81,710.90
Floyd	65	30,291.61	11,188.71
Washington	375	100,668.93	85,613.33
Scott	254	45,479.63	42,031.43
Jefferson	180	53,438.17	47,388.31
Jennings	350	63,270.61	59,187.66
Jackson	7	792 50	792.50
Bipley	324	46,638.28	40,609.25
Dearborn	205	70,217.76	43,415.42
Marion	1	50.00	1,661.97
Totals,		\$497,399.21	\$413,599.48

The claims allowed are classified as follows :

Class One, (under orders of United States' officers)	\$ 58,017.51
Class Two, (under orders of State officers)	24,268.30
Class Three, (under order of Rebels)	331,288.17
Class Four, (under orders of unknown)	35.00

Total amount allowed,

\$413,599.48

The whole matter now goes over for the consideration and action of the next Legislature, and will doubtless receive due consideration.

MORGAN'S LAST KENTUCKY RAID—JUNE, 1864.

INDIANA AGAIN TO THE RESCUE.

After the rebel General JOHN H. MORGAN escaped from the Ohio Penitentiary, where he had been confined after his Indiana and Ohio raid of 1863, he was placed in command of the Department of South-western Virginia. His recollection of former hearty welcomes by a large and sympathizing portion of the people of the "Blue Grass Region" in Kentucky, and of the luxuries and above all the "spoils" always abundant in that famed locality, and which had so long been denied his followers, made him extremely anxious to visit it again in his "official capacity." He had, therefore, not been long in command before he projected another raid, planned upon an extensive scale, for the purpose, as he represented to the rebel War Department, of preventing the Federals from throwing a formidable force into South-western Virginia and destroying the salt works and lead mines which were of vast importance to the Confederate cause. It was afterwards ascertained that it was a part of MORGAN's plan to capture Munfordsville and destroy the

great railroad bridge over Green river at that point, a bridge which could not be rebuilt in less than three months, and the destruction of which would have been a great disaster to General SHERMAN's army.

THE INVASION—PREPARATIONS TO MEET IT.

The raid was accordingly commenced in the latter part of May, 1864, by MORGAN's division, consisting, according to DUKE's history, of three brigades twenty-four hundred strong, all well mounted except the third brigade of eight hundred men, who, from the success which had previously attended their leader's adventures in the acquisition of "stock," confidently expected to bestride the best horsh-flesh in Kentucky within a short time.

General BURBRIDGE, commanding the Union forces in Central Kentucky, was then at Lexington, and on the 23d of May telegraphed Governor MORTON as follows: "Dispatches from Generals HALLECK and CROOK give the best possible assurance that JOHN MORGAN, with a force of about four thousand mounted men, is now entering Kentucky by way of Pound Gap with the intention of marching by way of Richmond, Lexington and Bardstown, and destroying the bridges on the Louisville and Nashville railroad where he can, and then joining JOHNSON by forced marches through Tennessee. I start to-day with all my available force to meet him. The railroad and Louisville are very defenceless. Can not you send, or have on the border ready to move at any moment to Louisville and on the road, four regiments? Lieutenant Colonel FAIRLEIGH is in command at Louisville and will afford you any information possible."

The Governor's response, on the same day, was characteristic: "One regiment leaves to-night, one to-morrow and two others on Wednesday. If necessary I will call out the militia. Please give me any new information of the invasion, as I do not wish to call out the militia on mistake." The season was a busy one with our farmers; the Legion on the border had performed a great deal of guard duty and other service, and the Governor was, therefore, indisposed to make any additional demand upon them until something more certain could be known as to the strength and movements of the enemy.

The next advices received were from the commanding officer at Louisville, under date of June 8th, as follows: "We are in pressing need of troops. This city and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad are almost defenseless. We hope for four or five thousand

men from you for a few days. How many can you give us, and how soon will they be here?" The next morning the Governor forwarded the One Hundred and Thirty-Ninth regiment, Indiana volunteers, to Louisville, and it was placed at Muldraugh's Hill to guard the railroad. The same day General HOBSON, commanding the District of Kentucky, telegraphed from Covington to this effect: "I am directed by General BURBRIDGE to call on you for any troops you can send me to Louisville or Frankfort. General BURBRIDGE has nearly all the troops with him near Pound Gap, and the rebels have come into Kentucky in force. They have taken Mt. Sterling and burned two bridges on the Lexington and Covington Railroad." In a second dispatch, dated also at Covington on the same day, (the 9th,) General HOBSON, in reply to an enquiry from Governor MORTON as to the whereabouts of the enemy, said: "The rebels have taken Mt. Sterling, Paris and Cynthiana, and are now reported to be 800 strong between here and Paris on the railroad. They have taken Maysville. Nearly all the troops in this part of Kentucky are with General BURBRIDGE in the mountains."

There were no organized volunteer troops in the State at this time subject to the control of the Governor. In view of the danger that appeared to threaten Louisville and other towns on the border, and the possibility that either MORGAN, or guerrilla bands emboldened by his presence in Kentucky, might attempt another foray upon Indiana, the Governor called out the Legion in the counties of Harrison, Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Jennings and Switzerland. The Jennings regiment was sent to Madison, and with the Jefferson Legion held in readiness to proceed instantly to Louisville by steamers, should the Governor so order. The Harrison and Floyd regiments and the New Albany batteries went into camp at New Albany, and the Clark regiment at Jeffersonville, ready to proceed to Louisville at a moment's notice. The south side of the Ohio river, in the counties of Oldham, Trimble, Carroll and Gallatin, in Kentucky, was filled with roving squads of rebels, recruiting officers and guerrillas. Our home forces were, therefore, compelled to guard all exposed points, which added greatly to the other heavy demands made upon them by their private affairs, and the withdrawal of so many men, awaiting orders to be sent into Kentucky if required.

On the 10th the Forty-Third regiment, Indiana Volunteers, arrived at Indianapolis from Arkansas on veteran furlough. This

gallant body of troops had been at the front for nearly three years, and had re-enlisted for three years longer. The demands of the service would not admit of their being furloughed home to enjoy their thirty days' of rest until now. Notwithstanding all this, as soon as they reached the Capital, and were informed of the situation of affairs in Kentucky, they volunteered to a man, and placed themselves under the orders of the Governor for immediate service. They were sent to Louisville the following morning, whence they were sent to Frankfort to the relief of Governor BRAMLETTE and a small force who were besieged at that place.

Brigadier General CARRINGTON was also ordered by the Governor to Louisville to observe the situation, and to aid in disposing of the Legion regiments along the Nashville railroad for its protection, should their services be required. Adjutant General NOBLE was sent to New Albany to see that the Legion was in proper condition, and to get the two batteries in shape for moving in case of need. Commissary General STONE was dispatched to New Albany, and then to Madison, to provide quarters and subsistence for the assembled troops. Colonel FRYBARGER fitted out a battery at Indianapolis, and, with a company of well drilled artillerymen, reported at Louisville on the night of the 11th.

At Louisville, nothing scarcely was done by the authorities for defense of the place, until the morning of the 11th, when business was suspended and the citizens organized into military companies. Generals CARRINGTON and NOBLE, and Colonel FRYBARGER, by their presence and advice, contributed largely in placing the city in a condition to resist an attack.

MORGAN ON THE WAR PATH.

While these preparations were being made, MORGAN was hurrying forward and doing immense mischief. A brief retrospect of his operations is necessary to a just comprehension of the magnitude of his raid, and of the energetic efforts that were made to defeat it.

The rebel column reached Mount Sterling on the morning of the 8th of June, and attacked the garrison stationed there, and soon forced its surrender, with a large quantity of stores, wagons and horses. Leaving two brigades to appropriate the captured horses, and such other property as could be made available, and to destroy the remainder, MORGAN, with his best brigade, immediately pressed

forward for Lexington. General BURBRIDGE was at this time hastening to Mount Sterling, though not expected by the rebels for two or three days. By a forced march of ninety miles in thirty hours, he reached Mount Sterling at daybreak on the 9th, surprised and completely routed the rebels, killing large numbers, capturing many prisoners, and scattering a still larger number to the mountains. The brigade of dismounted men was entirely broken up. This was a great disaster to MORGAN'S plans, and seriously interfered with the success of his expedition. On the 10th he entered Lexington, after a slight skirmish, and proceeded to his favorite work of plunder and destruction. The Government depot and stables were burned, and a sufficient number of horses captured to mount all his dismounted men who afterwards straggled in. A detachment had previously been sent to destroy the bridges of the Frankfort and Lexington Railroad, "to prevent," as General DUKE says, "troops arriving from Indiana for the defense of Lexington and Central Kentucky." At the same time another detachment was sent to operate in like manner upon the Kentucky Central Railroad, "to prevent the importation of troops from Cincinnati;" and a force of one hundred men was dispatched to capture Maysville and draw off attention to that quarter. MORGAN instructed the officers commanding these detachments "to accomplish their work thoroughly, but promptly; to create as much excitement as possible; occasion the concentration of (opposing) forces already in the State at points widely apart; to magnify his strength and circulate reports which would bewilder and baffle any attempt to calculate his movements."* They were to rejoin him in three or four days. After plundering Lexington, and destroying all the Government property he could find and did not use, MORGAN moved to Georgetown, where he had scores of fraternizing friends—sending one company to demonstrate against Frankfort, where they caused much alarm, and confined to the fortifications around the town a considerable force, including Governor BRAMLETTE and his staff, for several days.

Leaving Georgetown, MORGAN proceeded to Cynthiana, arriving on the morning of the 11th. Here his success was complete. He captured the garrison, four hundred strong, after sharp resistance, plundered freely, burned a portion of the town, and destroyed large quantities of stores.

* Duke's History of Morgan's Cavalry.

While the enemy was thus occupied, General HOBSON arrived with some twelve hundred men, and at once engaged a brigade of the enemy, of about the same strength, which was posted on one of the approaches to the village. Word was quickly sent to MORGAN for reinforcements, and he soon succeeded in gaining HOBSON's rear with the balance of his command. Being thus surrounded by a superior force, after a short straggle, HOBSON was forced to surrender.

Thus far, barring the Mt. Sterling disaster, everything had gone on swimmingly with the invaders. But General BURBRIDGE had been steadily pursuing, and MORGAN, finding himself likely to be hotly pressed, concentrated his force as well as he was able by calling in his detachments, and on the morning of the 12th prepared to withdraw. BURBRIDGE came up, however, unexpectedly, and made a spirited and vigorous attack, from which the rebels in vain tried to escape. They were compelled to fight, and were defeated with frightful loss.

FINALE OF THE RAID.

MORGAN precipitately gathered his scattered fragments together, and made his way back to Virginia with all possible speed. His division was almost destroyed, and many of the scattered survivors deserted their commands altogether, and skulked about the country, or became guerrillas. This was MORGAN's last raid, and the disasters which befel it caused him to lose the confidence of his "government," which he never recovered.

The Legion was relieved and sent to their homes on the 15th, and were commended by the Governor in the warmest terms for their prompt response to his call and the readiness they evinced to rally to the relief of their sister State. Governor BRAMLETTE also, in a letter addressed to Governor MORTON, highly complimented the troops that were sent to Kentucky, and expressed his grateful thanks for the promptness with which the assistance was rendered.

ADAM JOHNSON'S THREATENED RAID.

EXPEDITION INTO KENTUCKY—AUGUST, 1864.

About the first of July, 1864, several rebel officers, the most prominent of whom were Colonels ADAM R. JOHNSON and ———

SEIPERT, and Majors CUENOWETH and TAYLOR, made their appearance in the counties of Union and Henderson, Kentucky, with a force variously estimated at from seven hundred to twelve hundred men. Colonel JOHNSON had previously achieved much notoriety as the leader of the raid on Newburg,* in this State, and by the cruel and relentless persecution of such citizens of southwestern Kentucky as were suspected of entertaining a lingering sentiment of attachment to the Union cause, or who failed to exhibit either a real or simulated enthusiasm for the cause of the Confederacy. As if fully to sustain his reputation, immediately upon his arrival he began to enforce a rigid conscription, scouring the country with squads of mounted men and pressing into his ranks every man not disqualified by extreme youth, feeble old age, or palpable disability for the performance of military duty. By this means his force was rapidly increased to about two thousand men, the greater portion of whom were well mounted on stolen, "confiscated" or "pressed" horses and mules, and provided with tolerably effective arms of various patterns.

By the services of volunteer scouts, from the Indiana side of the Ohio river, and the friendly offices of a few Union men residing in the rebel-infested district, the operations of JOHNSON and his subordinates became known to Colonel JOHN A. MAXX, of Mt. Vernon, commanding the First Regiment of the Legion, who wisely concluded that the presence of such a force, augmented daily by a merciless conscription, on the immediate border, at a time when the river was so low as to be fordable, without difficulty, at many points, threatened the peace and security of his own and adjacent counties. He caused the fords to be guarded by details of his command, and forwarded full reports of the situation to General CARRINGTON, commanding the District of Indiana. That officer, while fully appreciating the dangers of a raid, was unable to render much assistance. He recommended the utmost vigilance on the part of the Legion, in the most exposed localities, and dispatched Lieutenant FORSY with thirty men of the Forty-Sixth Regiment to relieve Colonel MAXX's command of a portion of the duty of guarding fords. Details of the Legion in Vanderburg and Warrick counties were also called into service, and disposed along the bank at the most exposed points.

Early in August, Major General JAMES HUGHES, commanding

* See "The Raid on Newburg," in this volume.

the Legion, established his headquarters temporarily at Evansville, as the most convenient point from which to superintend the defense of the Southwestern border. Major General ALVIN P. HOVEY was at that time at his home, in Mount Vernon, awaiting orders from the War Department. Reliable information reached General HOVEY, to the effect, that Colonels JOHNSON and SEIPERT, were actively preparing to cross the river with their entire forces, and that their programme included not only the seizure and removal of a vast amount of portable property, but the surprise, capture and destruction of several cities and towns, and the burning of White River bridge, and others on the Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad. This information induced General HOVEY to address a communication to General HUGHES, on the 14th of August, in which he proposed, "if sufficient force could be raised" and placed at his disposal, "to cross the river and attack the camps reported, at and near Morganfield, Kentucky." He expressed the hope that by such a movement, he might be able "to surprise and capture a large number of the force there engaged in conscription and plunder." The plan suggested met the cordial approval of General HUGHES, and was enthusiastically endorsed by the officers and men of the Legion, who responded with cheerful alacrity to the call for volunteers. With characteristic energy, both the general officers, above named, immediately applied themselves to the work of raising and organizing a force, sufficiently formidable for the proposed expedition, and so effective were their efforts, that on the morning of the 17th, three days after the inception of the movement—seven hundred and fifty men, infantry and cavalry, fully equipped, were in rendezvous at Mount Vernon, awaiting marching orders. This force consisted of the Forty-Sixth Regiment, Indiana Infantry Volunteers, Colonel BRIGHURST, commanding, 200 men; the non-veterans of the Thirty-Second Regiment Indiana Infantry Volunteers, Colonel ERDELMEYER, commanding, 200 men; parts of several companies of infantry and three companies of cavalry of the Legion, from Vanderburg, Warrick and Posey counties—about 350 men. Five pieces of artillery, belonging to the Legion, were added, and as there were no horses for the guns, it became necessary to press them, which was done by General HOVEY, in Posey, and by General HUGHES, in Vanderburg, to the infinite disgust of the various owners of fine stock. Five steamers, the "Dunleith," "Cottage," "General Halleck," "Jennie Hopkins" and "Jeannette

Vol. 1--15.

Rogers," were detained for the purpose of transporting the infantry and to ferry the cavalry and artillery across the river.

On the morning above named, General Hovey embarked with the infantry on transports, and proceeded down the river, ordering the cavalry and artillery to march along the Indiana shore, till they arrived at a point opposite Uniontown, Kentucky, where they were to effect a crossing on transports, which had been ordered there for that purpose. The entire force arrived at Uniontown, about two o'clock P. M. The movement, its object and destination, had been kept entirely from the knowledge of any one in Kentucky, up to this time, and the General commanding, desired to move with such celerity, as to strike the rebels before they should be apprised even of the interception of the expedition. Accordingly, the troops were landed with the utmost dispatch, and forming in column, moved rapidly out upon the Morganfield road. The enemy's pickets were soon encountered by the advance cavalry, and slight skirmishing ensued, but the rebels were too well drilled in retrograde movements to permit the infliction of any serious loss upon them. Continuing the march, our forces at about 5 o'clock, came upon a rebel camp at White Oak Swamp, two miles south of Morganfield. A few prisoners were captured, but the greater portion of Jones's forces broke in wild confusion and fled. It was now too late at night, for further operations, and the troops were ordered to camp. Early on the morning of the 18th, General Hovey, with the Thirty-Second Indiana Volunteers, a part of the Legion Infantry, all the cavalry and two pieces of artillery, started on a rapid march to Getzer's Lake, nine miles west of Morganfield, to attack a considerable body of rebels, who were reported to be camped in that vicinity. A body of cavalry was sent in the direction of Snytown, Illinois, with orders to form a junction with and support the infantry. The camp was found deserted, the rebels having learned on the previous night of the advance of the Union forces, and consulted their safety by a hasty flight. The cavalry skirmished slightly with struggling squads of the rebels, taking a few prisoners, but failed to find the enemy in anything like formidable numbers. The troops, having accomplished all that could be done, in that direction, returned to Morganfield, where they were met by General Hovey, who had remained at Evansville, for some time longer than he had intended, being detained by the details of business, imperatively necessary to the success of the expedition. General Hovey

brought the information that General PAINE, who had been assigned to the command of that part of Kentucky, had landed at Uniontown with several thousand troops, and that General PRENTISS had arrived at Shawneetown, with another detachment of United States volunteers. These arrivals, rendered further operations in that vicinity, on the part of General Hovey's command, unnecessary, and accordingly on the 19th, he moved in the direction of Henderson, by way of Smith's Mills, at which place they captured five or six prisoners, among whom was Captain BATES, Acting Assistant Adjutant General, on the Staff of Colonel SEIPERT, who was severely wounded in attempting to escape.

In searching the baggage and pockets of these prisoners, Colonel MANN found a number of blank paroles for the Indiana Legion—a further and convincing proof that they had intended to cross the river had not their plans been summarily thwarted. Camping for the night near Smith's Mills and continuing the march on the morning of the 20th, the troops arrived at Henderson about noon where they found transports in waiting to ferry the cavalry across the river, and convey the infantry and artillery to Mt. Vernon and Evansville.

During the expedition the command was partially subsisted upon the country. Fifty negroes joined our forces and were soon after mustered into the United States service at Evansville. Three commissioned officers and thirty enlisted men of the rebels were captured. The spoils consisted of a small number of horses and mules. All the officers and men of the several commands conducted themselves in a soldierly manner and received the thanks of General HOVEY "for their cheerful coöperation and prompt execution of orders."*

RELATIONS OF INDIANA AND KENTUCKY IN THE WAR.

For two generations before the outbreak of the rebellion, the relations between Indiana and Kentucky had been peculiarly close and intimate. Probably no other two States were bound together by so many ties. Kentuckians under the lead of GEORGE ROGERS CLARK had conquered our territory from the English. Kentuckians

*Appendix—General Hovey's Report—Doc. No. 82.

under SCOTT and HARDIN had penetrated our frightful wildernesses to punish Indians and protect the scattered trading posts in which our population was then collected. Kentuckians settled our lands and founded our towns. When TECUMSEH's gigantic schemes of war threatened our destruction, Kentuckians poured across the Ohio to join in that decisive battle at Tippecanoe which forever terminated Indian hostilities within our borders. JOSEPH HAMILTON DAVIESS was a name as dear to Indianians as to Kentuckians. As years passed away, business connections became closer, trade more constant and valuable, and internarrriages strengthened all with the happier ties of family relationship. Under a sense of the duty created by these connections, Governor WRIGHT of this State, soon after his first election, invited Governor CRITTENDEN of Kentucky to visit him, and, by an intercourse of a purely friendly character, by the interchange of hospitalities and kindly feelings, crowned the relations which the history of the States made memorable, with an official recognition. The visit was a striking event, and was soon followed by a return in which Kentucky cordiality and liberality completed what the gratitude and respect of Indiana had happily commenced. A few years afterwards, Governor POWELL paid a visit to Governor WRIGHT and renewed the interchange of hospitalities. There was everything to hold the States together, nothing to force them apart, when the rebellion came, not to destroy, but to reverse, the past relations of dependence and protection. Kentucky was full of rebel zeal and audacity. Her Governor was little less than an avowed traitor. Rebel military organizations had secured the State's arms. Loyal men, though not out-numbered, were, by the connivance of the authorities, placed at disadvantage. Their border counties were turbulent and dangerous with rebel bands that menaced them and alarmed our own border. No official agents could be trusted to obtain or distribute arms. It seemed for a time as if the State would be dragged out of the Union, protesting and helplessly struggling against the efforts that threatened it. In this crisis her loyal citizens turned to Indiana for help. Governor MORTON had early warned the Federal Government of the danger to be apprehended from Kentucky rebels, and urged the importance of providing promptly and amply for the defense of the State. If Kentucky should be made the refuge of rebels, Indiana could never be safe. It was, therefore, the part of wisdom, in his judgment, to protect all the free States on the Ohio by protecting

Kentucky. The Northwest should be defended south of the Ohio. Pursuing this sagacious policy he gave his time and labor freely to the help of the Kentucky Union men, and it is hardly too much to say, that during the time **BERIAH MAGOFFIN** remained in office, Governor **MORTON** was, more directly and effectively than any other man, the Guardian of Kentucky. Through him she received, for a time, most of the arms that enabled her loyal men to protect themselves. If help was desired from the National Government, the expectation of it was built mainly upon his efforts. He was informed of every movement as promptly, and his assistance requested as confidently as if he had been their own Governor. If dangerous points needed to be guarded, they were pointed out to him. If invasions were to be met, he was appealed to. His secret agents penetrated all parts of the State, and aided the efforts of her loyal citizens to keep him fully informed of her condition. From him the General Government obtained its earliest and best information, and once his advices were so far in advance of ordinary official intelligence that Mr. **LINCOLN** was inclined to treat his alarm as an idle "skeer," till the first invasion of the State proved too fully how closely he watched his charge. For more than a year Indiana in no small degree maintained to her Mother State that guardianship which had so long and so generously cherished her own feeble childhood. The debt may not have been paid, but nothing that traditional regard and gratitude, and present duty, could do to acknowledge its obligations was left undone.

CONDITION OF KENTUCKY—SECESSION SCHEMES.

When Governor **MAGOFFIN** replied to the President's call for Kentucky's quota of 75,000 volunteers by an insolent refusal, it was by no means certain that he and his associates would not force the State into the rebellion. That this was their purpose, and that plans to effect it had been matured, is very certain. Within a little more than a week after the President's proclamation, on the 24th of April, 1861, Dr. **BLACKBURN**, of yellow-fever infamy, an agent of **MAGOFFIN**'s, appeared at a public meeting in New Orleans, held in honor of the Kentucky volunteers for the rebel army, and in a speech, published in the "Picayune" newspaper of that city, said that "he had been authorized by Governor **MAGOFFIN** to apply to the Governors of Mississippi and Louisiana for arms for his State," that "he had asked for one hundred arms from Mississippi, and Governor **PETRUS** had generously responded by giving him two

hundred muskets. In a few days two more companies from Kentucky might be expected, one to be called the Mississippi Guards, the other the Pelter Rifles." He also stated, that "the centre and west of the State were ready to leave the Union the moment they get arms." This was said on the 24th, nine days after the issuing of the President's Proclamation. Dr. BLACKBURN had already been in Mississippi, and procured two hundred muskets. He must, therefore, have received his appointment as agent to solicit arms and aid from the rebels to force Kentucky out of the Union, but a day or two after, if not before, the attack was made on Fort Sumter. Carrying out the same scheme, General SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER, the chief officer of the State Guard, had, as far as possible, prepared that body for co-operation with the rebels, and had obtained the control of the greater part, if not all, of the State arms.

On the 12th of September, 1861, precisely five months after the attack on Fort Sumter, he published a proclamation to "The People of Kentucky" full of puerile rhetoric and silly metaphor, setting forth, among other specimens of the florid eloquence so peculiar to the slave States, that they "had seen a portion of their own people drawing from beneath the cloak of neutrality the assassin's dagger, which is aimed to pierce our hearts," and, that "with the poignard at our breasts, they expect us to caress the hand of the assassin, and to lick the dust from the iron heel of tyranny which is raised to crush us," and declaring that he will not submit, but on the contrary that he "will fling to the breeze the proud standard of Kentucky, and in every valley and on every hill top let its folds be kissed by the breezes of Heaven," and expecting Kentuckians to join him, and "let our lone star shine an emblem of hope from the deep sky blue of our banner over the brothers who join in the grasp of friendship." Of course a great many of them helped him to "let it shine." Through MAGOFFIN's prostituted power and BUCKNER's sophomorical solicitations, the rebels counted, for many months, a great many more Kentuckians in their ranks than could be found in the armies of the Nation. The lower end of the State was more entirely and bitterly rebel than many sections of the seceded States. Union men were abused, driven away, murdered or plundered, with no more scruple, and no more peril, than if they had been wild beasts. Marauding bands roamed through it at will, and kept our own border in constant terror. There was no law, and no safety for any but rebels. And to the very end of the war this section

was the seat of turbulence, disorder and treason. In the more central portions, the celebrated "Blue Grass" region, the wealthiest, oldest and most refined community of the State, though less turbulent, was not less thoroughly treasonable, and furnished from its abundance the means by which the more active rebellion of its accomplices was maintained. In nearly every quarter rebel organizations of more or less strength existed, and secession was confidently anticipated. The position of the Union men was peculiarly perilous. Their Governor was a traitor, their domestic military force had been partly debauched, their arms had been turned against them, and they could not feel at all sure that by official aid and organized intimidation, the secessionists might not carry the State into rebellion. The arms they received through Governor MORTON often had to be secretly distributed and secretly kept. General BUCKNER makes the "clandestine introduction of arms and munitions" one of the counts in his timid indictment against the President; as if his own treason and that of MAGOFFIN, fermenting in the State Guard, had not made an open distribution of arms dangerous.

Besides the difficulty of arming against armed treason, and of resisting lawlessness with powerless laws, the Unionists found themselves, by the cunning of MAGOFFIN and the weakness of M CLELLAN, placed in a position of neutrality, in which the advantage was given to the rebel armies below them, as completely as it was given, by the official encouragement of treason, to the rebel conspirators among them. From the beginning, MAGOFFIN seems to have had in view the possibility, by threats or artifice, of excluding the National forces from Kentucky, and giving the rebels, as nearly as practicable, an unobstructed field for their operations. At the very time Dr. BLACKBURN was assuring the people of New Orleans, that Kentucky was arming to go out of the Union, and was begging arms for her, MAGOFFIN was soliciting Governor MORTON and Governor DENNISON, of Ohio, to join him in the abandonment of the National Government and the formation of a neutral combination "to preserve peace between the border States," and act as "mediators between the contending parties." On the 25th of April, 1861, and the day that Dr. BLACKBURN's speech was published in New Orleans, he sent to Governor MORTON this dispatch: "Will you coöperate with me in a proposition to the government at Washington for peace by the border

States as mediators between the contending parties?" Governor MORTON replied at once: "I will unite in any effort for the restoration of the Union and peace, which shall be constitutional and honorable to Indiana and the Federal Government." The next day, MAGOFFIN sent another dispatch, stating that he had informed Governor DENNISON that "he would meet that gentleman at Cincinnati the following Tuesday evening," and requesting Governor MORTON to meet them there. Governor MORTON replied at once that he would, and that he expected Governor MAGOFFIN to be there "in person." He went to Cincinnati at the appointed time, but MAGOFFIN, though expressly notified to be present "in person," did not appear. He probably never intended to place his treacherous soul so close to the searching examination of honest men, but if he did he abandoned the intention. An interview, such as Governor MORTON desired, would have been quite sure to expose his duplicity plainly enough to have ruined his power for evil, and he knew it, consequently he sent Colonel THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN in his place, who gave Governor MORTON the following letter on the 30th: "Dear Sir: I have been instructed by the Hon. B. MAGOFFIN, Governor of the State of Kentucky, to solicit the coöperation of yourself and the Hon. WILLIAM DENNISON, Governor of the State of Ohio, in an effort to bring about *a truce* between the General Government and the seceded States until the meeting of Congress in extraordinary session, in the hope that the action of that body may point out the way to a peaceful solution of our national troubles." The similarity, or rather identity, of this proposition of a secret, and soon after an avowed traitor, who abandoned his office and his State to throw himself into the arms of the rebels, with a number of propositions, which were received with marked favor by the majority of the Indiana Legislature of 1863, will strike the reader very forcibly. Governor MORTON replied next day, May 1st: "I hold that Indiana and Kentucky are but integral parts of the Nation, and as such, are subject to the Government of the United States, and bound to obey the requisitions of the President, issued in pursuance of his constitutional authority; that it is the duty of every State government to prohibit, by all means in its power, the transportation, within its own limits, of arms, military stores and provisions, to any State in open rebellion and hostility to the Government of the United States, and to restrain its citizens from all acts giving aid and comfort to the enemy; that

there is no ground in the Constitution midway between the Federal Government and a rebellious State, upon which another State can stand, holding both in check; and that a State must take its stand upon one side or the other; and I invoke the State of Kentucky, by all the sacred ties that bind us together, to take her stand with Indiana, promptly and efficiently, on the side of the Union. The action of the Federal Government in the present contest being strictly in accordance with the constitution and laws of the land; and, entertaining the views above indicated, I am compelled to decline the coöperation solicited by you. I take this occasion to renew the expression of my earnest desire that Kentucky may remain in the Union, and that the intimate political, social and commercial relations which exist between her and Indiana may never be disturbed, but be cemented and strengthened through all coming years." Two days after the appointed time, MAGOFFIN went to Cincinnati, knowing of course that he would not meet either of the loyal Governors, who, seeing that he had failed, and having no reason to expect him, were unlikely to wait two days to see if he might not change his notion. He had been expressly notified to be there "in person," but made his excuse, when he came, that "he did not know that he was expected," which was a downright falsehood.

His conduct in the whole affair of this Cincinnati convocation showed that he had no purpose to meet the loyal Governors. When notified by Colonel CRITTENDEN, after the meeting in which the latter represented him, that the Governors demanded his presence, and he could plead ignorance no longer, he resorted to another artifice. He waited two days, notified nobody of his purpose, and then, knowing that the Governors were gone, he went to Cincinnati to find, "very much to his" anticipated "disappointment," that he had come too late. He said in excuse of his neglect to give notice of his coming, that he "had started off without taking time to reply." A day or two certainly afforded time for at least an intimation of his coming, which would have detained the Governors till he came. But that was just what he did not want, and so he sent no intimation.

He feared to expose himself to the peril of detection in his duplicity; so he promised to attend, failed to attend, and did attend when he had taken abundant care that nobody else should. He knew his proposition would be rejected, and that nothing would

be lost except his own character, (which could hardly be better disposed of,) by not attending the conference to urge it, while the making the proposition would cover his treasonable schemes a little more deeply or decently, and possibly induce the Union men, driven to extremity as they were, to support it for the sake of peace. If this was his object, he attained it. The Union men, or a portion of them, alarmed at their own peril, and doubtful of the strength of the Government, in some degree, too, misled by the artful management of public journals, which, controlled by rebel sympathizers, pretended to support the Government to make their hostility more effective, made a sort of compromise between MAGOFFIN's truce and a straight-forward loyalty, which they called neutrality.

KENTUCKY "NEUTRALITY."

For a month or two, Kentucky "neutrality" was debated throughout the country, uniformly denounced or disapproved by loyal men and journals, and as uniformly supported by such papers and people as had before, or have since, shown themselves friends of the rebellion. What it was, or what it meant, nobody knew. Its advocates explained it several times every day from the 1st of May to the 20th of June, or thereabout, but explanations explained nothing, except that Kentucky would not fight for the rebellion, and could not fight for the Government, and did not want either party to cross her borders, so that she might not have to fight for herself. She would be an oasis of peace in a desert of war. The Government was to spare her because she had not seceded, and the rebels were to be kind because she would not help the Government. In this position, Kentucky was decidedly a more mischievous obstruction than she would have been in open rebellion. Her neutrality barricaded all the rebel States of any importance east of the Mississippi river, except Virginia, against any hostile movement from the north, and thus shut up what subsequently proved, under GRANT and SHERMAN to be the direct road to final victory. The rebels might well be content with it, for they would not, and did not, hesitate to disregard it whenever they saw an advantage to be gained. The Government only, as MAGOFFIN and its proposers desired, was placed at a disadvantage by it, for the Government would respect its promise and the sanctity of Kentucky's soil. If that promise should be violated, in order to carry forward some vital military operation, MAGOFFIN and the secessionist "neu-

trals" would be furnished another pretext for secession, if not an excuse for actual resistance and open collision with the Government. If it should not be violated, the rebels who were no party to it, and would not regard it if they were, would have the advantage of operating in Kentucky without opposition. BASIL DUKE's history of MORGAN's cavalry states the interpretation that the rebels put upon it, and the effect it was intended to have. In the opening of his third chapter, he says: "The position assumed by Kentucky at the inception of the late struggle, and her conduct throughout, excited the surprise, and in no small degree, incurred for her the dislike of both the contending sections. But while both North and South, at some time, doubted her good faith, and complained of her action, *all such sentiments have been entirely forgotten by the latter*, and have become intensified into bitter and undisguised animosity on the part of a large share of the population of the former. The reason is patent. It is the same which, during the war, influenced the Confederates to hope confidently for large assistance from Kentucky, if once enabled to obtain a foothold upon her territory, and caused the Federals, on the other hand, to regard even the loudest and most zealous professors of loyalty as secessionists in disguise, or at best, Unionists only to save their property. It is the instinctive feeling that the people of Kentucky, on account of kindred blood, common interests, and identity of ideas in all that relates to political rights and the objects of political institutions, may be supposed likely to sympathize and act with the South." After exhibiting the causes that produced the devotion to slavery and antagonism to liberal ideas, which was, and is, so predominant in Kentucky, General DUKE alludes to the JOHN BROWN affair, and says: "Because of the strong belief that similar attempts would be repeated, and upon a larger scale, and that quite likely Kentucky would be selected as a field of operations, it is not surprising that the State Guard should have expected an enemy *only from the North*, and that it should have conceived a feeling of *antagonism for the Northern*, and an *instinctive sympathy with the Southern people*." Neutrality was rightly understood by General DUKE. It was devised by rebel sympathizers, and its object was the benefit of the rebellion, by excluding National forces from Kentucky, and allowing rebel forces to enter at will. There were doubtless many true Union men who gave their adhesion to the project, partly because they thought they saw in it a chance to avoid having their homes

made the Nation's battlefield, and partly because they did not know precisely what they did see in it, and took it on speculation. But the true exponents of Kentucky loyalty, HOLT, ROUSSEAU, and their associates, resisted and denounced it throughout.

On the 28th of April, the Legislature met in extraordinary session, upon the proclamation of the Governor. His message was saturated with disloyalty. Its recommendations were little regarded, though a position of "neutrality" was favored by many as a security against the perils of a war raging at their own doors. Two or three days afterward MAGOFFIN issued a proclamation reciting the occurrences which induced it, and concluding as follows: "Now, therefore, I hereby notify and warn all other States, separate or united, especially the United and Confederate States, that I solemnly forbid any movement upon Kentucky soil, or occupation of any post or place therein, for any purpose whatever, until authorized by invitation or permission of the Legislative or Executive authorities." He also forbade "all citizens of Kentucky, whether incorporated in the State Guard, or otherwise, to make any hostile demonstrations against any of the aforesaid sovereignties," to obey orders, and avoid provoking collisions. On the 22d of May, the Legislature disavowed the Governor's "neutrality" proclamation as a "true exponent of the views of the people." Steps had already been taken to raise the State's quota under the President's call, and place it under the command of Major ANDERSON. Two days afterward, the Senate voted that Kentucky would not sever her connection with the Union, but assumed a position of modified neutrality, which held her from joining the forces of either belligerent, but armed her to preserve peace within her own border.

About the middle of June, General McCELLAN, then in command of the Western Department, made a treaty with the Kentucky authorities, virtually accepting the terms of MAGOFFIN's proclamation, binding the Government to allow no troops to enter on Kentucky soil, "unless *invited* to do so by the State authorities;" and binding Kentucky to remain neutral toward the Southern States "as long as the United States shall respect her position." A reservation was made on the part of the Government that if rebel forces entered the State, the national forces might do so, too, after the lapse of a "*reasonable* time." But hostile combinations formed in the State to attack the Union men, or the States north of the Ohio, could not be suppressed by the national arms without "the invitation of the

State authorities," that is Governor MAGOFFIN, whose invitation under such circumstances would be much slower in coming than was his presence at the Cincinnati conference. The treaty, in effect, opened Kentucky to the rebels and shut it to the government, at least during a "reasonable time," which might easily be time enough to work irreparable ruin. Threatened, and in a degree overawed by the furious rebel elements all around them, and embarrassed by a "neutrality" that forbade them to assist the government, or allow the government to relieve them, the Union men came to Governor MORTON for counsel and aid, and they got both.

INDIANA AND KENTUCKY.

Within a few days after the attack on Fort Sumter, Governor MORTON issued a proclamation convening the Legislature in extraordinary session, to provide means to enable the State to protect herself and discharge her duty to the Nation. In his message, delivered April 25th, 1861, the very day that MAGOFFIN first set his "neutrality" trap, he said: "To our sister State of Kentucky we turn with hope and affection. She has grown rich and prosperous in the Republic; could she do more if she were out of it? It would be a sad day that would sever the bond which binds these States together, and places us in separate and hostile nations. I appeal to her by the ties of our common kindred and history, by our community of interest, by the sacred obligations that bind us to maintain the Constitution inviolate, to adhere to the Union, and stand fast by the flag in defense of which she has so often shed her best blood. I pray to her to examine her past history, and see how the tide of her prosperity has flowed on unbroken and ever increasing, until her limits are filled with material wealth, and her people are respected, elevated and happy; and then inquire if all this is not the result of that Union she is called upon to break, and of that Government she is invited to dishonor and overthrow. To ask Kentucky to secede is to ask her to commit foul dishonor and suicide. I trust that the good sense and patriotism of her people will not suffer her to be dragged by the current of events, which has been cunningly directed for that purpose, into the vortex of disunion; nor permit her to be artfully inveigled into armed neutrality between the rebellious States and the Federal Government. Such a position would be anomalous and fatal to the peace and perpetuity of the Union. There is no ground in the Constitution

midway between a rebellious State and the Federal Government upon which she can stand holding both in check, and restraining the Government from the enforcement of the laws and the exercise of its constituted authority. Such an attitude is at once unconstitutional and hostile. At a time like this, if she is not for the Government, aiding and maintaining it by the observance of all her constitutional obligations, she is against it. If the voice of her people can be heard, I fear not the result. Secession can only triumph, as it has triumphed in other States, by stifling the voice of the people, and by the bold usurpation of demagogues and traitors of the powers which rightfully belong to them alone."

On the 9th of May he wrote to General McCLELLAN at Cincinnati, describing the virulence of the disloyal feeling in Kentucky, especially along the lower portions of the Ohio river, representing the defenseless state of our many flourishing towns exposed to rebel attack, and urging preparations for protecting them, so that if Kentucky should be dragged out of the Union by the threatening elements then so wildly turbulent within her borders, we might at least be safe from invasion and the better able to assist her loyal citizens. On the 24th of May, he, in conjunction with Governor YATES of Illinois, Governor DENNISON of Ohio, Senator TRUMBULL of Illinois, and General McCLELLAN, addressed a memorial to the Government stating, that in their opinion, "The United States should, at an early day, take possession, in force, of prominent points in Kentucky, such as Louisville, Covington, Newport, Columbus, etc., and the railroads leading from them to the South. If Colonel ANDERSON, or others who are loyal to the Government, can raise regiments of loyal men in Kentucky to occupy these points in the first instance, and the Government has the means of arming them, it would be advisable to have them thus occupied. If Kentuckians cannot be found, United States regulars would be the next best for the purpose; but in our judgment they should be occupied at an early day, if it has to be done by the volunteer forces from adjoining States. We believe this course will save Kentucky to the Union, otherwise that in the end the secessionists will control her."

This earnest representation of men so distinguished for zeal and fidelity to the Government, shows how alarming the condition of Kentucky was a month after the war broke out. The proclamation

of her Governor made her virtually an ally of the rebellion. Many of her influential men—BRECKINRIDGE, MARSHALL, BURNETT, BUCKNER and others—were openly advocating secession. In the lower branch of the Legislature, parties stood 49 for the Union, to 43 for secession. The State Guard, as General DUKE says, strongly sympathized with the rebellion, and its commander was indefatigable in urging sympathy into action. The State arms were in its hands. The rallying of troops to fill the President's call proceeded languidly and promised little. A common interest with the rebel States in the institution which caused the war, naturally created a predisposition to look leniently at their conduct, and previous events had deepened and widened this feeling. In spite of the loyal action of the Legislature a few days later, it is by no means certain that, without the support of the loyal Governors of the adjoining free States, and more directly of Governor MORTON, in arming and encouraging the organization of forces, and watching constantly every movement that might so easily imperil the peace of all, the Unionists might not have had a terrible struggle to save their State, after the rebel forces had overrun the southern and western portions and established themselves at Bowling Green and Columbus.

LOYAL ASCENDANCY.

But the rebel element was not left to the enjoyment of "neutrality," unopposed. The "Border State" convention, invited by Virginia, in the interests of the rebellion, to be held at Frankfort, on the 20th of May, failed. The proclamation of neutrality was disavowed. Judge HOLT, irrefutably crushed it, in a masterly argument, and Colonel PRENTISS, of Illinois, shortly afterwards entered the State to disperse a force of rebels forming near Cairo. The election for members of Congress, on the 1st of July, resulted in a popular Union majority, in the State, of fifty-five thousand three hundred and seventy. Before this, about the 1st of June, the gallant and loyal ROUSSEAU, had resolved to raise a force of Kentuckians, for the Union. He went to Washington and urged his views. He was authorized, by the President, to carry out his purpose, and he proceeded with characteristic promptness and energy to do it. But still the secession element was so strong, and the Union men so fearful of strengthening it, and giving it pretexts, to excite popular odium, against the government, that, at a meeting held in Louisville, especially to consider what should be done, in regard to organizing the proposed force, there

were but two or three, who advocated its encampment within the State. Some doubted, whether any force at all, should be raised. ROUSSEAU, would not allow any interference with his purpose to raise it, but did submit to the judgment of the meeting, as to its encampment within, or rather out of the State. The result was, that he was compelled to establish his camp and rendezvous at Jeffersonville, in this State, where Governor MORTON made him as heartily welcome, as his patriotism and firmness deserved. He named his camp after the loyal JOE HOLT, and soon rallied a gallant force, which he called the "Louisville Legion." Subsequently he organized the Second Kentucky Cavalry, and a battery of Artillery. The solicitude of Governor MORTON, to have Kentucky made safe, against the secessionists, showed itself, in his interest, in ROUSSEAU's enterprise. He gave permission to our citizens to enlist in the Kentucky regiments, at Camp "Joe Holt," and allowed a company of cavalry (Captain WHITE's), to be organized, in Knox county, for the Third Kentucky Cavalry, and a company from Dearborn county was given a like permission. He was, at the same time, in constant consultation with the Union men, exerting himself to secure and distribute arms, to protect our border, to overawe the rebel bands across the river, and to urge energetic action in favor of Kentucky, by the Government. To his efforts, in no small degree, must be attributed the final determination of the President, to establish military camps and recruiting posts, within the State, as was done at several important points, about this time.

MAGOFFIN, fully aware of the encouraging effect, which the organization of Kentucky troops for the Union, in or out of the State, would have, probably fully informed of the intended invasion of the rebel force, which occurred a few days later, and utterly diliant, of the Legislative disavowal of his "neutrality" proclamation, on the 19th of August, wrote to the President, remonstrating against the formation of loyal military camps, and organization of loyal forces in Kentucky, and urging their removal. The President replied on the 24th, stating, that what he had done, had been done on the solicitation of many Kentuckians, regretting that he could see no wish for the preservation of the Union in the Governor's letter, and declining to comply with the request. The rebel forces entered Kentucky, and occupied Bowling Green on the — day of August. On the 3d of September the Legislature met again, and again the Governor's message was foul

with feebly suppressed treason. The Legislature was more decidedly, and largely opposed to him, than it was before. On the 11th of September, it passed, by a vote of seventy-one to twenty-six, a resolution directing the Governor to issue a proclamation, ordering the rebel troops to leave the State. Resolutions, reciting the fact of the rebel invasion, directing the State troops to be called out to repel it, inviting "the United States to give that aid and assistance, that protection against invasion, which is granted to each one of the States by the Constitution," and requesting General ANDERSON, to enter at once upon the active duties of his command, in that District, were also passed by a vote of sixty-eight to twenty-six. Kentucky was now fully enlisted on the side of the Government. "Neutrality" was an obsolete as well as a mischievous doctrine. On the 12th, BUCKNER issued his school-boy declamation, announcing the treason that nobody had ever doubted, and joined the rebels. The Legislature proceeded, by a series of acts, (which MAGOFFIN approved, finding himself unable to resist the now aroused loyal strength,) to prepare the State, for her full and faithful duty to the Government. But the rebel invasion, inciting the most violent outrages and open hostility, on the part of the secessionists, created wide spread alarm, and the peril increased with the stay of the rebel forces.

Governor MORTON, on the 2d of October, 1861, issued a proclamation, describing the disordered and dangerous condition of Kentucky, and the necessity of an immediate increase of the national army, and appealing to all classes of citizens, capable of bearing arms, and able to leave their homes, "to leave their ordinary pursuits, and enroll themselves in the ranks of the army."* He also had all the arms, in the arsenal at the Capital, sent to Jeffersonville, and distributed among the Home Guards in both States. A portion of our troops were dispatched to Paducah. Others were speedily thrown forward, under BUELL'S command, to confront BRAGG on Green River. Others still were sent towards the south east, and the defeat of ZOLLICOFFER, at Wild Cat, by the Thirty-Third Indiana Regiment, Colonel JOHN COBURN, and detachments of Ohio and Kentucky troops, followed by the decisive victory of Mill Spring, largely shared by Indiana men, was the first reverse of the series, that soon after broke through the line of rebel posts, from the Chesapeake to the Mississippi. A most gallant and suc-

* Appendix, Doc. No. 121.

cessful action was fought by the Thirty-Second Indiana Regiment (German), Colonel WILLICH, in December, with a Texas cavalry regiment, on Green River. In every conflict and movement in Kentucky, Indiana forces were among the foremost. Their blood was among the first to stain the soil, which had sent so many gallant defenders to protect the infancy of their State. The relations of Indiana and Kentucky, from the full assumption of a loyal attitude by the latter till the close of the war, were but little different from those of other States. An extract from the speech of Dr. ROBERT J. BRECKENRIDGE, delivered in Cincinnati, in May, 1862, may fitly conclude this portion of this narrative: "It was the proximity of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, the fidelity of the people of the latter States, upon which these men depended—of your people and the other two States, that saved Kentucky. The question was flatly asked by General BOYLE of the army, then a private citizen of Kentucky: "Will you have twelve thousand men ready the moment we ask for them?" It was flatly asked of the Governors of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and the reply was that they would sustain them; and I suppose I may add that Mr. LINCOLN was telegraphed, asking whether he would assist them, and he said "with my whole power." Mr. BOYLE telegraphed to Governor DENNISON for ten thousand men at call. He replied "you can have them." He also asked for ten thousand men from Indiana and Illinois, and the reply was the same. *This was the salvation of Kentucky.*"

The subsequent events of the war which made Indiana, at times, conspicuous as a guardian and ally of Kentucky, need nothing more than an allusion here, as they have elsewhere been related at length. The invasion of General KIRBY SMITH in August, 1862, besides bringing our State most prominently forward in defence of her almost helpless sister State, was the occasion of MAGOFFIN's resignation. Disgusted with the duty of seeing the loyal action of Kentucky, while he could oppose no resistance to it officially, he surrendered his office, and went to his friends. The battle of Richmond on the 30th of August—in which six raw Indiana regiments, with an Ohio and one Kentucky regiment, and detachments of cavalry and artillery, under Generals CRUFT and MANSON, of Indiana, opposed nearly three times their force of rebel veterans with such courage and persistence as to defeat, in the end, the main object of the invasion—was an event of especial interest to Indiana.

Nearly one thousand of her sons were killed or wounded, and two thousand captured and paroled. The regiments which were composed of men who but little more than a week before had been farmers and mechanics at home, lost every other man of their entire number. Such a record of heroic resistance by recruits is as rare as it is honorable. The delay of the rebel march to the Ohio river, which this battle produced, combined with the amazing rapidity with which freshly organized regiments from Indiana and Ohio, and armies of hardy backwoodsmen, with their "squirrel rifles," poured into Cincinnati, saved that city from the pillage which was one of the objects of the raid.

Previous to this invasion, but doubtless a portion of the same general movement, the guerrilla bands along the Ohio began to assume a bold front, and to threaten our river towns. On the 18th of July they made a raid into the town of Newburg, Warriek county, committed robberies, excited great alarm, and brought upon themselves a swift visitation of Hoosier wrath. Governor MORTON called for troops for thirty days, and was so promptly supplied that in a little more than two days, with the cordial approval of General BOYLE, he threw an overwhelming force into Henderson, Kentucky, and swept that terribly infested region clean.

MORGAN's raid in July, 1863, with the preliminary adventure of HINES' band of horse thieves, was the next event that illustrated the spirit of Indiana in her relation to Kentucky. The news of MORGAN's advance brought, as did every alarm, an appeal from General BOYLE to Governor MORTON for help, and of course help was sent. All the Indiana troops in the government service were dispatched to Kentucky at once, and kept there, while MORGAN was riding a race with the wrath of his enemies in our own borders. Governor MORTON had no force to oppose to him, and was compelled to supply the place of the men who were defending Kentucky with Home Guards and the sudden levies brought by patriotic indignation, in two days, from every quarter of the State. They did their work, however. MORGAN began retreating almost as soon as he landed, and never halted till his force was annihilated in Ohio.

In May, 1864, MORGAN again invaded Kentucky with a force of three or four thousand men, through Pound Gap. General BURBRIDGE immediately telegraphed to Governor MORTON for four regiments. "One regiment leaves to-night, another to-morrow, and

two more next day," was the response. Two weeks afterwards there came an urgent appeal from Louisville: "The city is in danger. We want four or five thousand men." A regiment was sent immediately. The same day General HOBSON telegraphed from Covington for "any troops you can send me to Louisville or Frankfort." Kentucky had then taken every man of Indiana's troops that the Governor had. He called out the militia of several counties, and placed it in the best position for service either at home or across the Ohio. The Forty-Third, re-enlisted veterans, arriving at Indianapolis on the short furlough given to re-enlisted men, at once volunteered to go to Kentucky, and were promptly sent to the relief of Governor BRAMLETTE, besieged in Frankfort. A portion of the Legion was sent to guard the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. By every effort, and at every point, Indiana threw herself forward to protect Kentucky. The result of the raid, and the terrible defeat of MORGAN, are familiar to all.

Within two weeks after MORGAN's last raid, Colonel ADAM R. JOHNSON and Colonel SEIPERT, with a force of seven to twelve hundred men, appeared in the vicinity of Henderson, Kentucky, and menaced the lower portion of our border. Revelations made during the "Treason Trials," at Indianapolis, by men concerned in the conspiracy, indicated that JOHNSON's movement, as well as that of MORGAN, was in coöperation with an insurrection intended to be general throughout the Northwest. His plundering steamboats, conscriptions, and other outrages, with his expulsion by Indiana troops under Generals HOVEY and HUGHES, have been already fully related.

These events, in which Indiana was, more prominently than any other State, brought forward as the dependence of Kentucky against invasion and domestic dangers, will suffice to make good the declaration at the commencement of this sketch, that though the debt created by the courageous and bloody defence of our infancy may not have been paid, its obligations have at least been acknowledged by the effort to pay it.

INTERNAL STATE TROUBLES.

POLITICAL DISTURBANCES.

That a feeling of disloyalty rankled in the hearts of many for years, previous to the war, the history of the times well attests.

This gradually ripened, and finally culminated in attempted secession, and resulted in actual civil war. If the secession movement had ended with a mere declaration of independence—in a proclamation of a separate nationality, thus leaving the Government of the United States no alternative but to submit to a division of its territory and power or make war upon the recusant States to avert that calamity—it would be difficult to conjecture what aspect the secession movement would have assumed, or what its result would have been. Although the great mass of loyal men were agreed that the Union should be preserved, at all hazards—even the hazard of making war—there was no inconsiderable number of able adherents of the Government who doubted if that result could be secured by a war in which the Government must assume the offensive, strike the first blow, and prosecute it throughout as the military, though not political, aggressor. A very much larger number of opponents of the Government not only doubted the practicability of coercion, but the constitutionality of any interference with secession whatever. And, underlying the more demonstrative feelings of all classes, was the strong, though almost unconscious indisposition—the growth of nearly a half a century of peace at home—to unsettle all business, and break up all old habits, by undertaking so unaccustomed and costly an enterprise as war. Before an attack, which should make war a necessity of self-defense, the inert resistance of such a feeling as this would naturally disappear at once, but it could not have been otherwise than a serious obstacle to taking the initiative in a war where fighting was but one of several alternatives. Thus there were three elements of opposition to the policy of making war upon the seceded States to compel their adhesion, or punish their treason: 1st. Loyal feeling which doubted the result. 2d. Disloyal feeling which denounced this, as it had always done every other, form of resistance to whatever the South chose to do. 3d. A universal feeling of dislike to deranging all established relations and objects by beginning a new and dangerous work. With three such elements, and the almost certain union of all the slave States against it, the problem of a war of coercion was intricate and perilous.

Happily for the cause of humanity and liberal government, the rebels themselves solved this dangerous problem for us by beginning the war, and thus forcing the Government to fight in defense of its own life, less to compel the obedience of those who repudi-

ated it than to preserve itself for those who adhered to it. Two of the three elements of danger in the great problem of war were thus swept away at a blow. "Loyal distrust" of a coercive war could not hesitate to fight in a defensive war. "Dislike of beginning a war" had no excuse for inaction when war was forced upon it. No element was left to affect the new relations created by the attack upon Fort Sumter but that of "disloyal feeling," which, in the future, as in the past, was ready to follow the South from Fort Sumter to "Armageddon," from the first battle against the Union, to the last battle against the Almighty. The effect of this disloyal feeling was two-fold. It contributed greatly to produce the war, and it contributed still more to protract it.

The influence of disloyal Northern feeling in producing the war.—In the examination of this point, we are met at the outset by this significant question: If the rebels desired only independence and Union among themselves, why should they have abandoned all the advantages which the condition of public sentiment in the North, as just set forth, gave them to effect it, and begin a war upon the Government? If, as they afterwards so unanimously and persistently asserted, "they wanted only to be alone," why did they not let the Government alone? If they had been content to rest quietly upon the act of separation, and wait for the Government to take the first step in meeting the difficulty which they thus presented, they would have had, as already indicated, some great advantages, which, by any other course, they must inevitably lose. Justice to their intelligence forbids us to doubt that they saw these advantages. They could not but see that, with a large minority of the North, openly favoring their pretensions, with a smaller minority opposing, yet hesitating as to the means of resisting them, and with the natural dislike which existed against proceeding to hostilities when no hostile demonstrations were made by the malcontents of the South, they could pursue no wiser policy than that of "masterly inactivity." Why did they not pursue it? Why did they give up all the advantages of a defensive attitude to take an offensive one? Why did their Secretary of War telegraph from Charleston to Montgomery after the capture of Fort Sumter, that "in thirty days their flag should float over Washington?" Washington was no part of their territory, and it was, not only a part of the territory of the Government they had abandoned, but its capital and the seat of its power. Its capture would indicate,

and go far towards achieving, the overthrow of that power. It would place in their hands at least the "husk" of the old Government, which their new one could fill, and thus claim to be the Government of the Nation. To assume an offensive attitude when a defensive one was so much safer; to begin war when peace offered so many more advantages to the purpose they professed; to declare that they meant to follow up the first hostile blow by the conquest of territory to which they had no claim, and by forcing the old Government from its capital, leaves no conclusion possible, to any candid mind, but that they aimed to overthrow our Government and establish their own upon its ruins. Whatever, therefore, may have been the first purpose of secession, its purpose in making war was unquestionably to drive out the old Government and take its place over all, or as many as it desired, of the adhering States.

To the conception of such a purpose something more was necessary than the knowledge of its own power. It is incredible that one-third, and that the poorest in resources, intelligence and vital strength, of a nation, should entertain a purpose to conquer the other two-thirds by force. The rebels, therefore, relied upon a greater power than their own in their attempt to displace the old Government by a new confederacy having only for its distinctive cornerstone the institution of human slavery. That power was the spirit of dissension, of faction, of treason in the North. There could have been no other. Foreign aid in a war of conquest they could not have expected. For, however willing foreign nations may have been, and afterwards showed themselves to be, to aid in dividing the nation, they could have no more reason to desire an Union under a slave than a free government. It was Union they dreaded,—not a free Union. Foreign aid in effecting a division might have been looked for, but not foreign aid in displacing one Union by another. The rebel hope of help must therefore have looked to this side of the Atlantic. And look where we may, we can see on this side but one field, though an ample one, in which it could find either root or nutriment. That was the *disloyal feeling* at the North. It was extensive enough, and malignant enough, to furnish all the encouragement that men, so long accustomed to political domination, and so likely to magnify their own power, as the rebel leaders were, would need. It controlled all the so-called "loyal slave States" to the degree of rendering their adhesion to the Gov-

ernment a qualified preference over its rebel rival rather than an earnest and absolute devotion. In Maryland it was strong enough to have dragged her out of the Union, if she had not been held back by military grasp. In Missouri its machinations were supported by a fatal strength only paralyzed by the promptitude and energy of Lyon and the fidelity of her German citizens. In Kentucky it was not strong enough to overcome her adhesion to the Government, but it was strong enough to force her for a while into the position of a "neutral." In Delaware its strength was ineffectual only because it was isolated. Throughout the free States the same feeling prevailed, less determined and less dangerous it may be, but hardly less encouraging to rebel hopes. Of its extent we may judge from the exhibition made of it when the futile conduct and disastrous result of McCLELLAN's campaign relieved it of the grasp with which the popular outburst of 1861 had strangled it. It showed itself strong enough to take Indiana out of loyal hands in 1862, and leave her nothing but the iron will and unfailing sagacity of her Governor to prevent her own soil being made the scene of endless and ruinous local wars. It was strong enough to endanger the loyal control of Congress. It was wide-spread enough to cripple the army by encouragement of desertion, and to provide protection for deserters in every township. It organized secret societies in the interest of the rebellion, of which the members were sworn to resist the just demands of the Government, and obstruct the prosecution of the war. It murdered draft officers, and destroyed enrollment papers. It distributed arms for treasonable uses, and plotted the destruction of Government arsenals and store houses. It conspired to release rebel prisoners and arm them for a raid upon our own soil. It created riots in nearly every county of the Northwest, and in the East it excited the most inhuman and dastardly mob ever known in this country. This spirit, so general and so dangerous, was not engendered by the war. It showed itself by a hearty and encouraging approval of the Montgomery Constitution on its first publication. It showed itself again in fierce denunciations of the Government on the announcement of the attack on Fort Sumter. That fatal event was made the text for a bitter and general assault upon "abolitionism," not upon secessionism. The righteous wrath of loyal men for awhile awed it into silence, if not into inactivity. But the disasters of the Government, and the failures of men whom its own influence had weakened or

depraved, encouraged it to show itself again within a year, and what the exhibition was has been stated.

The rebels were as well aware of the existence of this disloyal element in the North as were our own people. Probably they knew even better its character, if not its extent. And with this knowledge it ceases to be a matter of astonishment that they should have begun the war, and begun it for the conquest of the Government. They had reason enough to believe that if once in possession of the capital and the "shell" of the Government, the disloyal feeling would be strong enough to enable them to remain. That, without the encouragement offered by this feeling, the rebels would have remained quiet, improving all the advantages of their defensive attitude, and, if war must come, have left the odium and the injury of beginning it to the Government, can hardly be doubted now. In the history that future times will write, it will not be doubted at all. As the war was inevitable, as it has swept slavery out of existence and decided the great national controversy by the final arbitrament of the sword, it may have been well for the cause of freedom and good government that the rebels were encouraged by any means to begin it. In spite of itself disloyalty did a good work. An overruling Providence, as it has so often done before, brought good out of evil. Let disloyalty then be credited with being a blind and unconscious instrument of God for the success of just those ends it desired to defeat.

EFFECT IN PROTRACTING THE WAR.

The disloyal spirit that in a greater or less degree caused the war, contributed even more directly and effectually to protract it. In the pursuit of this purpose it produced or aggravated those internal disturbances which form so prominent a feature of the history of our State during the war, and the exhibition of the character and effects of which forms the object of this portion of the Report. One who judges the efforts of the nation to put down the rebellion, and the difficulties it encountered in the work, only from the strength it displayed in the field, and from the array of rebellious force and enthusiasm opposed to it, can have but an inadequate idea of the real nature of the conflict. Our peril lay less in the armies of the rebels than in the machinations of their Northern friends. If there had been nothing to encounter but the forces of LEE, JOHNSON, BRAGG and BEAUREGARD, the war would have been speedily and

well ended. It may well be doubted if hostilities in any formidable shape could have extended beyond the glorious circle of victories that girdled the land in the first days of July, 1863, and crowned "THE FOURTH" with later memories as sacred as those that had gathered about it for eighty-seven years. To an enemy who had no hope of help in his own strength and resources, the prospect of the rebellion, after the surrender of Vicksburg and the defeat at Gettysburg, was desperate. With its territory cut in two; with large armies of well-trying troops and faithful officers menacing all assailable points, and penetrating into the vital regions of the "Confederacy;" with its entire coast blockaded, and all trade cut off, or carried on fitfully and at the imminent peril of destruction; with credit utterly ruined and a currency to which the severest penalties could give only a compulsory circulation; with its largest Western army cut to pieces in successive disastrous battles and its fragments surrendered to the conqueror; with its Eastern army irretrievably defeated; with its scattered posts and forces crushed in a score of battles, as if some fatality had selected *the day* the rebellion had so dishonored as the day of fearful recompense, and with nothing to hope for outside of its own territory and its own strength, the rebellion would have died before the year was out. But the rebels had a better hope than their armies or Generals could give them. In the very moment of their freshest humiliation their friends in the largest cities of the Union were arming to resist the laws, and encouraged, or at least not rebuked or controled, by sympathizing State authorities, they for days set all the power of good government at defiance. At the same time friends of the rebellion in this State, and through all the North-west, were rapidly organizing and arming secret associations to defeat the effort of the Government to obtain recruits, to overthrow State governments, to create local conflicts, and to release rebel prisoners and convert them into rebel armies in our midst. The rebel leaders knew this, and they knew what was even more certain to encourage them to continue the war—that a large portion of the people in this State and some others—an apparent popular majority—denounced the war as "cruel," "inhuman" and "unnecessary," and the Government as "tyrannical" and "usurping," for exercising the powers required to prosecute it, and that they demanded the cessation of hostilities and peace on any terms. It would be difficult to imagine a people so pusillanimous as to be willing to abandon a conflict when so

large, apparently almost a controlling, portion of some of the victorious States were eager to give them all they asked. Whatever else they may have been, the rebels were neither cowardly nor pusillanimous. They saw hope, not in the war, but in the political ascendancy of their friends, and they fought on, not to win the fight, but to aid the efforts of those who made bold to assure them of success, let the fight go as it might. Therefore, they fought hopefully till the final campaigns of GRANT and SHERMAN buried their political and military encouragements together. Then the rebellion fell as it would have fallen long before, but for the hopes held out by the disloyal spirit of the North. The war was made perilous by traitors, and not by enemies. It was protracted by efforts at home, not by disasters in the field. Half of our enormous debt, half of our fearful bloodshed and misery, are chargeable directly and solely to the disloyal spirit in the North. The obstructions created by it to effective action, its persistent embarrassments, its systematic discouragements, its malignant slanders, its sleepless, tireless, and unscrupulous baseness, seeking evil every where and by every means, must be taken into the account whenever a just judgment is to be formed of the efforts required to suppress the rebellion.

The main object sought by the disloyal element of the North, and especially of Indiana, was the weakening of our armies by encouraging desertion, discouraging, or forcibly resisting recruiting, and by crippling the efforts of the State authorities to send reinforcements to our victorious generals in the field. This object was pursued in several ways, each of which will properly embrace a class of the disturbances and difficulties to which this Report relates.

1. *By legislative action*: which was most formidable—for, being most direct, and operating under the forms of law, it presented the semblance of a claim upon law-abiding citizens, and thereby more surely tended to secure their acquiescence. Happily for the State, such action, though attempted, was never consummated.

2. *By expressions of popular feeling* in the resolutions of local meetings and general conventions, and in the utterances of speakers and newspapers, adverse to the war and denunciatory of the Government.

3. *By the dissemination of disloyal feeling* among the soldiers, through the letters of relatives and friends misrepresenting and

condemning the war, urging desertion, and promising protection to deserters.

4. *By organizations*, formed in one or more townships of every county, for the purpose of protecting deserters, resisting the conscription laws of the Government, and obstructing the enlistment or enrollment of recruits.

5. *By a secret and sworn Order*, best known as the "Sons of Liberty," organized with the expressed purpose of assisting the rebellion by resisting the necessary demands of the Government, and prepared, by the arming and drilling of its members, to resort to active hostilities in the prosecution of its infamous designs.

The malignity and determination of the spirit which sought by such means the overthrow of our armies and our Government, can be appreciated only by keeping in mind the condition of popular feeling against which it had to work, and through which it had to penetrate to become publicly active and visible. The commencement of the war against the Government, proclaimed by the attack on Fort Sumter, raised throughout the whole North a blaze of indignation so intense and universal that it consumed all party animosities, and for a time seemed to fuse all parties into one common mass of patriotic zeal and resolution. It exhibited itself in conspicuous demonstrations of contempt or detestation for all who refused or hesitated to declare their adhesion to the Government. It forced the conductors of obnoxious newspapers to hoist the national flag upon their offices, and to take the oath of allegiance. It pursued those who had made themselves odious by disparaging the Government, or were suspected of disaffection, even to their houses, to force them to declare their support of the cause of the country. It threatened violence in many cases. In some, it actually resorted to violence. And, more clearly exhibiting its strength than all other indications, it poured out tens of thousands of volunteers to fill the President's demand for an army to defend the Government. The struggle in every neighborhood was, not to avoid going into the ranks, but to avoid staying at home. There was no rivalry of parties, but an universal emulation, which seemed to impel every man, whatever his party, to enlist before his neighbor. Old men, excluded by law from service, made false declarations of their ages. Boys, too young, both by law and development, managed, by artifice, to enroll themselves. Recruiting quarters swarmed with eager crowds. The recruiting drum was followed

by long processions of men and boys, and even women. No one seemed to think of his party, or only to think of it to strengthen his military zeal. No one paraded his Republicanism as his motive for enlistment. No one spoke of his Democracy except to give emphasis to his determination to fight. No one can tell now, for no one took note then, of the proportion of different parties in the ranks. This grand display of patriotism, unsurpassed, probably unequaled, in the history of the world, only needed official recognition and sympathy to be complete. And this it received fully and promptly. A mere partizan would have used it only to make capital or converts for his party. A selfish man would have perverted it to his own profit. A feeble man would have sunk under the weight of the duty it laid upon him, and done nothing. Even an honest and patriotic man, without the sagacity and breadth of comprehension to see the force and promise of so great a movement, might have checked it by hesitating action, by inadequate measures or injudicious exhibitions of party feeling which would have sooner or later recalled forgotten party divisions. But the Governor of Indiana was neither a feeble man, nor a selfish man, nor a bigoted partizan, nor a man of narrow intellect or irresolute character. With the promptitude and energy that marked his whole administration, he made his own action the embodiment of the spontaneous patriotism of the people. He selected his military advisers indifferently from either party, or, if there was a difference, it was in favor of his past political opponents. He appointed his agents for the purchase of arms with a like disregard of the political chances of the future. He commissioned field officers as his own knowledge, or the recommendations of candid friends, directed him—in many cases not knowing, in all cases not caring, what their party connections had been. In several instances, he selected men who had made themselves conspicuous by their hostility to him for important commands, not to secure valuable services or to conciliate formidable opposition—for the *men* were nothing, or worse—but solely to give the most unequivocal proof possible of his determination to forget party, and all its sympathies, that he might consummate the great work of the people. He deemed it more important that the people should see that he gave himself up wholly to their unselfish movement, and thus establish confidence in his disinterestedness, than that he should refuse commissions to a few trifling men whose incompetence or disaffection would speedily va-

cate their commands for better men. His complete disregard of party provoked no little censure from some of his friends, who either could not see or could not appreciate a purpose that rose higher than party advantages. He thus gave official form and effective strength to popular feeling. And it was against this feeling, so wonderfully exhibited, so completely consolidated in the military policy of the State, that the disloyal element had to work. Another influence coöperated with the policy of the Governor to strengthen loyal feeling in Indiana. The first campaign in Western Virginia—the only one which either produced or promised a result during the first three months of the war—was carried on largely by Indiana troops, and planned and conducted by an Indiana General, and its progress to complete victory was impeded by no defeat or disaster. Though General McCLELLAN was in command of the Department, he was not present in the field, and had little or nothing to do with the campaign till General MORRIS had brought it too near a successful close to be defeated. The credit of the first success of the war was thus felt to be largely shared by Indiana, and State pride came to the help of patriotism to crush disloyalty out of sight.

But against all these influences the disloyal element maintained a secret strength that soon showed itself in formidable activity. The success in Western Virginia was soon forgotten in the disaster at Bull Run, in the blockade of Washington, in the aimless skirmishes and frequent defeats, and in the long and unaccountable idleness of the Army of the Potomac. Disloyalty grew in courage during this period of feebleness and inaction. The Government Departments, for a generation filled or controlled by the South, were infested with rebel sympathizers who furnished the enemy information of every movement or purpose of our forces. We planned nothing that was not revealed within the day, and attempted nothing that was not fully prepared for and thwarted. Our Generals were in many cases recent companions or school-fellows of rebels, and when they were not seduced by social memories and influences into betraying their trust, were too often easily softened into forgetting the duties it imposed. The President was new to his place and to the agencies he must use in the Nation's exigency. He could not know, and consequently could not remove, the spies that swarmed about him. Constant rebel successes, produced by such causes, inspired confidence in final

success. When so much had been done, could not the rebels reasonably look for more? Disloyalty began to speak out in sneers and doubts and disparaging suggestions. Growing bolder, it condemned the war and arraigned the constitutionality of the military measures of the Government. It abused Mr. LINCOLN. It charged corruption wherever it could create distrust or disaffection. It began to hold meetings and declare resolutions. It sent private assurances to relatives and friends in the army that the war was a failure, and that desertion was a duty. It was already active and wide-spread, when the disastrous result of McCLELLAN's Richmond campaign, following a year of inaction and imbecility, made it open, vehement and dangerous. The arrests of notorious traitors and spies were denounced as "illegal" and "tyrannical." County and local meetings were held in many parts of the State, which declared the war an "abolition crusade," a "cruel" and "unnecessary war against the rights of the South;" the President as a "tyrant" and "usurper" for prosecuting it, and the soldiers "minions," "hirlings" and "LINCOLN dogs" for fighting it. Associations to resist obnoxious laws were formed. Deserters were protected from arrest. Secret treasonable societies were organized, and had, before the beginning of the year 1863, acquired strength enough to make a formidable party and threaten the adhesion of the State to the National Government. They possessed power sufficient to control the Legislature in that year. Dissatisfaction, even among the most loyal, with the feeble conduct of the war, its growing burthens, and the seemingly growing distance of a favorable termination, had added to the disloyal element, in opposition to the National and State administrations, a large amount of strength which had not the least sympathy with it. And thus it was that Disloyalty, deeming itself the impelling motive of all dissatisfaction and opposition, took the foremost place in the Legislature, and dictated the policy of the session.

LEGISLATIVE OBSTACLES TO THE WAR.

The anti-war resolutions of local meetings, the declarations of the more indiscreet members of disloyal societies, "that they meant to take the military power out of the hands of the Governor," and the constant denunciation by disloyal newspapers, of every act by which the National Government had sought to protect itself, against treason in its own house, indicated very plainly, what the

course of the disloyal element of the Legislature would be. It is but just to say, that though the course attempted, failed of its object, it vehemently struggled to fulfill its promise.

Rejection of Governor Morton's Message.—The first exhibition of the spirit of this element, was made in connection with the communication of the Governor's Message. That document* was as important a one as was ever prepared by any state executive for a Legislature. It contained an account of the action of the State Authorities, from the commencement of the war, a period of nearly two years; it suggested necessary measures for the better care of our soldier's families; it recommended important steps, the value of which was fully demonstrated the following summer, for improving the efficiency of the State Militia; it exhibited the civil, as well as military condition of the State, as needing prompt and judicious legislation. It was just what the Legislature needed, and should have been anxious to obtain. On the first day of the session, (January 8th, 1863.) both branches were organized, and the "General Assembly," fully and formally established. Committees were appointed, by both branches, to notify the Governor of the fact, and to learn when he would deliver his message. He replied that he would deliver it on Friday afternoon, (the day following the organization of both Houses, as had been the custom) at any hour the Legislature might designate. At two o'clock the Senate was invited to repair to the hall of the House to hear it. A reply from the President was returned soon after, stating that there was no quorum in the Senate, and that body could not attend. A committee of two, was directly appointed by the House, to notify the Governor of the condition of the Senate, the resolution adding quite cavalierly, that "the House was unable to say when it could hear the message." Thus warned of the probability, that the delivery of his message, in the usual way, might be delayed for days, or deferred altogether, the Governor followed the example of the President of the United States, and of the Governors of very many of the States, and sent it in printed form, by the proper officer, at the usual time, to each body separately. This action filled every requirement both of law and courtesy. The accidental absence of a quorum in the Senate, no more affected the existence of the General Assembly, than a temporary adjournment. It could be lawfully and formally communicated with by the Governor, in

*Appendix Doc. No. 114.

any mode, that any other officer or citizen could communicate with it. The requirement of the Constitution, that the Governor should "give information touching the condition of the State to the General Assembly," no more compelled the personal attendance of the Governor, or the presence of both branches at the same time, at the delivery of the message, than the provision that the people may apply "to the General Assembly for redress of grievances" requires that every petition shall be presented and read by its authors in joint convention. Yet controlled by the disloyal spirit which had grown so strong and defiant, and anxious to signalize its hostility to the Governor and its contempt for the policy he had pursued with distinguished success, the House of Representatives determined, by a vote of 61 to 32, that the message should "not be received," and should be "returned to await the further action of the General Assembly." The pretexts (for there were no reasons) for this action were, that the absence of a quorum from the Senate, made the attendance of that body and a joint convention impossible; and that the Constitution required the message to be delivered to the "General Assembly," and there was no General Assembly in session at the time; in other words, unless both houses are in session at the same time, there is no General Assembly, and neither body can act. This construction was simply nonsensical, because the Governor can and does send special messages to either house, or to both houses, frequently during a session, and no thought is entertained of a joint convention to receive them. There is no law or reason demanding a joint convention, or simultaneous session of both houses, to receive a message at the beginning of a session, more than to receive one at the middle or end of it. The Constitution does not require both houses to be in session at the same time, to constitute the General Assembly, or to make its branches capable of action. If it did, the General Assembly would die, or its branches become powerless, with every adjournment of either branch that did not exactly correspond with the adjournment of the other. So unwarranted a rejection of a document, so important as a Governor's Message, and in this case of such peculiar importance, is sufficient to show the spirit that animated the opponents of the war. Committees were subsequently appointed by both Houses, to learn when the Governor would deliver the message, in the usual way. He refused to stultify himself by admitting, by a personal delivery in joint conven-

tion, that the first was illegal. He notified the House Committee that he had done his duty, and should do nothing further in the matter. As there was no quorum in the Senate, on the first delivery, he sent a second copy to that body, by the Committee, on the 21st of January. But it was never read in either house. The House paid no attention to it, except to treat its author with as much contumely as the rules of deliberative bodies would allow. On the 14th of January, a resolution was introduced into the House, declaring that Governor MORTON "had neglected to deliver his annual Message to the General Assembly"—a deliberate falsehood—and, "therefore, that the House adopt the exalted and patriotic sentiments contained in the message, lately delivered to the Legislature of New York, by his excellency HORATIO SEYMOUR." Against this scandalous proceeding, a number of members, belonging to the majority, not entirely corrupted or controlled by the disloyal element, joined with the friends of the Governor, and defeated it. But the next day a joint resolution was adopted in the House, by a vote of 52 to 35, tendering to Governor SEYMOUR the thanks of the General Assembly of Indiana for his message, and this insult to Governor MORTON, for it was no less and intended to be nothing else, was concurred in by the Senate. In effect the opposition to the war, having rejected Governor MORTON'S message, recognized that of another man in its stead, but in a less offensive manner than that proposed by the resolution of the day before. The Governor had distinguished himself by his energy and success in supporting the war, and the sympathizers with the rebellion saw no more satisfactory way to express their hostility to the war, than to condemn its most ardent and efficient advocate.

Arrests of Rebel Sympathizers.—The disloyal spirit which on the second day of the session kicked the Governor's message out of the House, showed itself on the first day in the Senate by refusing to accept a resolution declaring that "the suppression of the rebellion, and the restoration and preservation of the Union of all the States, is the great and paramount object of loyal citizens, and that the members of this Legislature will vote for no man for office who is not in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, and is not unalterably opposed to the severance of any State or States from the Union." The vote against this simple declaration of loyalty was 27 to 22. In the House on the same day a similar declaration was refused and buried hopelessly by being referred to the Com-

mittee on Federal Relations, by a vote of 58 to 38. Yet immediately afterwards a resolution, laying the basis for an attack upon the Government for arresting traitors and spies, was adopted. On the day following, a preamble and resolution were introduced declaring that "many citizens of this State had been arrested by the authority of the General Government, and confined in military prisons and camps without public charges being preferred against them, and without any opportunity being allowed them to learn or disprove the charges made or alleged against them, and refused a trial, there being no obstruction to the constitutional authority of the Government in this State," and that "the General Assembly denounce all such arrests as acts of tyranny, as flagrant violations of the rights of the people, and demand that such arrests shall hereafter cease." The arrests in all cases were of men who had either been detected in treasonable correspondence with the rebels, or whose sympathy with the rebellion and defiance of the Government were notorious. Yet these denunciations of efforts which were as purely for self-preservation, and as palpably forced upon the Government, as any act ever was, were adopted, under the previous question, by a vote of 58 to 40. Not content with two exhibitions of sympathy with spies and traitors on two successive days, the adoption of this resolution was immediately followed by the introduction of a series, referring to the same matter, and made still more false and offensive. It stated that certain rights were guaranteed by the Constitution; that "we have witnessed within the past twenty months the violation of all these provisions, by means alike arbitrary, violent, insulting and degrading to a degree unknown to any government on earth, except those avowedly and notoriously wicked, cruel and despotic;" that "the representatives of the people in their legislative capacity deem it their first duty to ascertain the facts connected with the criminal usurpations and wrongs which have been practiced by political arrests, in order to give those who have unlawfully made them, or caused them to be made, the prominence to a position of lasting infamy their conduct merits," and concluded with the appointment of a committee of seven to examine into the alleged arrests, and to report a bill "adequate to protect the people" from them. This was adopted by a vote of 60 to 26. The committee thus appointed spent a large amount of money, examined such witnesses as suited their purpose to create hostility to the Government and to the war, and made a

report, of which five thousand copies were published, which, for the credit of their intelligence and self-respect, the signers, who did not assist in writing it, should labor assiduously to destroy. Two or three specimens of its style will suffice to show its character. On page 11,—“The United States Marshal, when appealed to, *folds himself more warmly in the flowing cloak of his own luxury*, and with a view to shift the responsibility, he wags his head ominously, and points these outraged citizens to the modern CALIGULA and his willing satraps, who now inhabit the *ancient metropolis of republican liberty*.” The officers making arrests are denounced (page 8) as “ambitious adventurers, strutting their brief hour on the stage, *without identity* and without responsibility.” The efforts of Congress against the rebellion are thus described (page 21): “When the nation was bleeding at every pore, when one million of our brothers were engaged in mortal strife, when hoof of fire and sword of flame were scourging the land and making our rivers run red and thick with blood, these remorseless *plunderers* and *robbers* were engaged in schemes of *self-aggrandizement*, and in devising measures to increase our distractions in the States not in rebellion.” Rhetoric like this is worthy of the cause of disloyalty in which it was employed.

On the same day that the two denunciations of the arrests of mischievous rebel-helpers were adopted, a resolution was offered in the Senate, declaring that “loyal men do not endorse manifestly despotic acts of the Government, but hold it to be the duty of every citizen of the United States to support the constituted authorities, and in this period of rebellion we will *cheerfully submit to any acts of the General and State Governments, the object of which is the maintenance of the integrity of the Union, and the supremacy of the law*, though the act should work detriment to the individual, and that as citizens we should be *as ready to perform our duty to our country*, as we are to assert our rights and privileges.” This was sent away to die in the Committee on Federal Relations. The denunciatory resolutions were adopted at once.

On Friday, the 16th, a resolution was offered in the House setting forth the declaration of JEFFERSON DAVIS that “the West was preparing to secede from the East;” and stating that the Grand Jury of the United States Court* had discovered “the existence of a secret political organization held together by horrible and wicked

*See Appendix, Doc. No. 90.

oaths, and having for its purpose the assistance and encouragement of the Southern Confederacy, and the formation of a North-western Confederacy with its ultimate annexation to the Southern Confederacy;" and appointing a Committee of five to investigate the matter, and to report what measures should be taken "to protect the Government from the unlawful acts of these treasonable associations." The same House had a few days before voted to investigate and provide against the repetition of the arrests of rebel sympathizers and open enemies of the Government, but *it refused to investigate* the existence and character of secret societies sworn to assist the rebels, by a vote of 57 to 35. On the 20th, another resolution to investigate these societies was offered and after a debate, extending over two days, was killed by a vote of 53 to 36. This was final. The House never disturbed the treasonable societies by a word.

On the 10th of February, a joint resolution was introduced in the House "protesting against the passage of any bill by Congress indemnifying the President or those acting under him from liability to answer for arbitrary arrests," and directing our Congressmen to oppose such bills. This protest had, and could have, no possible effect in holding the President or his officers to liability for arrests in this State, but it could in two ways show the rebels the disposition of their friends: First. As a public declaration that the President should be made to pay damages to every rebel and sympathizer whom he should arrest. Second. By encouraging juries, composed of members of treasonable Orders, to give verdicts for such damages, so that it might be published to the world that, in Indiana, the President or his officers had been punished in damages for arresting notorious supporters and friends of the rebellion. The knowledge of the existence of such a spirit in the North, in strength enough to the control Legislatures of the several States was far more precious to the rebels than any mere military assistance could have been.

Peace Propositions.—After rejecting the Governor's message, denouncing the arrests of rebel sympathizers and spies, and preparing the way for the State laws to obstruct such action in future, and thus bring the State into collision with the General Government, the disloyal element proceeded to exhibit its spirit and designs still more unequivocally. On Tuesday, the 13th day of January, (the session began on the 8th,) an elaborate political essay, in the form of a preamble and series of resolutions, was introduced in the Senate,

which with many counter-balancing declarations, and many suggestions of unconstitutional and indefensible action on the part of the Government in prosecuting the war, declared it the duty of the Legislature to sustain the Union and the State and National Governments, but concluded with the unequivocal avowal, which was the animating spirit and aim of all that preceded it, that the Senate was in favor of "compromise and concession," and that "the party in possession of the Government had adopted the war policy, though the experiment had been attended with but little advantage." The astounding falsehood that the Government "had adopted the war policy," as if it had been left to choose, and was the assailant instead of the assailed, coupled with the declaration that "concessions" should be made to those who had, without provocation, made war upon it, shows conclusively the feelings of the disloyal element of the Legislature.

On the following day, the 14th, a long preamble and series of resolutions were offered in the House, stating that the Government "had falsified its pledges," and "under the tyrant's plea of military necessity had usurped powers unwarranted by the Constitution and unsanctioned by the law, destroying all safeguards of freedom and independence;" that the President's Emancipation Proclamation was not permitted to be discussed, as the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* was proclaimed purposely to prevent such discussion, "thereby crippling free speech and discussion upon his abolition policy while he might wield the largest army the world ever saw for the purpose of accomplishing his *hellish* scheme of emancipation without regard to State laws, constitutions or reserved rights;" and that "the late elections in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York, by the triumph of conservatism over fanaticism, have demonstrated that the people utterly repudiate and condemn the abolition policy of the Administration, and regard his (the President's) unprecedented usurpations of power as a giant stride towards military despotism," and concluding with the resolution, that, "while the President persists in his abolition policy in the conduct of the war," etc., "Indiana will not voluntarily contribute another man or another dollar, to be used for such wicked, inhuman and unholy purposes." Only perspicacity sharpened by rebel sympathies, could see that setting free the slaves of men warring against the Government—thus making persons, as God made them, of what had before been property—

was an "unholy or inhuman" act; and as the emancipation measure was a deadly blow at the rebellion, and operated only in rebel States, not in loyal slave States, opposition to it could have had no motive but that of sympathy with the rebellion. An effort to "table" this proclamation of hope to the rebels was defeated.

On the next day, the 15th, resolutions were offered declaring that "the creation of the State of West Virginia was a breach of the Constitution of Virginia," (as if any obligation rested upon the Government to regard the Constitution of a State in active and implacable hostility to it, after the State itself had repudiated that constitution and adopted another)—"and of the Nation, and betrays the deliberate purpose of the Administration and the majority in Congress"—both supporting the war—"to set aside the Constitution and establish upon the common ruins of the Union and the sovereignty of the States a revolutionary government, monarchial and military in its character, and in which all the great guarantees of civil liberty will be known no more forever;" that a national convention of all the States should be held at Louisville, Kentucky, to adjust our national difficulties; and that there should be "a cessation of hostilities" to allow such a convention to be held. Of course the supporters of these resolutions knew, just as well as did the rebels themselves, that "a cessation of hostilities" would be used, and could be offered, for no other purpose than to renew strength for the war against the Government. A motion to lay them on the table was *defeated* by a vote of 61 to 30.

On the same day, in the same body, another resolution was offered instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress, to take measures to suspend hostilities, and to call a National Convention.

On the same day, in the same House, as stated in the "Brevier Reports," a joint resolution was introduced "condemning the war, *but not the rebellion*," which, instead of being peremptorily and indignantly rejected, was sent to the Committee on Federal Relations.

On the day following, the 16th, a petition of sundry citizens of Sullivan county was presented in the same body, and *referred*—not spurned, as any loyal body would have spurned it—urging that "*not one man nor one dollar, be voted to prosecute this infernal abolition war.*"

On the same day, in the same House, a series of resolutions

was offered, declaring that "he who is not for his country, and his whole country, under all circumstances, is against his country;" that "any word, act, or deed, which is calculated to create divisions and dissensions in the North, and please the rebels, should be condemned and discouraged by every patriot in the land;" and that "the House heartily sanctions and indorses the patriotic sentiments of the last speech made by Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, at Chicago, Illinois." The House, instead of adopting so plain a declaration of fidelity to the Government as this, referred it to the Committee on Federal Relations, and *refused* to indorse the sentiments of Mr. DOUGLAS.

On the same day a joint resolution was introduced declaring that "the State of Massachusetts, with a population only about 120,000 smaller than that of Indiana, had been required to furnish only 60,000 soldiers, while Indiana had furnished 102,700;" that "the draft had been rigidly and mercilessly enforced in Indiana, while it was not yet completed in Massachusetts;" and demanding of Congress an inquiry into the causes of "this discrimination in favor of Massachusetts." There could be no other motive for this declaration and demand than a purpose to excite hostility to Massachusetts, as a State favored at our expense, and to the General Government, as willing to show such favoritism—for the statements were monstrous and notorious falsehoods. The draft had not been "mercilessly" enforced here, as everybody knew, for there were only 17,899 men drafted in the State during the whole war, and up to January, 1863, only 3,001 had been drafted—the State's quota having been made up of volunteers almost entirely.* Massachusetts, as shown by a detailed statement, made by Governor ANDREW, had furnished, in proportion, as many men as Indiana, allowing for the large number of her citizens who were engaged in the Navy, serving the country quite as efficiently as they could in the army. On the second reading, attempts were made to inquire into the truth of the statements as to the action of Massachusetts, and to strike out the false declaration as to the "merciless enforcement of the draft" here, but all were instantly voted down. A more conspicuous exhibition of mean spite and malignant disloyalty could not have

* Drafted men and substitutes, call of August 4, 1862	3,001
Drafted men and substitutes, call of July 18, 1864	12,474
Drafted men and substitutes, call of December 19, 1864	2,424
Total drafted men and substitutes during the war	17,899
Total volunteers furnished by the State during the war	190,438
Grand total	208,367

been made, and can not be found in the records of any nation on the globe. On the 7th of February, the resolution failed for want of a constitutional majority, the vote standing forty-two for to eighteen against it.

On the same day, a joint resolution, with a preamble, was introduced in the same body, declaring that "those invested with authority were unable to compose the differences and avert the disasters of the country," and, therefore, a National Convention should be called, to be held in Louisville, on the 4th of July following, "to take into consideration such measures as may best promote peace among the people and union among the States"; that the President "should cause hostilities to cease from and after the first Monday of April until the first Monday in August next, if compatible with public safety;" that the voters of each legislative district should, on the first Monday of April, elect delegates to meet at Indianapolis on the first Tuesday of May; and that such convention of State delegates should elect delegates to the National Convention.

On Monday, the 19th, a preamble and resolutions were offered in the House, declaring it to be "manifest that peace could never be restored by the sword, and that a continuance of the war, under the present policy of the Administration, must eventuate in the utter ruin and decay of our free, renowned and mighty Nation," and that "the seceded States should be received back into the Union on a *liberal compromise*, granting them ungrudgingly all their constitutional rights and guarantees as equal, independent and sovereign States, with such *additional safeguards* as may be necessary to protect them in those rights." Giving "additional guarantees" to States which had thrown away what they already had, and were fighting to destroy all that the loyal States had, will strike most men of average brains as being about as "liberal" as the most cowardly or treacherous man anywhere could ask.

On the same day, in the same body, a resolution was introduced against the policy pursued "in this *unnatural* civil war," that is, "unnatural" on the part of the Government, as "*repugnant* to the Constitution, and in *open violation* of the rights of the several States," and declaring that the House was "opposed to the prosecution of any war, the objects of which are to interfere with domestic relations," that is, with slavery.

On the 27th a series of preambles and resolutions was introduced in the Senate declaring that "the present civil war" was forced upon

the country "by the wicked and fanatical factions of the *North and South*"—thus laying no more blame upon those who began the war than upon those who did not;—that "it was filling the land with widows and orphans"—"bankrupting the Government and oppressing the people with taxation beyond their ability to bear"—"destroying the productive industry of the laboring man"—"filling the Northern section with a vagabond and servile race to compete with, or prey upon, the industry of the white man"—"imposing unequal burdens and commercial restrictions upon different portions of the North, sapping the foundations of religion, morality and public virtue; corrupting rulers; destroying personal liberty under the tyrant's plea of necessity; and obliterating from the hearts of the people the spirit of nationality and brotherhood;" that "war is no remedy for disunion;" and that "under the present and recent policy of the Cabinet at Washington arms can never restore the Union." Therefore, in view of these declarations, it was resolved that "we are opposed to a war for the libration of slaves, and, while that policy is maintained by the Administration, the highest dictates of patriotism impel us to withhold from it our support." ("Patriotism" that would leave the Government unsupported, that rebellion might destroy it, rather than see four millions of slaves set free, and given the right to their own bodies, families and labor, is a product unknown to any age or country but this.) It was also resolved, that "no Union can be maintained until fanaticism on the negro question, North and South, is eradicated;" that "the people of the North must yield up the heresy of Abolition or the blessings of the Union;" "Abolitionism and the Union are incompatible;" "Abolitionism is moral treason;" "No patriot can be an Abolitionist." The North is told what it must yield to preserve the Union, but *nothing* is said of *what the South must yield*. "Abolitionism is moral treason," but nothing is said of the treason of capturing mints, arsenals and forts, confiscating Northern debts, or demanding the extension of slavery into territory made forever free by solemn compact. The Union, we are left to infer, is incompatible with Northern fanaticism, but entirely compatible with Southern fanaticism. Northern extremes of sentiment are "moral treason," but Southern extremes are merely injudicious outbursts of patriotic feeling. It was also resolved "that the interests of the white race, as well as the black, demand that the condition and locality of the latter should not be interfered with, and a war, or legislation, or

Presidential proclamation, to free the negroes are acts of flagrant violation of the Constitution, and a wicked disregard of the people's voice, and of the best interests of the country, and should be constitutionally resisted by an outraged people." It was also resolved that "the accursed system of arrests"—for aiding the rebellion—"shall cease in the State," and the Legislature declares the "unalterable determination" to maintain the rights invaded by the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and by the consequent interference with rebel spies and sympathizers, "at every hazard of blood and treasure." It was finally resolved, that our Congressmen be urged and instructed, "*First*, To procure an armistice for at least six months for the purpose of testing the probability of a permanent peace on the basis of the Union; *Second*, To pass a law calling a convention of all the States to consider the state of the country and to devise some plan of settlement by which the Union shall be restored." The "six month's armistice" would enable the rebels to recover from their losses, and prepare for a more vigorous war, while it would keep up the expenses without result and depress the spirit of the North. It was just the thing the rebels wanted.

On the 29th, in the Senate, a fresh encouragement of the rebels was introduced, which declared, "that it was the *imperative duty* of the Chief Executive of the Nation to *proclaim*, and, we therefore, for and in the name of the people of Indiana *demand*, the establishment as soon as practicable of an *armistice*, to the end that a convention of all the States may be held for the adjustment of our national difficulties;" also, "that Congress should labor to provide for such a convention," and in the event that Congress fails to provide for such a convention, "we hereby, in the name of the people of Indiana, invite each and every State in the Federal Union, including the so-called Confederate States, to meet delegates from the State of Indiana in convention at Nashville, Tennessee, on the first Monday, being the first day of June, 1863, each State to send as many delegates as shall equal the number of Senators and Representatives in Congress;" that, for the purpose of carrying out these objects, there should be elected on the first Monday of April, thirteen delegates from the State at large to represent Indiana in that convention, unless Congress should provide for such a convention, in which case the delegates should represent the State in the latter convention; and that if Congress should not provide for a

convention the delegates should be paid five dollars per day, and five cents per mile of travel, from the State Treasury. The only feature that distinguishes this from the other propositions for a National Convention is, that it provides for the inauguration of a government, in derogation and defiance of the Constitutional Government; takes the affairs of the nation out of the hands of Congress and the President and puts them into the hands of a body unknown to any law, and thus overturns the Constitution and the Government.

The spirit in which the more determined adherents of the rebel cause, acted may be judged from some of the declarations made in the debate on February 10th, upon a proposition of the loyal members to create a committee to adjust differences and secure harmonious action on two points: First. The powers and duties of the Governor. Second. The prosecution of the war, and the status of INDIANA as connected therewith. One member (see page 133 of Brevier Reports) said: "This proposition came from the wrong quarter. It reminded him of the fable of the rooster and the horses. The rooster said, 'Gentlemen, don't let us tread on each other's toes.' *If the minority don't want the majority to tread on their toes, let them get out of the way.*" Another said, the proposition was idle, "*because it was very well understood by the majority what they would do and the time when it would be done.*" The Committee would tend to delay action." Another said, "The resolution was the height of tom-foolery. *The views of both parties were known.* They could never agree on any important question." That is, the disloyal element would never agree as to the loyal *status* of Indiana in the war, as to the prosecution of the war, or as to the powers of the Governor, whose office as Military Commander-in-Chief it had already been repeatedly declared should be taken from him, for these were the only questions the Committee were to consider. But the resolute rebel sympathizers could not carry all their associates with them and the proposition was adopted.

On the 27th of February resolutions were offered in the House of Representatives declaring that the session was nearly over and that prompt action must be taken to meet the demand for a cessation of hostilities, and, therefore, the Committee on Federal Relations were instructed to report, on the 4th of March following, a bill or joint resolution for a National Convention; for prompt action on the part of Congress in behalf of such a convention; "against

the prosecution of the war for another day, or another hour, while the President adheres to his abolition policy;" and that "Indiana will not willingly furnish another man or another dollar for the further prosecution of this wicked and unnatural war, (if the Administration is determined to further wage it in spite of the wishes of the people,) unless it be explicitly understood that it shall be waged *solely* for the preservation of the Union, with all the rights, dignity and equality of the States unimpaired."

Action in Regard to Soldiers.—On the 16th of January, a joint resolution was introduced proposing to amend the Constitution of the State so as to allow soldiers in the field to vote. On the 14th of February, the Judiciary Committee, to which the proposition had been referred, reported that it was "inexpedient," and the soldiers were disfranchised, during the time of their perilous service, by a vote of 42 to 33.

On the 19th of January, a joint resolution was introduced in the House stating that "the Government had failed to pay the *soldiers* the *small pittance* which they have so richly earned, while the *officers* over them, as a general thing, have been *promptly paid*, and thus enabled to indulge in all manner of *luxury*, while the *poor, helpless privates* are compelled to suffer *privations and want*," and that "Governor MORTON and President LINCOLN had seemingly *lost all sympathy and regard for white men in the ranks*, who are fighting the battles of their country, and give their entire sympathy to the negroes of the South, as is evidenced by *the fact* that they regard with apparent *indifference* their great neglect and many complaints," and demanding prompt payment for the men, and a "cessation of the discrepancy in favor of the officers." Like the Massachusetts resolutions, these statements were manufactured purposely and obviously to excite the hatred of the soldiers against their officers, and to prejudice them against the Government. More impudent falsehoods were never published or uttered. Portions of the army were not well paid, simply because paymasters frequently could not safely get to the more advanced positions. But in such cases, officers and men were alike unpaid, and the fact was well known to every member of the Legislature and to the author of these resolutions.

On the 10th of February, a joint resolution, previously introduced in the Senate, opposing the arming of negroes against the rebels, was reported back from the Committee on Federal Relations, with

a recommendation that it pass. It declared that "the people of the State had over and over again decided against any interference with slavery." A motion was made to amend this statement, as it now applied to a state of war, and the people of Indiana had never decided that, in case of war, slavery should not be interfered with. This motion was voted down by twenty-five to nineteen, thus making emphatic the judgment of the supporters of the resolution that *even in war*, and when employed to the utmost against the Government and the Union, *slavery was to be sacred* from any interference by those it was used to destroy. If any attitude of equal servility to an institution so infamous as slavery, can be found elsewhere in all history—making slavery so sacred that even when employed in war against us, and when all other property would be taken without hesitation, it must be preserved—it must be when more of the world's history is discovered than anybody has yet learned. A motion to add to the resolution a declaration in favor of a "vigorous prosecution of the war" was amended by the condition that "*the President shall immediately withdraw his Emancipation Proclamation.*" That is, the disloyal element of the Senate would not sustain a vigorous prosecution of the war unless the President would leave slavery safe, sacred, and uninjured, let it do what it might against the Union. This scandalous amendment, and complete nullification of the declaration in favor of the war, was adopted by twenty-four to eighteen. But all this, as devotedly subservient to the rebellion as it could be, was not enough. A proposition was made to amend the joint resolution by declaring: 1st. "That notwithstanding there may be differences of opinion in regard to the policy of some of the war measures of the Administration, yet the State of Indiana, without distinction of party, still unwavering in her devotion to the National Government, again reiterates her *pledges of fidelity to the common cause*, and will with all her energies, with all her power, and all her means, *press steadily forward in the war to put down the rebellion*, and restore the Union and the Constitution, with the distinct understanding that the same is not prosecuted for any sectional, political or anti-slavery purpose." 2d. "That our Congressmen be requested to vote for all laws having the effect to *lighten the labor, protect the health, and save the lives of white soldiers*, by employing acclimated persons of African descent wherever their services can be made useful and safe, having proper regard to their capacity, previous relation to the whites, and

the antipathies of race, condition and color, in framing such laws." And this, because it declared for a steady prosecution of the war and suppression of—not compromise with—the rebellion, and because it demanded the employment of negroes where their services could save the lives or health of white soldiers, was *voted down* by 24 to 20.

On the 13th, a second attempt was made to amend the resolution against employing negroes in the army, by declaring—1st. "That the negro troops should be employed in departments separate from whites;" and 2d. "That no rank higher than Captain should be conferred upon persons of African descent, nor should such persons, in any instance, be placed in command over white men." But even this exceedingly moderate approval of the employment of negro soldiers was too much for those who objected to any means of resistance to the rebellion, and it was voted down by 25 to 20.

On the 12th of February, the disloyal element exhibited its feelings toward the soldiers in another and still more offensive form. The news of the efforts already spoken of, to bring about an armistice, and a convention to end the war by compromise with enemies who had made the war without provocation, had reached the army. The soldiers knew, as well as did the legislators who made the propositions, that the effect of an armistice would be to give the rebels the chance to strengthen themselves, and to renew the war with greater advantages, and they held meetings, and, as citizens of the State as well as soldiers, denounced such efforts. The resolutions of the Sixth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-Second, Twenty-Ninth, Thirty-Second, Thirty-Fourth, Thirty-Seventh, Thirty-Ninth, Fortieth, Forty-Second, Forty-Fourth, Fifty-First, Fifty-Seventh, Fifty-Eighth, Seventy-Second, Seventy-Third, Seventy-Fifth, Seventy-Ninth, Eighty-Second, Eighty-Sixth, and One Hundred and First regiments, were presented in the Senate on the 12th.* They were immediately assailed by the disloyal element as having been concocted at home and sent to the army, but were finally referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. The resolutions from the Sixty-Sixth and Ninety-Third regiments,† at Corinth, were treated still more harshly. It was moved "to reject them;" "to reject the whole batch;" "they were an insult to

*Appendix, Docs. Nos. 147 and 148.

†Appendix Doc. No. 149.

all who favored an armistice." The memorial, with the resolutions, *was* rejected by a vote of 28 to 18, as disrespectful, because it denounced as "traitors" those who proposed to give the rebels, by an armistice, four, five, or six months for recuperation. The petition of disloyal men of Sullivan county, which denounced the war as an "infernal abolition war," and begged "that not one man nor one dollar be voted to prosecute it," was deemed respectful, and kindly referred to a committee.

On the 19th of February, in the House of Representatives, a preamble, with resolutions, was introduced, reciting that a meeting of the Twenty-Seventh Indiana Regiment had been held a short time before near Stratford Court House, Virginia, in which it had been declared that two propositions for an armistice and a national convention, already set forth in this report, both introduced in the Senate, one on the 27th and the other on the 29th of January, "were nothing less than treason," and offering their services to the Governor to enforce the law against such conduct. The resolutions of the House denounced those of the regiment as "introducing party divisions in their most offensive forms;" "fomenting insubordination and tending to produce civil war at home;" and requested information of the Governor whether he approved them, and whether similar offers had been made by others. As a censure on the action of the regiment, the House resolutions were adopted by a vote of 50 to 29.

On the 28th of February, memorials were presented in the Senate from the Nineteenth and Twentieth Indiana Regiments, protesting against the attempt, then in progress in the Legislature, to take from the Governor all military power and subject him to a council of men opposed to the war; also protesting against an armistice, and denouncing the encouragement of desertion. They were severely censured as insults to the Legislature and the offspring of minds "prejudiced against the members." "Prejudice" there doubtless was, of exactly that kind to which the counsel for a felon alluded in his defense when he said "He could not expect a favorable verdict, for the evidence had *prejudiced* the jury against his client."

Effect of these Efforts.—Little direct effect was produced by any of these disloyal efforts in the Legislature, for none were completed into formal legislative acts. It is doubtful indeed if any expectation was seriously entertained of accomplishing a direct

result. The real object, and that which *was* accomplished, lay aside from the obvious and natural effect of such measures. It was the assurance to the rebels of sympathy in the North, which could be depended upon to obstruct the loyal action of State governments; to decry and denounce every effort to prosecute the war; to weaken the army by exciting enmity between officers and privates; to alarm the people by fears of the hopelessness of crushing the rebellion by force; and to encourage secret organizations for resisting the laws in support of the war. *This was accomplished.* There were some thirty or forty propositions, in one form or another, denouncing the war, or the measures of the Government to prosecute it, or to protect itself from treason at home, made during the session; and *not one*, favoring the war, condemning the rebellion or sympathizing with the Government, came from any member of the disloyal faction. Those that were offered by loyal members were voted down, or thrown aside. This action was full of consolation and encouragement to the rebels at Richmond. They saw even more hope in it than they did in the "situation" at Vicksburg, or in the East, hopeful as they seemed at that time, the "winter of our discontent," as it might with sadly just emphasis be called. The Richmond *Whig* of February 11th, about two weeks after the introduction of the two leading propositions for an armistice and national convention, those in the Senate of the 27th and 29th of January, said of them: "We copy elsewhere an article, from an Indianapolis paper, with two sets of resolutions, which have been laid before the Indiana Legislature. The paper from which we copy (the *Journal*) is violently Republican. It pronounces the resolutions an ordinance of secession. *They have very much that flavor.* They are intensely bitter against the war and the objects for which it is waged, and urge an armistice of six months, and a national convention to settle all difficulties. In one set it is proposed, if the convention is not held, that Indiana shall act for herself. The furious denunciation of the resolutions by the Republican papers, constitutes their best recommendation, *and argues a redeeming spirit among the people of the North West. We of the Confederate States should do what is possible to encourage the growth and ascendancy of that spirit.*"

In December, just before the Legislature met (but when the spirit which would control it, was fully understood, all over the country,) JEFFERSON DAVIS, said in a speech at Jackson, Missis-

issippi, "out of this victory (that which Bragg was expected to gain at Murfreesboro) is to come *that dissatisfaction in the North West, which will drive our enemies from power in that section.* And then we see in the future the dawn; first, separation of the North West from the Eastern States, the *discord among them*, which will paralyze the power of both; THEN *for us, future peace and prosperity.*"

In the Rebel Congress, the information of the disloyal attitude of so large a portion of the people of Indiana and the other North Western States, was welcomed as better news than any victory in the field. HENRY S. FOOTE, rebel Senator from Tennessee, introduced resolutions of congratulation upon the pleasing prospect thus afforded the rebellion, declaring that the rebel Congress "*sympathized most kindly, with those who have brought about this change in the North.*" They also kindly held out offers of peace to such States as should separate from New England and unite with the South.

Expressions of pleasure at the sympathy exhibited by our Legislature, and by others, and in other modes, with the rebellion, were common in rebel papers and upon rebel tongues at this time, and the extracts quoted here are but samples of hundreds. The confidence derived from such assurances, that sooner or later, by political if not military successes, the rebellion would be completed, was one of the strongest motives to protract the war. Even when the storm of disaster that swept over the rebel States on the 4th of July, 1863, killed all hope of military success, it left green and growing the hope of the final ascendancy of those who had so frequently and heartily encouraged them to persevere. They had little to expect from their armies, but they had much to expect from a majority in Congress, disaffected and disloyal like the majority in our Legislature. And such a majority might be secured. It was not impossible. It was not even improbable; for at the same time the disloyal element obtained the command of our Legislature, it came within a very few votes of obtaining command of Congress. If we can conceive of such a majority in Congress as that which in our Legislature declared that "if the slaves of rebels were interfered with they would not vote a dollar or a man to prosecute the war;" which respectfully referred to a committee a petition of civilians declaring the war "an infernal abolition war;" which contemptuously rejected a resolution of soldiers declaring it treason to offer an armistice to the rebels: and which attempted to take the

military power out of the hands of the Governor and put it into the hands of men, a majority of whom were sworn members of a secret treasonable society, we may easily conceive of a state of affairs which in a week would have terminated in the usurpation of military power by a rebel sympathizing committee of Congress, and in the surrender to the rebels of our Government and the substitution of theirs, with New England excluded. Therefore, the rebels had a better hope behind than that which MEADE scotched at Gettysburg, and GRANT crushed at Vicksburg. That hope they owed to the spirit which appeared and spoke in no equivocal language in the action of the Indiana Legislature of 1863, which has just been set forth. Two years of our struggle, and of our monstrous expenses, are due to that action, and to that of other bodies similarly inspired. If there had been no disloyal faction, and no sympathizing language in the North in and before the Summer of 1863; if all had been resolute to crush the rebellion; no sane mind can conceive it possible that the war would have continued till the fall. That it did continue is the act as much of the rebel sympathizers of the Indiana Legislature and its adherents and affiliated bodies, as of the rebels themselves.

Efforts to deprive the Governor of Military Power.—The encouragement given to the rebellion by repeated declarations of opposition to the war, and of a desire to terminate it by any concessions that would satisfy the rebels, was not to be left unsupported by more practical measures of obstruction. Throughout the election contest of 1862, intimations were frequently given by confident or indiscreet sympathizers with the rebellion, that if they were successful the military power of the State would be placed in hands that would use it differently from what Governor MORTON had done. "His tyranny," as they termed his energetic support of the war, "should be ended and the people left free to say and do what they pleased," that is, that resistance, by word or deed, to the war, should be no more restrained than loyal and cordial support of it. Secret societies, which had been in process of formation for months in all parts of the State, it was universally believed, were to be made the depositories of the State arms and constitute the force of the new military dispensation. The existence of these societies was not denied during the session of the Legislature, (see pages 65, 76, 145 and elsewhere of Vol. VI, Brevier Reports,) but it was alleged that they were formed only for "home protection" against

"arbitrary arrests," and, as was frequently and publicly declared before, "to protect themselves from the tax and the draft." As organizations, if not in opposition, at least not in sympathy, with the war or the Government, their existence was admitted both in and out of the Legislature, and was as well known as the existence of the war itself. The Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court in the Summer of 1862, ascertained from the examination of a large number of witnesses, who admitted their membership, that these societies were more flagrantly disloyal than popular suspicion had conjectured, and their report² of the 4th of August, of that year, startled the State with indisputable evidence that combinations of traitors, sworn to resist the war and every means to prosecute it, undermined nearly every community. The delivery of the State arms to such men, and their employment in the military duties which might be required at home or on the border during the war, would be equivalent to taking Indiana out of the national ranks and disabling her for all loyal action. While Governor Morton retained the power conferred by the Constitution, such a measure, or any measure not in hearty support of the war, would be impossible. To take that power from him was, therefore, a necessary step to any policy which contemplated making the State an effective as well as sympathetic support of the rebellion. While he remained Commander-in-Chief and the depository of military authority, it was very certain that there would be no failure or relaxation of the exertions which had already won for the State and himself a very high and enviable standing in the records of the war. His promptitude, resolution, and sagacity would beat down disloyal resistance, and rally the people to his side and to renewed efforts against the rebellion, unless he could be made a cipher in the State government. As already stated, it had been often intimated that he should be made a cipher, and in the House of Representatives, on the 6th of February, one of the most prominent of the disloyal faction admitted that this was the purpose of the majority. A member said, "I am informed that certain members of this House and of the Senate were recently in one of the Northern counties of the State, where the gentleman, (the one alluded to,) I understood, said he regarded President LINCOLN and Governor MORTON as despots and tyrants worse than those of Austria." The gentleman answered, "*That's so.*" The other resumed, "I also understood

²Appendix, Document No. 90.

that they, (the majority,) as far as the Executive of this State is concerned, intended to *shear him of his power* by the appointment of a Military Board, *who would take the military power out of his hands.*" The gentleman answered, "That is nearly *correct.*" (See page 124, Vol. VI, Brevier Reports.) The purpose of the disloyal element of the Legislature, and of the disloyal secret societies, was thus well and widely known. Consequently, no one was surprised to learn that a resolution had been adopted in the House instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Militia Law as to place the military power of the State in the hands of a majority of the following State officers: The Secretary, Auditor, Treasurer and Attorney General. One of the members, who assumed, and was allowed, a sort of noisy prominence in the body, supported the resolution by declaring that "he was in favor of the Military Board taking out of the Governor's hands the military power. He would permit the Governor to be on the Board, but would put enough honest men on it to control it."

On the 17th day of February, bill No. 221, with the modest title of a "Bill providing for the organization of the Indiana Militia, for a military tax, and for other matters properly connected with the militia of the State," was introduced in the House. Its title gave no indication of its real purpose. It was the measure so often threatened, and so important to the schemes of the disloyalists, which took from the Governor all military power, and put it in the hands of four State officers, three of whom were members of a Secret Order, sworn to resist the war and the Government, and to assist the rebellion. By section 11 these four State officers were constituted a "Military Board" to "recommend to the Governor suitable persons to be appointed officers of the militia, but said State officers were authorized to give such persons certificates that they had been chosen," "which certificates should have *all the force and effect of commissions*, until commissions issued by the Governor be received." In other words, the certificate of the Board gave all necessary power to the officer, and the Governor's commission could be dispensed with entirely.

This provision placed the militia entirely in the hands of the Board. Section 13 gave to the Generals created by the Board, under section 11, the power to disband regiments or companies and take away their arms, without the assent of the Governor, in

case of insubordination—that is, in case a regiment or company should not recognize officers appointed by the Board, and should recognize and obey those appointed by the Governor. This provision enabled the creatures of the Military Board to disband every loyal company in the State, and to take their arms and give them to the secret organizations which were to constitute the military force under the new system. Sections 22 and 23 took from the Governor all control of the State arms. The first gave “to the staff of the Major-General,” a creature of the Board, the power “to call in all the arms and military accoutrements belonging to the State,” which, when called in, “should be kept by the Assistant Quartermaster General, on the staff of the Major General,” also a creature of the Board. The second required that orders for arms should be sent, not to the Governor, but “to the Assistant Adjutant General on the staff of the Major General,” another creature of the Military Board, and “be approved by the officers of State.” Thus the appointment of officers, the possession of arms, the distribution of arms, the preservation or disbandment of companies; in fact, the whole machinery of the State’s military power, was taken out of the Governor’s hands, and placed in the hands of men, a majority of whom were notoriously sympathizers with the rebellion. The unconstitutionality of the measure was not only obvious, but was so obvious, so obtrusive, that hardly a pretense of constitutionality was made for it. It was a revolutionary project in aid of the rebellion, and no impudence or ingenuity could make it anything else. Its supporters were resolute to drive it through. They treated the earnest protests and unanswerable arguments of the loyal members as contemptuously as they treated the Governor’s message. As soon as the bill was read the first time, it was moved to suspend the rules and read it a second time, and 52 to 37 sustained this headlong policy. But it required two-thirds, and the second reading was deferred. On the 19th of February it was read the second time and printed. It was thus brought fully before the public, and its character was exposed everywhere with such effect that some of the prominent members of the majority assured Governor MORTON, and very many private citizens, that it should not pass. But those who made it meant it, and did not mean to drop it, and still pressed its passage. It was a conspicuous illustration of the audacity of rebel sympathies, that so defiant an out-

rage on the Constitution, perpetrated in aid of so causeless a rebellion, should be urged to completion with but little delay, and less apology. On the 25th of February, the bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, and reported back to the House, when eight amendments were proposed, which would have had the effect of making it constitutional and useless. The amendments were laid upon the table by a vote of 53 to 35. Then an attempt was made to refer it to the Judiciary Committee for examination of its constitutionality. This was voted down by 51 to 30, and then the gag of the "previous question" was put upon all debate by a vote of 53 to 16. And finally the bill was ordered to be engrossed by a vote of 52 to 17.

This action proved conclusively the determination of the disloyal faction to force their revolutionary project through at all hazards. The loyal members were too weak to resist successfully by ordinary parliamentary tactics, and unless they could devise means more effective than motions, arguments, and votes, they could expect nothing less than to see the Governor displaced by a Military Board, the arms in the hands of a secret disloyal Order, and the State's support of the war turned into apathy or resistance. The peril was imminent. The promises of those who had declared the bill should not pass were effectually broken by the vote that engrossed it. They were, in all probability, never meant to be kept. The loyal members had but one remedy. They must meet revolution in aid of the rebellion by revolution in aid of the Government. They accordingly left the hall of the House, and soon after left the city. The House was then without a quorum. They remained absent in the city of Madison till the end of the session, and thus defeated the attempt to turn the State into a rebel auxiliary. But, repeatedly during their absence, they proposed to the disloyal faction to return and complete whatever legislation was necessary for the ordinary administration of the State government, if the Military Board Bill were not pressed. That measure, they were resolved, should not pass, and if its supporters were resolved to sacrifice all other business to it, there was nothing more to be done. If they deemed it more important to press a bill for the withdrawal of the State from the war, (which was the sure effect and undoubted purpose of this bill,) than to provide for the ordinary wants and business of the State, the choice and its responsibili-

ty were theirs. They took the responsibility. One of them, in reply to a proposition to lay aside the Military Bill and take up other subjects, said: "We shall do nothing, if these propositions are made by authority, *for we will press these measures. We will press them.*" (See page 193, Vol. VI., Brevier Reports.) Each side adhered to its course. The supporters of the rebellion would not give up their measure. The loyal minority would not tolerate it. Thus failed, not only the Military Bill, but every other bill that had not been passed before the retirement of the loyal members. Thus the bills making appropriations to carry on the State government, to maintain the asylums and the penitentiaries, to pay hundreds of claimants who had done work or furnished goods for the State, all failed.

FINANCIAL EMBARRASMENTS.

The failure of the Appropriation Bills, which was the direct effect of the attempt to depose the Governor, left the State in a condition to which it would be difficult to find a parallel in any country. Engaged in a desperate war, with more than one hundred thousand men under arms, demands were constantly made by the General Government for more men to recruit or increase the forces in the field. Secret organizations, sworn to resist and embarrass every effort for the war, pervaded every county. Deserters, under the solicitations of friends who promised them protection, came skulking home by thousands. Bands of troops sent to arrest them were resisted, fired upon, or eluded. Officers employed in executing the draft laws were openly mobbed or secretly murdered. Local conflicts and collisions seemed every instant on the point of spreading into a domestic war. Prominent speakers traversed the State and the Northwest denouncing the Government and counseling resistance. Newspapers constantly deepened and poisoned the irritation which the necessities of war always create. Currency was falling, prices rising, and distress increasing. The war seemed to make little progress, and the end of the gloomy path we were treading appeared, both to sense and hope, far away. In this condition of things, black and bloody enough, the Legislature met, and proceeded by scores of votes and resolutions to declare its distrust of the Government, its hostility to the war, and its disposition to concede what the rebels demanded. This was the military "situation." One more difficult to measure and provide for can hardly

be conceived. It was more than enough for a strong and wise man to carry the State safely through such a storm. But in the midst of these perils, closing in ahead, pressing nearer on every side, she was left without means to pay her debts, preserve her credit, to carry on her most vital operations. To meet such a crisis, in a civil administration during such a stormy and perilous period in a military administration, is not often given to man to attempt, very rarely to accomplish.

Governor Morton met the crisis with a decision and energy that showed he clearly understood its necessities, and was fully resolved to conquer them. The State Officers could be depended on for nothing but hindrances of whatever he attempted for the duty or credit of the State. Money must be raised to maintain the Asylums, or the inmates must be sent home. These institutions, if discontinued for two years, would be nearly ruined, and but little less difficult to restore than they were to establish. The Penitentiaries must be provided for or the convicts unloosed, or left unguarded to unloose themselves. The Indiana Arsenal, so important to the Government, must be carried on; the State militia, so often called into service to defend the border from rebel invasion and insurrection, must be paid; military expenses must necessarily be incurred in raising troops, for steamboats sent to relieve the sick and wounded with sanitary supplies, and to bring home the broken down and disabled, for special surgeons dispatched to the army and hospitals, for the support of the State military relief agencies, and other objects equally as essential. Even the travelling expenses of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, to enable him to perform his duties, must be advanced. But where was the money to come from? The Governor, in an address issued to the people of the State, May 10th, 1864, thus explains the course he felt compelled to pursue, and the plan resorted to, to overcome the difficulties by which he was surrounded :

“ In presenting the accompanying report of my Financial Secretary, it is proper that I should state, for public information, the reasons which induced me to establish a Financial Bureau, and assume the heavy responsibilities which were thus thrown upon me.

The Legislature of 1863 adjourned on the 9th day of March, without making any appropriations for defraying the ordinary and extraordinary expenses of the State Government. The former appropriations for the Benevolent Institutions, the Hospital for the Insane, Institute for the Blind, and Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, had been nearly or quite exhausted. The Northern Prison had not only

exhausted the appropriations hitherto made, but, by incurring a heavy debt in construction of buildings, had exhausted its credit also. More than one hundred thousand of our citizens had been sent to the field to assist in suppressing the rebellion, yet the only fund at my disposal, from which the contingent military expenses including the care and relief of the sick and wounded, could be paid, was a small remnant of the appropriation made in 1861. For the civil contingent expenses of the Executive Department there was no provision whatever. The Auditor and Treasurer of State, upon being consulted by me immediately after the close of the session, decided that not a single dollar, in the absence of Legislative appropriations, should be drawn from the public funds in the Treasury for these objects.

The alternatives thus presented to me, were, First—to allow the Benevolent Institutions to be closed, and permit the unfortunate inmates to be thrown back upon their respective counties, or upon the charities of the world for care and support : or, Second—to convene the Legislature in extra session, in the hope that the majority, who had full control, would pass the appropriation bills. To have closed the Asylums would have been a shame and disgrace, as well as a crime against humanity itself. To have called back the Legislature, after the majority for fifty days, during which time a quorum was present in each house, out of the fifty-nine days of the regular session, had failed and refused to bring forward and pass the appropriation bills, I believed would have been perilous to the public peace and dangerous to the best interests of the State.

In this contingency I determined to procure, if possible, sufficient money to carry on all the institutions of the State and keep the machinery of the government in motion. I accordingly established a Bureau of Finance, and appointed Colonel W. H. H. TERRELL, Financial Secretary. My success in procuring funds exceeded my expectations, and I am gratified to state that provision has been made for all the means which will likely be required to meet every proper demand up to the next regular meeting of the Legislature."

All the money required, and more, was readily obtained. Not a halt or jolt was felt in all the State machinery, and the work of the war never slackened a moment. For nearly two years the financial business of the State was thus carried on. Over one million of dollars was disbursed, and a Joint Committee of the Legislature appointed to investigate the books and vouchers, reported that every cent had been fully accounted for, and every expenditure economically and properly made. It will not be easy to find anywhere an instance of action more perfectly adapted to a great emergency than this. It filled every necessity and filled it at once, though there are few public men who would have dared to assume such enormous responsibility or who could have brought it to such a successful termination. It may appear a very easy thing *now* to resort to contributions when appropriations fail, and so it was very easy to make an egg stand on end when the way was once shown. But nobody but COLUMBUS happened to think of the way.

The Governor was not released from his worst difficulties by his "contributions" and his "Financial Bureau." A much greater in its consequences, if it were not met, was the payment of the interest on the State debt. No provision had been made for this any more than for other necessities. But wise and honest men thought that no especial provision was necessary for it, because the contract with the bond-holders solemnly pledged the faith of the State for its payment, and fixed time, place and amount. This they held was a perpetual or continuing appropriation, and any other especially directed to the same object was superfluous. But the State officers, whatever they thought, acted upon a different construction of the law. They would not pay the interest, although the money was idly lying in the Treasury. The State Auditor would not draw for it, and the State Agent, afterwards better known as an active agent and tool of the rebels in Canada, declared that he would not pay it to the bond-holders if it were sent to him. A case was got up between the State Auditor and the Sinking Fund Commissioners to test the question as to the legality of paying our debt, in time, place and amount, as solemnly agreed upon. Through a false entry, fraudulently imposed upon the Circuit Court of Marion County, the case was taken to the Supreme Court in time to allow a decision before the first installment, after the adjournment of the Legislature, became due. It was well understood that the Supreme Court would decide that the interest could not be lawfully paid, and that the decision, equivalent to repudiation for two years, would ruin the State's credit. The decision was made promptly, and precisely as was universally predicted. If Governor MORTON had been willing to accept the failure of the Legislature to make an appropriation as an irremediable evil, he would have done no more than Governor WILLARD did a few years before in allowing the Asylums to be closed. If he, willingly or unwillingly, had accepted the decision of the Supreme Court as a full justification of his refusal to act in the matter, no man could have justly censured him. But he paid no regard to the excuses he might make for himself. He looked only to the credit of the State. He knew that the failure of the Legislature to make an appropriation, whatever it might do for him, would not keep the State's stocks from tumbling ten or twenty per cent. He knew that the decision

of the Supreme Court, completely as it might protect him, would not shield the State from the sneers and reproaches that would follow an act of virtual repudiation. He set to work at once, with all his energy, to procure the money to pay the interest. And he succeeded. A liberal and loyal house in New York, which had long been identified with the interests of the State, advanced the money, and the State's credit was preserved. If it had not been, it is difficult to imagine the condition in which the Legislature of 1863 would have left us. "Honey-combed" with secret treasonable societies, bubbling with local riots and disaffection, the laws defied, the officers shot or mobbed, half the manhood of the State away in the army, State Officers working only to embarrass loyal State action, the Supreme Court justifying them, with no money but contributions, no Treasury but an extemporized bureau, we only needed repudiation to be as badly off as treason, dishonesty, and folly could make us. That we escaped all, and struggled through so gloriously, is due to the energy, decision, clear-sightedness, disinterestedness, and iron will of Governor OLIVER P. MORTON.

REVIEW OF LEGISLATIVE OBSTRUCTIONS.

Glancing back over the record of the embarrassment created by the Legislature to the war, which has been set forth, it will not be difficult to collect into one view the main points from which emanated encouragement for the rebels or discouragement for loyal men. By denouncing as "inhuman tyranny" and "shameful cruelty" the military arrests of men known to be traitors; by demanding perfect freedom of speech and action for all who wanted to use either to assist the rebels; by declaring, in scores of resolutions, that the war was hopeless; by demanding an armistice, that the rebels might have time to recuperate; by proposing conventions to take negotiations for peace out of the hands of Congress and the Government; by refusing to investigate the charges, though based on the oaths of hundreds of their members, that secret disloyal societies were organized in aid of the rebellion in the State; by attempting to depose the Governor and place in his stead a Military Board of men pledged to oppose the war and the Government; by allowing the State's necessities and credit to go unprovided for rather than give up a flagrantly unconstitutional scheme to cripple her efforts for the war; and by other less conspicuous means, the dis-

loyal element of the Legislature of 1863 gave to the rebellion more encouragement, and did more to prolong the war, than a reinforcement of ten thousand men could have done. Such action was a promise of all that the rebels desired, to be fulfilled whenever their friends obtained power. And the possession of power in several of the largest and strongest States was a promise full of cheering, that the power might soon be obtained in enough of the others to ride down the President, make peace, and install the rebellion in full command of the nation. This was something to fight and suffer for, and that the rebels did fight and suffer for nearly two years after all military success was hopeless is due to the exhortations and encouragements of such bodies as the Indiana Legislature of 1863.

EXPRESSIONS OF POPULAR FEELING AGAINST THE WAR.

This action of the Legislature was not a reflection of the real feelings of a majority of the people. It was only the gross misuse of the power conferred by a temporary dissatisfaction with the war. Very many loyal men, who wished to rebuke what they regarded as a want of vigor or judgment on the part of the Government and some of its Generals, voted against those who were unconditionally pledged to go on with the war, and thus gave a majority to those who were either disloyal, or so far dissatisfied as to coöperate with disloyalists. Yet, that this action was a reflection of the real feelings of a large portion of the people will appear from the language of very many newspapers, orators, and public meetings, at different periods of the war:

By Local Meetings.—Before war was yet considered certain by the people of the North, in February, 1861, a meeting, held at Cannelton, Perry county, passed this resolution: "If no compromise can be obtained, and a disunion shall be unfortunately made between the Northern and Southern States, then the commercial and agricultural interests of the people of this county require us to say that we can not consent that the Ohio river shall be the boundary line between the contending nations; and we earnestly desire that, if a line is to be drawn between the North and South, that line shall be drawn north of us." A similar resolution was adopted in Washington county, at a large meeting on the 16th of February, 1861. In many counties, at various times during the war, senti-

ments hostile to it were expressed in the most public and emphatic manner. A few specimens are here given:

Allen.—At a meeting in Allen county, on the 13th of August, 1864, resolutions were adopted declaring that "War is no remedy for disunion, but is disunion and eternal separation itself; therefore we are in favor of, and demand of those in authority, a *cessation of hostilities*." "We declare the proposed draft for 500,000 men the most *damnable of all other outrages* perpetrated by the Administration upon the people." "If fight we must, we will fight for the Constitution and the Union, and will *never give any aid or assistance to the continuing of this unholy and unconstitutional war*."

Bartholomew.—At a meeting held February 7th, 1863, it was declared "That we invite conservative men, everywhere, to coöperate with us in an earnest endeavor to bring about a speedy termination of the war, and to this end we will favor an *armistice*, to enable the belligerents to agree upon terms of peace."

Brown.—At a meeting of January 1st, 1863, it was resolved that "Our interests and inclinations will demand of us a *withdrawal* from the political association in a common government with the New England States;" also, "We demand an immediate armistice preparatory to a *compromise* of existing difficulties," and "*general amnesty* for political offenses." At a subsequent meeting, on the 13th of August, 1863, it was resolved that "The present fratricidal and desolating war was unnecessarily forced upon the country by wicked, fanatical politicians North and South;" that "We are *opposed to furnishing men or money* to prosecute a war to free negroes;" and "We are in favor of an immediate armistice and a National Convention to restore peace and union under the Constitution."

Clay.—A meeting on the 23d of February, 1863, resolved that "We recommend a *cessation of hostilities* for such a period as may be necessary to allow the people of the North and South, by a National Convention, to express their wish for a maintenance of the Union as it was under the Constitution as it is."

Carroll.—A meeting of January 1st, 1863, resolved against the war and the President's Emancipation Proclamation.

De Kalb.—A meeting on January 31st, 1863, declared "That we will *not give* one cent or send *one single soldier* to the present contest while it is conducted for its present unholy purpose." At a

subsequent meeting, of February 21st, it was declared that "We are in favor of an *armistice*," and that "We are unwilling to furnish either men or money for any such purposes"—meaning for an emancipation war.

Fulton.—A convention of June 25th, 1864, resolved "That we are *opposed to the prosecution* of the present war for the subjugation of States," and "We are satisfied that its further prosecution for such a purpose will prove the *utter destruction of civil liberty in America*."

Greene.—A meeting of February 27th, 1863, resolved that "We hereby declare our opposition to the further prosecution of the war as it is now being waged, and that we are *not in favor* of furnishing the present Administration *another man, gun, or dollar* for such a *hellish and unchristian crusade*."

Huntington.—A meeting held in December, 1862, in a very amusing recitation of imaginary evils inflicted upon the West by New England, declared "that had it not been for the fanaticism and pecculation of New England our generation would not have witnessed the ghastly spectre of disunion, and were it not for the same causes still potent for evil, these difficulties could be adjusted." No blame is attached to the South.

Jackson.—A meeting of February 19th, 1863, declared "that it is our deliberate conviction that the union of these States can never be restored by war, and that such restoration can only be brought about by peaceful means through delegates to a National Convention."

Lagrange.—A meeting of February 28th, declared that the time had already arrived when "all true lovers of the Constitution" should unite to inaugurate such action as would bring about a peace. As the rebels had repudiated the Constitution, this resolution could only refer to the people of the North, thus making it their business to inaugurate peace.

Lawrence.—A meeting of January 24th, 1863, resolved against the prosecution of the war and against emancipation.

Martin.—A meeting of January 23d, 1863, resolved "That we regard the lives of white men as of more value than the freedom of the negro, and we have given the last man and the last money we are willing to give for the prosecution of the present abolition war."

Marshall.—A convention of June, 1863, resolved that "*we are*

opposed to the war under any and all circumstances, and that we are opposed to the further continuance of this unholy and unnatural strife."

Madison.—A meeting of June 25th, 1864, declared "the restoration of the Union by force impossible," and "that the history of the past three years has already demonstrated the utter hopelessness, as well as the gigantic wrong, of a further continuance of the present contest."

Marion.—A meeting of March 18th, in Indianapolis, declared in favor of a cessation of hostilities.

Posey.—A meeting in this county declared "it beyond the power of the North to restore the Union by force, and we call on the Administration at once to stop a useless slaughter of our people and proclaim an armistice."

Potnam.—A meeting of February 21st, 1863, resolved that there should be "a cessation of hostilities," and that it was "the deliberate sense of this meeting that not another soldier and not another dollar ought to be furnished for the further prosecution of this war for negro emancipation."

Rush.—A convention of January 31st, 1863, resolved "That we are unqualifiedly opposed to the further prosecution of this abolition war, and believing that in its continued prosecution there await us only the murderous sacrifice of legions of brave men, ignominious and certain defeat, shame and dishonor at home and abroad, public ruin, and the serious endangerment of our liberties, we unhesitatingly declare that we are for peace, the cessation of hostilities, an armistice, and the settlement of existing difficulties by compromise or negotiation through a National Convention."

Shelby.—A meeting of February 5th, 1863, denounced the Administration and emancipation, demanded a cessation of hostilities, and opposed the conscription laws.

Scott.—A meeting of January 26th, 1863, declared opposition to the prosecution of the war, and in favor of the measure to take away all military power from the Governor.

Starke.—A meeting of January 25th, 1863, declared for a cessation of hostilities, for a National Convention, and for the appointment by the Legislature of commissioners to communicate with other States, and with Congress, to get their co-operation in securing a National Convention.

Switzerland.—A meeting at Vevay declares that "we are un-

qualifiedly opposed to the further prosecution of this abolition war, and believing that in its further prosecution there awaits us only the murderous sacrifice of our national honor, we are for peace, an armistice, and the settlement of our difficulties by compromise or negotiation through a National Convention," and that "we solemnly declare that we will *not furnish another man or another dollar* to carry on this abolition war."

Wayne.—A meeting of March 20th, 1863, declared—1st. That "the further *prosecution of this war will result in the overthrow of the Constitution, of civil liberty, of the Federal Government*, in the elevation of the black man, and the degradation of the white man in the social and political status of the country." 2d. That "we are in favor of an armistice, and the calling of a National convention." 3d. That if the Administration goes on with its arrests by Provost Marshals and police officials "blood will flow."

Other Expressions.—On the 15th of August, 1864, an address to the people was published in one of the papers of the Capital, counselling the formation of armed organizations, for the ostensible purpose of preventing improper interferences with elections, which were never threatened, and of which there were not then, nor at any other time, any appearance. So alarming a proceeding, considering that some of its most prominent authors were admitted members of a secret order sworn to assist the rebellion, was deemed by Governor Morton important enough to demand executive notice and reprehension.* The disloyal element must have felt itself very strong to have ventured thus to defy the Government.

The speeches of public men are commonly and justly accepted as an expression of the views of those with whom they are associated politically; and the speech of any man may be accepted as an indication of the existence of at least some degree of public sentiment to sustain him, when such stormy elements are in motion as a civil war excites. And of disloyal speeches of Indiana men, it is quite possible to fill a larger volume than this whole report will be. A very few extracts must suffice here.

Early in April 1861, about the time the rebels attacked Fort Sumter, a gentleman who has made a good deal of noise, though it would be difficult to find anything else he has ever done, in a speech at Greencastle said: "I say to you my constituents that, as your representative, I will never vote one dollar, or one man, or one

* Appendix, Doc. No. 133.

gun to the administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, to make war upon the South," though there is evidence that he freely promised 100,000 men to the rebels, and negotiated for 20,000 muskets, with which, it is supposed, "Sons of Liberty" were to be armed.

On the 18th of May 1861, another gentleman who was very prominent and has represented enough public sentiment to act as a Senator of the United States, and who at the time was a candidate for Congress, said, "if this war interferes with the status of slavery I am opposed to it, and will not give one dollar to carry it on." A year afterwards he said, "President LINCOLN is a traitor, robber, or fool."

At a meeting in the Capital, in 1864, a prominent member said, "nine hundred and ninety-nine men of every thousand, whom I represent, breathe no other prayer than to have an end to this hellish war. *When news of our victories come, there is no rejoicing; when news of our defeat comes there is no sorrow.*"

In a speech in the Legislature, on the 1st of February, a member, who was afterwards a leader of the Sons of Liberty, and figured as a witness in the trial of some of them before a military court, said: "You will find strong arms and brave hearts beating in the breasts of over *one hundred thousand Indianians*, that will say, as you march under abolition banners towards our brothers on the other side of yonder river, (Ohio) 'thus far shalt thou go and no farther.' I mean that whenever the President of the United States, calls upon the Governor of the State of Indiana for troops to go to the Southern States, and whip those seven states back into the Union, and force them to remain an integral part of the government * * * I will leave my native land—my hearthstone—my wife and family, and *rather become a private in the Southern army*, fighting for equal rights and privileges, than be the commander-in-chief of an Abolition army, that would be compelled to go to the South, to shed the blood of those who dare raise their arms for freedom and liberty—for justice and self preservation." There is much more to the same purpose, but there need be added only the following: "But if nothing but war and blood, and strife will settle the matter, let me tell you now *you will not have a united North*, and God forbid you should."

A few extracts from newspapers, which are but specimens of thousands of similar utterances, may be added here to show what the disloyal element was and was resolved to do.

A paper in Washington county, published in April 1861 the following language: "When that day comes, there will be plenty of brave hearts to support the flag, and bear it aloft, if need be, over the blackened corpses of fanatical agitators, and fiendish Republicans. Then will come the tug of war. Indianians about here *are not going to fight the South*, and may in case of emergency stay the onward march of Abolition hordes."

Another, published in Orange county, about the time the war commenced, said: "We would advise them to ascertain, before they commence raising their abolition crews for the South, how the land lies about home, and see if they might not subject themselves to a warm *fire in the rear*."

On the 5th of January, 1863, just before the news of the battle of Stone River was received, a paper published at the capital said: "In view of this terrific contest is it not time to pause and think? * * * Would it not be wise to stop where we are? * * * Now let us be manly enough, reasonable enough, sensible enough, to settle our national and sectional differences by a different arbitrament than that of war. Blood enough has been shed, money enough has been spent."

Articles or extracts urging peace at any price, the establishment of an armistice, compromise, recognition of the Confederacy, and the like utterances encouraging the rebels, might be quoted to an extent that would forbid the most patient reader from attempting to read them. But there can be no necessity to add to the evidences already presented of the existence of a strong and widespread sympathy with the rebellion among our people.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF DESERTION.

The third, and one of the most dangerous of all the modes adopted by the disloyal element to weaken our armies and prostrate the nation before its enemies, was the encouragement of desertion, and the protection of deserters by organizations formed for that purpose. But little effort was made in this direction during the first year of the war. The same causes that suppressed more demonstrative opposition of other kinds had their effect, no doubt, in preventing any of this kind. But our disasters gave opportunity to the one, and impulse to the other, at the same time, and both began their work together. The return of a deserter now and then, and even the gradual increase in the number of desertions, caused no

uneasiness. War as was new as it was terrible to our people, and they were consequently ignorant of the necessities of the service, of the importance of discipline and obedience, and above all, of absolute fidelity. To many, no doubt, an engagement as a soldier was very much like an engagement as a journeyman or laborer—a contract to be carried out as long as it could be conveniently done, but of which a violation was no very serious affair. To desert was simply to “knock off work.” The first deserters, no doubt, acted under some such misapprehension. And they were received at home as if they had merely abandoned a job instead of having committed a crime that might cost them their lives. The Government, fully aware of the general want of appreciation of the character of the offense, at first treated it very leniently. But as the evil began to grow with the growing severity of the service, greater strictness became necessary. The soldiers and the public, too, by that time had learned that desertion, to all honorable minds, meant worse than death, the utmost blackness of disgrace; and that, to all other minds, it meant death. There was no longer any ignorance, or partial apprehension, of the nature of the offence anywhere. The peril of our armies which taught this lesson gave to the disloyal the impulse to defy it. They began sending letters to their relatives in the army urging them to desert. And desertions, which had already been increasing from the increasing hardships of the service, now began to swell into most formidable proportions. Large bodies of troops were compelled to be kept at home to return these victims of disloyal persuasion. With the effort of the Government to reclaim deserters came efforts on the part of its enemies to protect them. Organizations for that purpose were formed in neighborhoods all over the State, and conflicts with guards sent to arrest deserters became so frequent as to excite little attention, unless they were bloody as well as illegal. In many cases, no doubt in most, these organizations were parts of the secret Order of Sons of Liberty. The character of their conduct, as well as the coincidence in the times of their appearance, would indicate a close connection and common origin. Encouragement of desertion was a cardinal tenet in the creed of the disloyal Order, and, except in aggravated cases, we can hardly imagine that the people of any respectable neighborhood, uncorrupted by such associations, would make violent resistance to an armed guard who were simply executing the law. It is not necessary here to trace the

evidence that these solicitations to desertion, and these resistances even to blood of the arrest of deserters, generally proceeded from this most infamous Order directly, or from influences emanating from it.

But as successful as these treasonable or mistaken efforts to induce our soldiers to desert too often were, it is a matter of congratulation to the State, and of immeasurable honor to the men upon whom the villainous attempts were made, that they failed far oftener than they succeeded; and not only failed, but excited the most intense indignation in those who were sought to be seduced. Hundreds of dishonorable letters, encouraging desertion, were sent by the men who received them to the papers of the State for publication. The columns of one or two of those at the Capital will show scores of them, and hardly a loyal paper appeared in any county for weeks that did not contain one or more. Thousands more doubtless were never revealed, but burned in silent indignation, that the shame of a parent or relative might never be known. It would be unnecessary here, even if it were possible, to give such a number of these letters as would indicate the number actually returned and published, but it may be stated that they generally consisted of an assurance to the soldier that "this was an abolition war, and that it was wrong to fight in it—that all the soldier's relatives thought he should come home, and if he did he had nothing to fear, as they were prepared to protect him, no matter what force was sent to arrest him." This is the substance of them all, as all will remember who can recall any of them.

The effect of these efforts was alarming. So many deserters came home that especial exertions in recruiting had to be made to restore the strength they had abstracted, and the President was compelled to issue a proclamation against it, and warning deserters to return. No less than two thousand three hundred desertions were reported in the single month of December, 1862, and over ten thousand deserted in this State during the war, a very large proportion of them under the influence of these guilty and shameful solicitations.

Besides the efforts made through letters, and similar means of inculcating disloyal sentiments and detestation of the service, emissaries were sent into the army to organize lodges of the "Knights of the Golden Circle," and establish that perfidious ally of the rebellion in the very citadel of the Government's strength. Measures

were taken also to protect deserters by the ready hands of disloyal Judges as well as by concealment, resistance and rescue. Volunteers who had been made dissatisfied with their duty even before they had commenced it, were supplied with legal counsel who rarely lacked a lie or trick to make a pretext for a writ of *habeas corpus*; and Judges, quick to help them, were plenty enough. The writ, though suspended by law, would be issued, and under the plea of youth, debility, or it mattered little what, the recruit was discharged. The same remedy was found effective in cases of desertion, and was frequently used. The law was no obstacle, for lawyers and judges could readily find other law. At one time the determined effort of one of the judges of our Supreme Court to take a soldier out of the service by a writ of *habeas corpus*, after its legal suspension, threatened a fatal collision between the civil and military authorities. The action of the Judge was a deliberate defiance of the National Government, and was generally believed to have been impelled by a desire to provoke a collision which could be made to tell upon the relations of political parties at that time. He threatened that "the streets of the Capital should run with blood" unless the soldier was suffered to be taken by civil process. The spirit shown by him was not confined to him or his associates, by any means, but in nearly every part of the State judicial instruments of disloyalty could be found.

With such influences at work, at home, in the army, all around the soldier, it is less astonishing that desertion was so formidably frequent than that it was not more frequent.

ACTS OF VIOLENCE, RESISTANCE TO THE DRAFT, ETC.

So far, the exhibition of the connection between the disloyal element of the North and the rebellion has been confined to the statement of opinions and feelings adverse to the war, and favorable to the rebels. But disloyalty in very many portions of the State took the more decided, though by no means more dangerous, form of violence, or combinations to commit violence, in resistance of the draft, in protection of deserters, in terrifying, maltreating, or expelling from their homes citizens whose adhesion to the Government made them obnoxious, and in producing a general feeling of uneasiness and danger, under which the State was in a condition of constant turbulence, and a domestic war, more or less wide-spread, was anticipated. In many cases, no doubt, the disturbances were the

result of individual enmities, or accidental collisions, but in every case the parties were divided by the line of political differences, and the antagonism aggravated and made active by them. In many more cases political feeling, excited by disloyal newspapers and orators, and emissaries of rebel organizations, was the sole cause of outrages that made many portions of the State unsafe for the residence of any man known to support the Government, and of defiance of the laws that hardly stopped short of open insurrection. In Sullivan, Knox, Martin, Orange, Greene, Washington, Daviess, Brown, Jackson, Crawford, Rush, Bartholomew, Fountain, Warren, Johnson, Putnam, Blackford, in fact in nearly every county in the State, in the townships or neighborhoods where the disloyal element predominated, the condition of the community was for a time only less unsettled and fearful than a condition of actual war. Union men, uniformly called "abolitionists," were notified to leave the county, under penalty of death, or beating, or loss of property. Many of them were frightened or forced to obey, and left their homes, some for a few weeks, some never to return. Their barns were burned, their houses plundered, their stock stolen, they themselves were robbed. Their enemies were armed and met frequently, sometimes openly sometimes secretly, to drill and to concert outrages upon their defenseless loyal neighbors. Resistance was generally useless, and rarely attempted. A resort to the laws was worse than idle, for often neither judge nor jury would enforce the laws in defense of "abolitionists." The Governor was appealed to. Petitions for protection poured in from nearly all parts of the State, but chiefly from the western and southern sections. What help could be given was given, but the repression operated no further than the troops could reach. Outrages were still committed in other quarters with impunity. Deserters banded together to plunder loyal men. In some places they established defenses and prepared, with the help of the citizens, to defy the Government. Companies of citizens fired on the guards sent to arrest deserters. In several places they beat off the guard and rescued captured deserters. Enrolling officers for the draft were warned, threatened, and murdered. Their houses were mobbed and robbed. They could execute their duty nowhere in these disloyal counties but at the peril of their lives. Resistance to the draft was openly proclaimed, and made a party watch-word. Schemes to overthrow the State government, and the arming and drilling, of hundreds of

affiliated organizations throughout the State for this purpose, deepened the peril and excitement of the time. The Governor's life was repeatedly threatened. Once he was fired at, as he was leaving the State House at night, and narrowly escaped. The ball grazed his head. Anonymous letters were sent to him by scores, threatening him with assassination if he persisted in his efforts to carry on the war. Conspiracies were formed to concoct plots that would result in his political ruin, and most foul and villainous stories were invented for the purpose of breaking down his moral character and disgracing him before the world. No crime seemed too black for the furtherance of disloyal objects. There is no doubt that this disturbed and dangerous condition of many communities, indeed, of the entire State, was produced to a very great extent by the efforts of the infamous order of "Sons of Liberty." With an organization so thoroughly treasonable, so expressly constructed to assist the rebellion, so compact, and penetrating so completely into every part of the State, animating disloyal feeling into violence and combining all violence to its own ends, the labor of preserving the peace was a very serious one, and greatly increased the oppressiveness of the labor of keeping our ranks recruited, the demands of the Government satisfied, the necessities of our sick and wounded soldiers supplied, and the civil administration of the State, so grievously crippled by the action of the Legislature, moving steadily and successfully on. That all were done, and well done, is one of Governor MORTON's titles to that place in the history of the war which contemporary admiration has already assigned him.

It would be impossible, here, to give an account of all the disturbances and outrages which marked this period of the war. But a few will serve to give an idea of the condition of things which prevailed in many of the counties of the State.

Among the riots, which at the time created unusual and general excitement, was that in Brown county, in which Mr. LEWIS PROSSER, a few years before a Representative in the Legislature, a leader of the "Sons of Liberty" in the county, and prominent for his sympathy with the rebellion, at a political meeting, on the 18th of April, 1863, killed a soldier, and was himself mortally wounded by Captain CUNNING, an officer of volunteers. A commission, consisting of Hon. LUCIEN BARBOUR, Judge SAMUEL E. PERKINS, and Captain JOHN H. FARQUHAR, was appointed by the Governor to inves-

tigate the affair, and their report of the evidence leaves it quite clear that the first collision was not caused by any purely or ordinary political difference or dispute. It belongs to the object of this report only as exhibiting the bitterness of feeling and the disordered condition of the community, produced by the conduct of disloyal citizens, which could so easily force a trivial dispute into a bloody and fatal fight. Other facts exhibit the same condition even more clearly. Some of the witnesses before the Commission testified that their neighbors had been driven from home by the threats and violence of the friends of the rebellion. One of them, WILLIAM GOULD, says: "It was the talk that they were going to kill the Republicans and Abolitionists. I heard a man, living south of Nashville, (the county seat,) say he was going to Georgetown, and that when he got home, there were two Abolitionists there who would have to leave. His name is WILLIAM M. ELKINS. Mrs. BRUNER, whose husband is in the army, WIDOW FLEENER, JOHN WINKLER and family, and the family of DAVID JACKSON, left their homes in consequence of the threats made." "An unoccupied house in Bean Blossom, (the scene of the riot,) belonging to a Union man, was burned." Some weeks after the riot, the outrages of the disloyal faction became so frequent and intolerable that a petition, signed by one hundred and twenty-five loyal citizens of the county, was sent to the Governor praying that a "small military force be sent" for their protection. The petition states that "but a few nights ago, (about the last of July,) houses were fired into, and one was burned to the ground. The lives of all Union men were threatened." * * * "A few days ago, a discharged soldier, while plowing in his field, was shot and badly wounded." Mr. GOULD testifies that a day or two after the riot, in April, he saw a band of fifty men drilling in Nashville, all fully armed. The next day, a company of forty armed men, from Jackson and Bartholomew counties, passed through in the direction of Georgetown. They were joined by an equal number from Nashville. Their purpose was to protect PROSSER (who was not at that time supposed to be fatally injured) from arrest and removal from the county. Such a condition of things as that depicted in these statements is hardly better than one of open war, and in this case, as in every other, seems to have been wantonly produced by disloyal men in the gratification of their dislike of those who sustained the war and the Government. The pretext occasionally given for assembling under arms,

that they desired to protect themselves against arbitrary arrests, was futile to excuse such action, and could have no application to the abuse and expulsion of loyal citizens from their homes.

In Noble county, information was given to the Governor, February 3d, 1863, that the "Knights of the Golden Circle," more generally known afterwards as the "Sons of Liberty," were fully "organized and armed, and talked freely of the prospect of a war here at home in case the Southern Confederacy is not recognized, and 'Old Abe' persists in his emancipation scheme. They publicly and boldly declare that no deserter shall be arrested here; that the Abolitionists are to be exterminated, and that the Northwestern States are to form a government by themselves."

As early as May 18th, 1861, but a month after the attack on Fort Sumter, the disloyal citizens of Wayne county had excited the serious suspicions of the community, and fears were entertained of their procuring arms from the State, under a false pretense of doing militia duty, which would, at the proper time, be used for their real purpose, in aid of the rebellion. The Governor was warned, and subsequent parade of disloyal strength showed that the danger was both greater and nearer than would have been suspected by any but those thoroughly informed of the feelings of the faction. In 1863, about one hundred of them, members of the "Sons of Liberty," of Abington township, Wayne county, marched fully armed into the town of Cambridge City, and took possession of it. Their first object was to defeat the draft. General HASCALL, then in command of the State, arrested several of them. So bold and lawless a demonstration indicated the consciousness of great strength, and recklessness enough to use it.

On October 3d, 1862, Governor MORTON received a notification from Fountain county, that "in Jackson and Cain townships, the draft will be resisted. The leaders are desperate men, and they say the streets shall be drenched in blood before a man shall go from the township. It is the headquarters of the Knights of the Golden Circle." Another warning, from the same county, says "there is a secret organization, embracing parts of Fountain, Parke and Montgomery counties, for the purpose of resisting the draft. It can muster one thousand men. They are well armed with small arms and squirrel rifles, and have one small cannon. The Union men are much excited, and are insuring their houses and barns for fear of incendiarism." An affidavit accompanied

these letters, setting forth the language of one of the local leaders of the hostile movement. He asked the crowd if they would "stand such a thing," (the draft). Cries of "no," "never," responded. He then said: "Rather than stand this, or see my countrymen stand it, I would see every spear of grass in Jackson township drip with blood." Such language from leaders and newspapers very often fanned a simple spark of dissatisfaction into a violent flame of disaffection, and produced that hostility to loyal men, which so long and so painfully disturbed the peace of the State.

In August, 1864, Washington county, notoriously a center of disloyal feeling, was in so turbulent a condition that the friends of the Government were in constant dread of an insurrection. One of them writes: "Many Union people are very uneasy, and some very much alarmed. We have no means of self-protection. The Sons of Liberty are all armed, and they are so numerous that the Union people would like to know if the Government is taking any steps to prevent the unarmed in this quarter from being overpowered."

Early in June, 1863, about twenty-five soldiers of the Thirty-Third Regiment were in the town of Williamsport, Warren county, on furlough. They attended a ball at a hotel in the place, during which a quarrel arose between the landlord and the officer in command. The hotel bell was rung as a signal, and immediately a crowd of twenty-five to fifty, who had been waiting, apparently for some such difficulty, in the outskirts of the town, rushed in and attacked such of the soldiers as were outside of the hotel. One of the soldiers was shot in the shoulder, and several other shots were fired, but without further injury. The affair was of no great consequence, but it showed the disturbed condition of the place, and the eagerness of the disloyal faction for a collision with soldiers.

In December, 1863, notice was sent to the Executive office, of preparations to resist the draft in counties along the Ohio River. The scheme was, for the men who were drafted, to use the arms given them, where they had a fair chance, against the forces of the government. No attempt of this kind was made, chiefly, no doubt, for the reason that the quotas of our State, and of the greater part of the Northwest, were so largely filled by volunteers that the drafted men were too few to make a hostile demonstration, even if they had been so inclined.

In August, 1864, full information was given Governor MORTON of the purchase of arms in Grandview, Spencer county, for distribution among the Sons of Liberty, and similar warnings were sent from all quarters of the State. Arms had been very extensively purchased at that time, and there were probably very few even of the most insignificant "lodges" of Sons of Liberty that did not possess a fair proportion of arms. Rebel money was liberally furnished for this purpose, as was afterwards declared on oath by one of the chief men of the Order. Sullivan and Knox counties were among the most intolerably infested districts of the State. From the very commencement of the Rebellion, the disloyal feeling there had been forward and zealous in displaying itself and annoying its opponents. When in 1862 a car was placed on a side track at the town of Sullivan, close enough to strike a passing train in which Governor MORTON was going to the Ohio river to look after wounded soldiers, by which Professor MILES J. FLETCHER, Superintendent of Public Instruction, was instantly killed, so notorious was the hostility of the people of the county to the war and the government, that suspicions were instantly and universally formed that the collision was no accident. An investigation before a Grand Jury composed of rebel sympathizers, and prosecuted by an attorney of the same kind, discovered no evidence of guilt anywhere, but the suspicion remains, and will remain as long as the untimely and lamentable death of Professor FLETCHER is remembered.

In Sullivan the few loyal citizens who dared to avow their adhesion to the government were persecuted with a vindictiveness to which no parallel can be found elsewhere in the North. Their barns and harvests were burned, and notices fastened to their gateposts of the purpose to burn their houses next time. The following is a literal copy of one of these notices: "September the 1st, 1865, now point out citizens to be arrested, and the next time you will fill a traitors grave. I have burned two damd abolitionest and if John Fox is not releast in ten days from date and restored to his family I will burn out to more this arresting of civil cittizens must and shall be stopped." A letter to the commandant of the District dated the day after this notice, shows how faithfully its daring threats were fulfilled. It says: "WM. OSBORN's wheat stacks and hay have been burned—about five hundred bushels of wheat. Notices left of further intentions. On the same night,

CHARLES McDONALD's barn was burnt, and notices left on the gate post." Mr. McDONALD himself writes that on the night of the 1st of September, about eleven o'clock, he was alarmed from his sleep by a large fire blazing from his frame stable and two large hay stacks. All were utterly destroyed. During the latter part of the summer of 1864, outrages, robberies, and incendiary fires, were of constant occurrence. JOHN MILLER of Cass township, was visited by a large body of men, who attacked him, and, after a severe resistance, overpowered and robbed him of \$300 in money and a gun. JOHN PRICE of Hamilton township, was also visited at his house in the night by a band of rebel sympathizers, and robbed of \$500 in money. Dr. WILLIAM COBB, of Jasonsville, Greene county, was similarly visited and robbed of a small sum of money. GREENBURY PRICE, a merchant of the same place, was called to his store in the night by a similar gang of disloyalists, and robbed of \$300 to \$400. MRS. BARNEY SAUSERMANN, whose husband was in the army, was likewise visited and robbed by the same class of patriots. She resided in Cass township, Sullivan county. The same men broke into and robbed the railroad depot in the town of Sullivan. The pay train on the Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad was thrown from the track and robbed in full daylight, near the town of Sullivan. MARION MILLER of Cass township, was twice stopped on the public highway within three miles of the county seat, and robbed of small sums of money. NELSON SISSON, of Jackson township, was robbed of \$150 and upwards. WILLIAM OSBORN's wheat and hay were burned (as already noticed,) loss \$2,000. JOHN McKEES, of Hamilton township, had his barn and stables burned, with a number of horses and a bull, wagons, a carriage and his farming implements in them; loss about \$3,000. JOHN MILLER, of Cass township, had his house burned, and his barn set on fire; the latter was saved. GREEN C. GARDNER, of Hamilton township, had his stable burned. A Methodist church in Jefferson township was burned.

These are not a record, but a sample, of the outrages that were practised upon loyal men, solely because they were loyal, in the county of Sullivan and vicinity, in a few weeks of the summer of 1864. A number of the ardent opponents of the Government, engaged in them were arrested. Some twenty-two were indicted, but none were ever brought to trial. Most of them broke jail, with very little difficulty, and all escaped in some way or other, as it was quite certain from the beginning they would do. Most of the Union men

throughout the infected regions were notified to leave the country, under penalty of severe punishment. Many did leave, and some never returned.

In Knox county, a deserter from the 'Twenty-Third Regiment by the name of JAMES WILLIS, assisted by two brothers, GEORGE and ADAM ROBINSON, and by several of the disloyal citizens of the neighborhood, established their headquarters in Widner township, at a house where he was harbored, procured a quantity of ammunition and several pistols and other arms, called his refuge "Fort Robinson," and prepared deliberately to defy the law and resist any force sent to arrest him, or suppress the hostile operations of the band. Captain McCormick, of the Sullivan county Legion, with fourteen men, was sent to arrest him. He was found concealed in a stable, refused to surrender when commanded, and fired upon the guard, wounding a young man named KIMBERLAIN, severely. The outlaw was then shot and mortally wounded. The ROBINSONS were arrested. The Sons of Liberty were in great force in that vicinity, as they were in so many other portions of that section of the State, and loyal men fared little better than in Sullivan county.

The following extracts from the General Orders of two of the Commandants of the State will show how disturbed and perilous was the condition of the country at that time. On the 11th of April, 1863, General CARRINGTON's order said: "In some portions of the State citizens have been warned to leave their homes, under penalty of severe handling and the burning of their buildings. The legitimate result, already predicted, of the habit of wearing concealed weapons, has been demonstrated in the loss of several lives and no little property. Let no citizen, under any threat, desert his home or sacrifice his property. Let him remain at all hazards." On the 6th of October, 1864, General HOVEY, said in an address to the people of the State: "Recent developments clearly show that a secret armed association exists in this State, formed for the purpose of aiding the rebellion against the United States. The primary object of this dangerous association is to break down the power of the present administration in the prosecution of the war, and aid the rebellion by force, fraud and violence. For this purpose, large numbers of rebels from the armies of the South, under the name and guise of Refugees, have been sent to this State to co-operate with this treasonable association. Arms and ammuni-

tion, to a large amount, have been secretly imported and placed in the hands of these bad men, and, unless their designs are speedily checked, ruin and the desolation that follows in the footsteps of war will soon spread throughout the State. In the counties of Martin, Orange, Crawford, Marshall, and other localities they have concentrated by hundreds, defied the laws, fired upon and killed enrolling officers and wounded law-abiding citizens, and robbed them of their property, with the avowed determination of aiding the rebellion. This cannot continue without civil war in our midst."

Outbreaks, in resistance of the laws, were frequent and sometimes fatal. On the 10th of January, 1863, a detachment of cavalry sent to arrest some deserters near Waverly, in Johnson county, was fired upon by a company of disloyal citizens and Sons of Liberty.

On the 1st of June, 1863, several deserters were forcibly rescued from their guard, in Noble township, Jay county.

At the first draft in October, 1862, in Blackford county, the commissioner's box was seized, dashed upon the floor and trampled to pieces, to the delight of the disloyal citizens who crowded the room and witnessed and encouraged the outrage.

June 12th, 1863, the enrollment for the draft in Johnson county was resisted by armed men.

June 15th, 1863, fifty armed men attacked the residence of JAMES SILL, the enrolling officer of Marion township, Putnam county, and demanded the enrollment papers. When refused, they fired into the house about sixty times, and retired without the papers. At the same time, the enrollment books and papers were destroyed in Jefferson township, of the same county. During the same week, the books of Cloverdale township, same county, were stolen.

June 15th, 1863, the enrolling officer of Whitestown, Boone county, was resisted by a company of rioters, and threatened with violence if he persisted in doing his duty.

June 18th, FLETCHER FREEMAN, the enrolling officer of Cass township, Sullivan county, was shot by concealed assassins and instantly killed while engaged in the performance of his duty. This cruel and cowardly murder was well understood in the vicinity to have been committed by the Sons of Liberty.

June 11th, the enrolling officer of Waterloo township, Fayette county, was shot at while in the discharge of his duty.

June 10th, Hon. J. FRANK STEVENS, late a Senator from

Decatur county, while acting as assistant enrolling officer, was shot and killed near Manilla, while engaged in completing the enrollment of Walker township, Rush county. A man named CRAYCRAFT, the enrolling officer, who was with him, was severely wounded at the same time. A short time before this tragical occurrence a disloyal paper published in Rushville had warned all draft officers "to insure their lives," and indulged in such appeals and denunciations as were well calculated, probably intended, to produce such consequences.

About the 20th of June, resistance was made to the enrollment of Indian Creek township, Monroe county, and the papers were destroyed.

At about the same time the draft officers of Daviess county were warned not to enroll it. On the 3d of October, 1864, Captain EL: McCARTY, while serving notices on drafted men in that county, was murdered by Sons of Liberty concealed in the woods through which he had to pass. His body was thrown into the river and not discovered for several days.

In the early part of the summer of 1863, these outrages had had become so frequent, and the disorder of the communities in which they were perpetrated so great and so rapidly extending, that the authorities were forced to take steps to check them. On the 11th day of June, Governor MORRIS issued a proclamation^{*} setting forth the law in regard to obstructions of the draft and the penalties incurred by those who took part in them. He also alluded to the systematic attempts then being made by the "Knights of the Golden Circle," and their friends, to bring the Government into contempt and excite hostility to it by denunciations of its measures. His admonitions were timely, calm, and not without effect. He said: "The right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition for a redress of grievances and speak and publish their opinions touching the policy of the Government, or the conduct of the war, must be respected and the enjoyment of it protected. But there is a wide difference between the legitimate exercise of this right and the unbridled license of speech which seeks by the assertion of the most atrocious falsehoods to exasperate the people to madness and drive them into a position of neutrality between their Government and the rebels, if not into the very arms of the rebellion, combine them into dangerous societies, provoke

^{*} Appendix, Doc. No. 132.

them to resist the laws, and thus contribute directly to weaken our own Government, and strengthen the cause of the enemy. The criticism of one who is friendly to the Government, and who is anxious that it shall succeed and be preserved, and who points out its errors in order that they may be corrected, is wholly different from that denunciation which seeks to bring the Government into contempt and render it odious to the people, thereby withdrawing from it that natural support so necessary to its life, when struggling with a powerful enemy."

Some of the men suspected of being concerned in the murders, and known to be participants and planners of the outrages, in Sullivan county, were arrested by order of the military commandant of this State and District. ANDREW HUMPHREYS, of Greene county, was arrested and tried (as will be more fully related hereafter) for treason and exciting resistance to the laws of the United States. The successful termination of the war made the Government indifferent not only to the danger these men, and the order they belonged to, had threatened, but to the mischief they had done or incited, and they were allowed to resume their forfeited rights without interference. The first use made of them was to bring suit early in 1866, in the Sullivan Circuit Court, against Captain McCORMICK and his men, who executed the order of arrest, for damages for false imprisonment. The suit was, of course, entirely groundless. Both Judge and jury knew that no suit could be rightfully brought against a subordinate officer for obeying the command of his superior. An act of Congress had made express provision for such cases; and, to prevent the wrong that might be done to an officer or soldier for the simple discharge of his duty, by the political prejudices and exasperations of disloyal neighborhoods, had provided for the transfer of all suits on such subjects to the United States Court. The law was clear and peremptory, the utter baselessness of the suits obvious. The defendants filed a petition for the removal of their cases to the United States Court. The Judge, whose rebel sympathies were never concealed even on the bench, refused it in plain defiance of the law. The cases were tried before a jury. HUMPHREYS was awarded twenty-five thousand dollars' damages. Another man obtained five hundred dollars' damages. These cases serve to illustrate forcibly the lawless character of the feeling which predominated in these disloyal neighborhoods. Even more clearly than personal

Vol. 1.—20.

outrages do such deliberate violations of oaths and laws, on the part of court and jury, demonstrate how firmly fixed such a community must have been in its sympathy with the rebellion. What was done in Sullivan would doubtless have been done in many other counties in the State, had not the Legislature passed an act for the protection of soldiers in such cases. Disseminate into hundreds of townships the spirit that, in defiant disregard of law, fastened ruinous damages upon a soldier for doing his duty; poison every community more or less deeply with it; see it bursting out in fires, robberies, expulsion of loyal men from their homes, in murders of Government officers, destroying their papers, in rescuing or protecting deserters, and one can form some idea of this class of the difficulties which the disloyal element threw in the way of the prosecution of the war.

In October 1864, Brigadier General HENRY JORDAN, of the "Legion," discovered an extensive and dangerous conspiracy in Crawford and Orange counties. In his official report he says:

"I regard the late troubles in Crawford and Orange counties as a miserable failure of an extensive conspiracy. I base this opinion upon the following facts: 1st. Information, of a reliable character, received more than four weeks ago, that the guerrillas in Kentucky were disbanding and coming, one at a time, to the Indiana side. 2d. Positive evidence that a large number of guerrillas have actually been among us for several weeks. 3d. Information from an officer of the 'Sons of Liberty,' who did not wish to involve his family and property in civil war, that it had been determined by that organization to resist the draft, and that five hundred guerrillas from Kentucky—many of whom were already amongst us—were to co-operate. 4th. Confessions of the prisoners, who state that the uprising was to be general, and that they expected to receive heavy reinforcements from other counties.

"From the testimony taken by my staff-officers, during and since the difficulties, I am led to the belief that not more than three hundred persons were engaged in actual hostilities. The rioters were divided into small bands, the largest that I could hear of numbering seventy-five men. The ring-leaders were guerrillas from Kentucky, whose object was plunder. They seemed to care but little about the draft, and only used it to obtain assistance in their nefarious scheme. When the movement failed they escaped, carrying off, as the prisoners say, the entire proceeds of the robberies, and leaving their dupes to suffer for their crimes. Some escaped to Kentucky, and others to the disloyal portions of the State. I think that at least fifty persons were robbed by these men. Most of the stolen horses were recovered. The number of prisoners taken by my forces was about forty. Some of these, against whom I could find no testimony, I released. I delivered seven conscripts, who had been engaged in the affair, to Colonel MERRIWETHER, Provost Marshal of this District. I sent ninety-one citizens, who had participated in it, to Major General HOVEY, as directed by you.

"The evidence against most of them is very strong, many of them having confessed that they participated in the robberies and resistance to the draft. I arrested

several persons for the crime of persuading their ignorant neighbors into resistance to law, while they themselves took no active part in the trouble they had created.

"I proposed to deliver a portion of the prisoners to the civil authorities for trial, but the leading citizens of Leavenworth, without regard to party, fearing that an effort might be made to relieve them, petitioned me, in writing, to send them to some military post for confinement. The people living near the scene of this disturbance, being apprehensive of further violent proceedings, I stationed Captain AYDELOITE'S company (L, Sixth Regiment.) at Hartford, with orders to remain there until quiet was restored. I will communicate, in a formal report, the operations of the forces under my command during this disturbance.

"I am satisfied that the prompt action of the militia force had the effect to deter many persons from participating in this disturbance, and that if a large force had not promptly confronted the robbers, the affair would have assumed a more alarming aspect. The credit of assembling our forces is mainly due to my subordinate officers, who, in many cases, had mustered their commands and gone in pursuit before my orders reached them. There were no casualties. One or two of my men had their clothes pierced by balls fired at them."

General JORDAN also furnished, for the use of the authorities, specimens of the testimony and confessions of a number of citizens who were engaged in the conspiracy, as follows:

"The prisoners were brought into a room, one at a time, and questioned by General JORDAN and Colonel WOODBURY. They were not sworn, and all their confessions were voluntary. Each prisoner was assured that he would not be compelled to disclose anything against his own will. The examination was public. Such citizens as wished to enter the room were admitted, and allowed to listen to the questions and answers.

"JUNIUS LOMAX lives in Greenfield township, Orange county; states that he is a drafted man, that he went to Williamsburg, in Orange county, where he heard that the drafted men were going to resist the draft. GEORGE COFFMAN, of Floyd county, made a speech, and advised the drafted men to resist. At another meeting, held south of Williamsburg, Saturday evening, October 1st, JOHN ALLSTOTT, of Crawford county, advised us to resist. The guns taken from the Guards were taken through spite. I took a gun from VALENTINE COOK, of the Valeden Home Guards. I was along when PATTERSON APPLE was arrested and robbed of his pistol. A good many of the drafted men were present at these meetings. A number of strangers were also present. I understood that some of them were from Kentucky. A man named LYNCH, from Harrison county, was present. JOHN W. STONE had been through there, advising the men to resist the draft. JACOB COOK took the lead in disarming VALENTINE COOK. HEIMENER SEIBOLT took the lead in taking the pistol from PATTERSON APPLE.

"WILLIAM SANDERS resides in Sterling township, Crawford county. I saw that something was going to be done. My son JAMES was along with the crowd, and I wanted to get him away from them. I overtook some of them near BELCHER'S. Before we got to E. H. GOLDEN'S there were at least thirty men present. There were seven men present that I can swear to, namely: UNION McMICKLE, BOB ALLEN, JOHN ALLSTOTT, JAMES SANDERS, THOMAS HEIGHFIELD, JOHN

McKABE, BEN. BROWN and BENTON NEWKIRK. They told me they were going to *press* GOLDEN's money and horses. Don't know what they got, as I took no hand in the robbery. I saw GOLDEN's wife, but did not tell her that I had nothing to do with it. I did not see the GOLDENS. They pressed a horse and a pistol in another place. ALLSTOTT told me that if I ever told it my life was at stake. Just as I was in the act of starting home I heard them say that they knew of several rich hauls. I was at the Post office in Brownstown on Thursday. There was a good deal of talk about seizing the guns of the Home Guards. I heard BEN. BROWN and BENTON NEWKIRK hurrah for JEFF. DAVIS. The crowd was of unusual size—fifty men or more. The robbers used nicknames, and it being dark I only knew those I saw inside at GOLDEN's house.

“LORENZO D. KNIGHT, resident of Patoka township, Crawford county. I am a member of the Knights of the Golden Circle. The signs General JORDAN gave me are all right. When MORGAN was last in Kentucky they told me that if he came over here he would help us and we would help him. We were to seize horses in the neighborhood to mount ourselves. They cursed LINCOLN bitterly. Dr. BOWLES was a General in the order. I heard HORACE HEFFEREN's name frequently. We were to get help from Harrison county in resisting the draft. They were to put the WOODS, CUMMINGS and GOLDENS out of the way. There was talk of robbing BILL RAY, who was understood to have a large sum of money about him. I was with McMICKLE, ALLSTOTT and company, when they went to rob CUMMINGS on Friday morning. I understood that a majority of the people of my county were ‘Knights.’ I have heard JESSE McWILLIAMS denounce the President, etc. KINSEY LIVINGSTONE and PERRY KNIGHT asked me to join the K. G. C. I saw at their meetings JAMES SANDERS, JOHN MASON, ELISHA MASON, TIM. MASON, JOHN KNIGHT, WILLIAM SANDERS, LARKIN LANKFORD, HENRY STRAND, DUVAL L. BROON, JESSE CUZZANT, TIM. BELCHER, JOEL NEWKIRK and JONATHAN NEWKIRK. The most of these men were at KENDAL's store, in Orange county, on Saturday, October 1st. I voted to resist the draft at a meeting at Zion's Hollow, near Brownstown. This meeting was held on Thursday evening, September 29th. I think a majority voted not to resist the draft. Those who voted not to resist the draft said they had failed to get the assistance from other counties that they expected. FRANK ENLOW said he would not report if drafted. I was with them at GOLDEN's when he was robbed. We did not get as much money as we expected. I think our leaders got all the money. ELIAS CORBY, of Orange, was also at GOLDEN's.

“JOSEPH E. ALLEN, resides in Sterling township, Crawford county. I heard UNION McMICKLE say he intended to use JAMES SLOAN up, and kill WOODS, CUMMINGS, and JOSEPH MILLER, at the risk of his life. The man that went under the name of BOB ALLEN was *not* BOB ALLEN. The rioters said they were opposed to the milk-and-water policy of JIM LEMONDS, (County Clerk,) and MART TUCKER, (Sheriff,) and would have a policy of their own. I voted to resist the draft. We understood that there were three hundred of our men in camp in Harrison county. There were men from Kentucky with us. Don't know anything about the firing that was done at Colonel JOHNSON's regiment. So far as I know, all the rioters belong to the K. G. C.

MARTIN BELCHER, lives in East township, Orange county. I am a brother of JERRY BELCHER. I told Captain TUCKER that I had no arms of my own, but a

borrowed revolver. I delivered it up. I have been at one of those meetings. It was at the school-house in Zions Hollow. ENOS NELLS was there; also UNION McMICKLE and JOSIAH STRONDE. Heard some talk about resisting the draft. It was the general understanding that the ballot-boxes were to be stuffed; also, that all the strangers among us had the right to vote."

Besides cases of actual violence, frequent displays of military strength were made. The secret order of "Knights of the Golden Circle," or "Sons of Liberty," was essentially a military organization, and, though its drilling and mustering were generally done after night and secretly, it seems to have been thought advisable at times to make a public show, probably to inspire confidence in its strength and obtain recruits, and possibly to overawe the loyal men of the vicinity. Such a display was made in Clay county, near Brazil, in 1864, and it was proclaimed in advance that no Government officer or troops should interfere with it. The opinion seemed to be quite general that it was the purpose of the Order to provoke a collision with the Government. Colonel STREIGHT, with a detachment of troops, was sent to the place and dispersed the crowd, numbering some two or three hundred men, though not without a good many demonstrations of hostility, that confirmed the suspicions previously formed of the motive of the affair. Similar displays were made in various counties, greatly alarming quiet and loyal citizens, and contributing to the zeal of the rebels on the Kentucky border, whose movements so long kept our side of the Ohio river in a state of disquiet and danger.

SECRET TREASONABLE ASSOCIATIONS.

Allusions have been frequently made in this Report to a secret treasonable society, sometimes called the "Knights of the Golden Circle," and sometimes the "Sons of Liberty." The disordered condition of the State in 1862, 1863, and 1864; the disloyal demonstrations against the Government, both among the people and in the Legislature; the encouragement and protection of desertion; the maltreatment of loyal citizens; the resistance to the laws and murder of officers acting under the laws, have been attributed to its exertions or its influence. An examination of its character and history will satisfy any intelligent person that no more than the truth, hardly the whole truth, has been expressed in these allegations. Its existence and machinations are no suspicions of timid victims or vindictive enemies, but the revelations of its own members, confessions of the plotters of its most infamous acts, disclosures of those who were familiar with its history and actions.

No crime was ever so fully established by such indisputable evidence as the existence and purposes of this monstrous conspiracy. It forms the most appalling spectacle of the war. The battles and bloodshed, the desolation and mourning, that follow the march of hostile forces, are appreciable inflictions, whose length and breadth and weight, can be measured and the necessary strength summoned to bear them; but who can measure the terrors of a perfidious plot, a treacherous combination that reaches into every State, into every community, that destroys the confidence of society, that may strike at any moment and anywhere, that scatters fire and fear through the country without exposing the hand that does it, that uses murder as an ordinary tool, and plans massacres as political expedients? Its existence and actions make the blackest page in the history of our country.

THE SONS OF LIBERTY.

This organization, at first generally known as the "Knights of the Golden Circle," was merely an adaptation to the purposes of the rebellion of an association, with the same name, that had been maintained for several years in the South, with a few branches in the Northern States, for the promotion of filibustering schemes. In its later and more dangerous form, it undoubtedly took its rise among the rebels about the time the secession movement was inaugurated. It spread thence to the disaffected of the border Slave States, and speedily afterwards to the North West. It is but consistent with all known facts of its existence and operations to believe that it contributed, in no slight degree, to induce the rebels to begin the war, not only by the direct encouragement of its own assurances of help, but by constant communication of the feelings of the people of the North. That the South was well informed of the divisions and hesitations here, which for a time gave so auspicious an appearance to the rebellion, is well known, and that the information should be conveyed by emissaries of an Order with the same organization, aims and name in both sections, is too probable to be easily doubted. That it existed here, from the very beginning of the war, in some form, may be set down as a fact. Within a month after the attack on Fort Sumter, as already stated in a preceding portion of this report, its existence was strongly suspected in Wayne county, and measures taken to counteract its operations. But during the greater part of the year 1861, the patriotic indignation of the country was too fierce and universal to allow it to make any but the most secret and stealthy efforts. The delays and dis-

asters that followed, creating a limited but decided reaction against the war feeling, opened an opportunity for more vigorous action, and the denunciations of the war, and the alleged unconstitutionality of the measures for its prosecution, which then began to attract attention, were most probably the inspiration of its lodges and consultations. It spread rapidly, and in May, 1862, its members, in this State, were estimated by themselves to number fifteen thousand. Its operations becoming bolder, were speedily traced home. The Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court, at the May term, 1862, found it so dangerous in its plans to resist or thwart the enlistment of volunteers, and the payment of national taxes, that they were compelled to make a thorough investigation of its character. Their inquiries extended over a period of several weeks. They summoned witnesses from every part of the State, where indications of its existence were reported. They say: "These witnesses came from many counties and lived in various parts of the State," and that the facts learned from "those having a personal knowledge of the matters, constrain them to say that a secret oath-bound organization exists, numbering some fifteen thousand in Indiana, as estimated by members of the Order, commonly known as Knights of the Golden Circle, but even in the same localities by different names. Their lodges, or castles as they denominate them, are located in various parts of the State, yet they have common signs, grips and words whereby the members are all able to distinguish each other, and pass words to enable the member to enter the castle in which he was initiated, or any other which he may choose to visit. They have signals by which they can communicate with each other by day or night, and, above all, they have a signal or sign which may be recognized at a great distance from the person giving it. This last signal was invented for the use of such members as should by means of draft, or other wise, be compelled to serve in the ranks of the army. In such case members of the Order serving in opposing armies are reminded of the obligation not to injure the member giving it. Upon the signal being given, if they shoot at all, they shoot over each other. Many members of the Order examined before us, admit the binding force of the obligation, and pretend to justify it as correct in principle." After alluding to the fillibustering origin of the Order, the Grand Jury says: "Since that time it has made alarming progress in our midst, with entirely new features attached to it, in

view of the unnatural conflict now desolating the country. Not only are the loyal soldiers of the army to be treacherously betrayed in the bloody hour of battle, by the signals before referred to, but the Grand Jury have abundant evidence of the membership binding themselves to resist the payment of the Federal tax and to prevent enlistments in the armies of the United States. It is a fact worthy of note, and conclusively shown, that in localities where this organization extensively prevails there has been a failure to furnish a fair proportion of volunteers. Said Grand Jury, after a thorough examination on that point, have been unable to find any instance where a member of said organization had volunteered to fight for the Union under the late requisition for volunteers." And further, that "in many cases individuals, after their first introduction into the Order, seeing its evil tendencies, have abandoned it. Since the Grand Jury began the investigation it has been discovered that the Order exists among the prisoners of war now in Camp Morton, who refuse to testify, upon the ground that it may implicate the members of their Order in Indiana, and thereby injure the cause of the Southern Confederacy." These prisoners no doubt were members of the Order at home, and were fully informed of its existence here long before General GRANT sent them up from Fort Donelson into closer contact with their friends. The signs spoken of by the Grand Jury, they ascertained were to be used, in case of legal prosecutions, to get members of the Order on the jury. This evidence, they significantly add, "was, in most cases, drawn from unwilling witnesses."

This report was published on the 4th of August, 1862. An exposure so complete, and made upon evidence so indisputable, alarmed all loyal men. The rapidly increasing swarms of deserters, the letters of relatives urging desertion and promising protection which were returned home for publication by the soldiers, the disturbances which had already broken out in many places, the frequent purchases of arms, the preparations made to resist or defeat the draft which was approaching, all seemed tokens of a domestic war in aid of the rebellion. The success of the disloyal faction in the elections of that year, chiefly accomplished through this organization, intensified these apprehensions. As the time for the meeting of the Legislature approached, the air became thick with rumors of revolutionary projects which the event proved were but too well founded. Armed bands of the Knights were expected to

take possession of the arsenal and public stores, and execute any order of the Legislature deposing the Governor or overturning the State government. The release of the rebel prisoners was anticipated. There was in fact no measure of mischief or anarchy that was not deemed within the schemes of the Order and of the Legislature which was controlled by it. How well the Legislature on its part justified these apprehensions has been fully shown in the armistice and peace resolutions, and the Military Board Bill, of that body.

The existence of the Order was frequently asserted by the loyal members of the Legislature during the session. The members who belonged to it sometimes denied it positively, and sometimes admitted and palliated it. They knew of associations, they said, but they were neither treasonable nor illegal. They were formed solely for protection against arbitrary arrests. The admission of the existence of the Order was enough. Its character could be judged from its acts. Its members had destroyed the draft box in Blackford county. They had fired on the cavalry squadron sent to arrest deserters in Johnson county. They had openly and repeatedly declared their determination to allow no draft in a score of other counties. The revelations of the Grand Jury were but predictions closely followed by the fulfillment.

In April, 1863, a month after the adjournment of the Legislature, the commission appointed to investigate the fatal riot in Brown county, already noticed in another place, examined several witnesses who testified to the existence of the Order, its secrecy, its possession of arms and its military drills. Its grips, pass-words and signs soon became public property. The disasters, following close upon each other's heels, which the rebellion encountered during the summer of 1863, the separation of the Western from the Eastern division, the loss of the Mississippi river, the conquest of all the States upon its eastern bank, the fatal defeat of Gettysburg, the bloody repulse of Helena, the defeat of MORGAN'S raid and the utter annihilation of his army, restored the hopes and spirits of the country, and this renewal of the war feeling, co-operating with the wide-spread exposure of the Order, so loaded it with odium as to daunt its boldness and repress its activity. It was deemed necessary, by the leaders, to reorganize it and reconstruct its mysteries, to make it more secret, and place its members more absolutely under the control of the chiefs. It was reorganized under the name of the "Order of American Knights," or "O. A. K.," and was

called frequently the "Host," the "Mighty Host" and "Circle of Honor." This change was made in the fall of 1863.

Through the connivance of business houses in various parts of the State, and particularly one or two in the Capital, arms were smuggled into the State and distributed to the members in great numbers. The object was alarmingly apparent. The result might be fatal where feelings were so highly exasperated. General HENRY B. CARRINGTON, who was appointed to the command of the District of Indiana in March, 1863, at once took measures to prohibit this dangerous movement. He issued an order restricting the sale of arms, and the efforts of men of all parties were solicited to assist in making the order effective by discountenancing the arming of their friends. Still the treasonable conspiracy continued its work against the peace of the State and the safety of the Nation.

Close correspondence was kept up with the rebels, not only at this time, but through the whole war. When the outbreaks occurred in eastern Illinois,—which assumed almost the proportions, and were undoubtedly guided by the purpose, of an insurrection,—the leaders of the Order checked them, because they were informed that the rebel forces were not prepared at the time to give the support promised. The authorities here learned this fact from various sources in Canada, Illinois and Michigan.

Several days before FORREST advanced upon Paducah, General CARRINGTON had information from detectives that the Order in Illinois knew of his coming, and expected him to cross into that State and support a general insurrection. His defeat at Paducah spoiled the project, which, in case of his success, might have proved a most formidable auxiliary of the rebellion. In the spring of 1864, when MORGAN entered Pound Gap to invade Kentucky, early information of it was received in Indianapolis. Two of the leaders of the Order, then in the city, Colonel WM. A. BOWLES, who had been *extinguished* at the battle of Buena Vista, by conspicuous cowardice and incompetency, and Judge J. F. BULLITT of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, declared that "MORGAN must be stopped; the Order was not ready for him." Judge BULLITT immediately started for Kentucky, and MORGAN was stopped.

Nearly a week before MORGAN attacked Mount Sterling and destroyed the Louisville and Lexington railroad, reports were sent by members of the Order that there were no "mules"—the name they

gave to the soldiers—on the line of the road, and that a glorious work would be begun in a week. A little less than a week saw the fulfillment of their prediction, and proved the completeness of their information of rebel movements. In the summer of 1861, two or three rebel officers visited Indianapolis to arrange plans with the chiefs of the Order for the release and arming of the prisoners at Camp Morton, Camp Chase at Columbus, Camp Douglas at Chicago, and on Johnson's Island, and to take command of the force that was expected to be formed of them.

During the session of the Legislature of 1863, rebel officers were in the city in consultation with their allies, and the fact was publicly declared in the House of Representatives a few days afterwards. It was denied by the members of the Order in that body, and the names of those consulted with demanded, but the public belief could not be changed by any amount of politic bluster. The revelations made by Miss MARY ANN PITTMAN, a member of the Order, and for a long time an able and efficient spy in the rebel service, generally thought to have been a man, show that communications were kept up between the rebel forces and these Northern sympathizers almost exclusively through members of the Order. GREEN SMITH, Secretary of the Grand Council of Missouri, said that "rebel spies, mail carriers and emissaries had been protected by the Order all the time that he belonged to it." Spies dressed as soldiers were sent North, and harbored and supplied with information by the members here.

These facts illustrate the connection between the Order and the rebels through the three years that connection could be made of any service to the rebellion. Immediately before the disasters to the rebellion in 1863, which so seriously injured the Order, many of the outrages upon loyal citizens, the burnings, robberies and murders elsewhere noticed, were committed. It was the "season of refreshing" to the infamous association. But it was speedily followed by a season of mourning, alleviated, to be sure, but not consoled, by the mob of its friends and allies in New York, which, for three days, rioted in the murder of peaceable citizens and of inoffensive negro children, and in the burning and destruction of Orphan Asylums and loyal men's houses. The mob was put down with a stern hand, and a bloody but most righteous retribution followed close upon the most bloody and brutal provocation ever given by traitors to a generous nation.

Once detected, the Order could not keep its existence or acts long a secret, under any change, from its shrewd and active enemies. Partial revelations of the operations of the "O. A. K." speedily compelled another change, though not a great one, which was formally introduced on the 22d of February, 1864. The name by which its infamy was widely known, and by which it will remain a shame and reproach to Americans as long as history shall endure, the "Sons of Liberty," was given it. The ritual was altered a little, but there was no material difference made between the "O. A. K." and the "O. S. L." Those initiated into the first were entitled to complete their degrees in the other. During the spring and summer of 1864, it began to work actively and boldly again. The political contest then approaching enabled it to increase its strength greatly by inducing men to join under the impression that it was a mere political organization, opposed to the war, and to the "abolition policy," as it was called, of the Administration. Its numbers were swelled from fifteen thousand in 1862, to forty or fifty thousand in 1864. Arms were again procured in quantities to which all former purchases were trifles. About two hundred thousand dollars, as testified by the Deputy Grand Commander of the Order, was furnished by rebel agents in Canada, for this purpose. Of this sum, HARRISON H. DODD and JOHN C. WALKER each took half. While these efforts were in progress, a full exposure of all the secrets of the Order,—its signs, its grips, passwords, oaths, ceremonies, principles and purposes,—was made by General CARRINGTON, who, with Governor MORTON, had been for months upon its track, keeping themselves fully informed of every movement, and prepared for any demonstration. The attention of the whole nation was directed to the formidable extent and infamous character of the conspiracy, of which, before this exposure, the most prevalent opinion seemed to be that it was little else than a political association. The exposure alarmed the Order, for it showed that nothing could be done or attempted that would not be at once conveyed to the authorities and prepared for. Schemes of insurrection, which had been long discussed, were now precipitated. The rebellion was sinking slowly but surely. Grant was moving resistlessly down upon the last rebel refuge. Sherman was splitting the already divided Confederacy into new fragments, more hopelessly severed than ever. If anything to assist the rebellion was to be done at all, it must be done speedily and boldly. As already

noticed, rebel officers came to the Capital to consult Major General JOHN C. WALKER of the Order, about releasing and arming the rebel prisoners at Indianapolis and elsewhere, and converting them into a formidable army in our midst.

A scheme was concocted in the spring, between the Order and the Kentucky guerrillas, for the removal to this State of three thousand of the latter, secretly armed, who should assume the character of refugees, and assist in bringing about an insurrection.

A general outbreak was arranged for the early part of July, but was postponed till the 16th of August. On that day, the Order in Missouri was to rise in arms, General STERLING PRICE was to join it with a strong rebel force, and the Order in Illinois was to assist. In Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky, a similar revolt was to be inaugurated, aided by BRECKENRIDGE, BUCKNER and MORGAN, with a large rebel army. The railroads and telegraph lines were to be cut, to prevent information from being sent out, and assistance from being sent in. The arsenals in Indianapolis, Columbus, Springfield and other places, were to be seized, and the rebel prisoners in these States armed. The combined forces of released prisoners and Sons of Liberty were to join the rebel army at Louisville, and permanently occupy Kentucky. This was the grand scheme of the Order, and the last hope of the Rebellion. But it failed. General PRICE's invasion of Missouri never penetrated further than the Western border. This disconcerted the Missouri and Illinois combination. A portion of BUCKNER's forces, under Colonel JOHNSON and Colonel SEIFERT, reached the Ohio river opposite Shawneetown, Illinois, where they conscripted recruits, stole cattle and horses, and stopped and plundered steamboats. But General Hovey, with the 46th and 32d Indiana Volunteers, and a force of militia raised in Posey and Vanderburg counties, crossed the river on the 14th of August and drove the allies of the Sons of Liberty away. This spoiled the plans of the Order here. But there were other causes of failure even more potent. A large portion of the members having no knowledge of the treasonable schemes of the leaders, when they found themselves confronted with the fearful issue of a domestic war, refused to be led any further, and left the Order. A few days before the 16th, a member of Congress from the southern part of the State, and a member of the Order, becoming greatly alarmed at the imminence and extent of the danger, came to the Capital, and with the assistance of several influ-

ential friends, labored to dissuade the leaders from their infamous enterprise. They succeeded so far as to procure a consent to defer it. After that, the broken meshes of the net could never be knit together again, for the progress of the war soon made it evident that even an insurrection of the Sons of Liberty could not save the rebellion. Following close upon this derangement of the most carefully planned project ever conceived by traitors, came the fatal discovery of large shipments of arms to the Chief Commander of the Order in this State, and his arrest, with that of the Deputy Commander, three of the Major Generals, and several of the most active members, of the Order. On the 17th of August, the day after that fixed for the rising, a letter was written to Governor Moore, and received about the 20th, stating that the information conveyed had been obtained in a manner and from a source that left no doubt of its correctness: that the disloyal citizens of Indiana had ordered and paid for 30,000 revolvers and 42 boxes of ammunition, all destined for Indianapolis; that 32 of these boxes had been forwarded to the address of a gentleman whose name was given at Indianapolis, by the Merchants' Dispatch; and the remainder was stored at a certain place in New York. Upon inquiring, enough was ascertained to confirm the suspicions excited by the positive and circumstantial statements of the letter, and Mr. Dobb's office was examined. Four hundred large navy revolvers and 135,000 rounds of ammunition were found, boxed and addressed precisely as stated. They were marked "Sunday School Books." Mr. Dobb was arrested in the last of August. His trial, and that of his co-conspirators, and the revelations then made by members of the Order and by detectives who had entered it, will be more particularly noticed in another place.

Its Organization.—The confessions of various members of the Order show that it had a double organization, one very large, composed entirely of initiates, and operating mainly as a political club: the other small, composed only of the members of the higher degrees and of officers, and entirely military in its structure and purposes. The first was bound to obedience to the orders of the other. Though many of them never knew the treasonable schemes into which they were intended to be driven, there was not one who did not know that the object of the Order was to assist the rebellion and resist the Government. All were to be armed as far as possible, but the outer herd were to arm themselves, and the select band

of leaders were to be furnished arms by a tax paid by the others or provided by the rebels. In the Fall of 1864, it was estimated by Mr. CLAYTON, one of the witnesses in the trial of DODD, that two-thirds of all were armed. All were to be drilled and to be at the instant command of the Chiefs. CLEMENT L. VALANDIGHAM, of Ohio, was Supreme Grand Commander of the United States. HARRISON H. DODD was Grand Commander of Indiana; HORACE HEFFREN, was Deputy Grand Commander; WILLIAM M. HARRISON, Grand Secretary. The State was divided into four military districts, each commanded by a Major General. These officers were LAMBDIN P. MILLIGAN, of Huntington county; JOHN C. WALKER, of La Porte; ANDREW HUMPHREYS, of Greene; and WILLIAM A. BOWLES, of Orange. They were elected annually by the Grand Council, which was composed of two delegates from each county lodge, or "temple," with one additional for each thousand members. The township temples were to constitute "companies," which were combined into a "regiment" for a county, the county regiments of a Congressional District were to compose "brigades," and the brigades of each of the four military sections of the State were to compose a "division." Reports of the number of members, and of the condition and quantity of arms, were made in a sort of cypher, to avoid any accidental exposure. The names were followed by any set of words that might be agreed upon. "Corn" might stand for rifles, "oats" for powder, "potatoes" for pistols, and so on. In Missouri the names of various disloyal papers were used for the same purpose. The reports thus made were too incomplete to give any fair idea of the strength of the Order in Indiana. It was variously estimated at 75,000 to 125,000. It will be nearer the mark no doubt to put it at 50,000. In some counties it embraced nearly every member of the political party opposed to the war. It did in Washington county, as stated by Deputy Commander HEFFREN, on the trial of Dr. BOWLES and others. It did in Brown, in Sullivan, in Orange, in Marshall, Huntington, Jackson, Putnam, and in fact most of the counties of the State. Though there were many members of that party that never joined or affiliated with the Order, it was so notorious that a large majority of them belonged, and that its operations were defended or excused by all, those out as well as those in it, and that no member of any other party had ever belonged, or, as Mr. HEFFREN stated in his evidence, would be admitted, that the "Sons of Liberty was uni-

versally considered identical with the party, and the party little else or more than the Sons of Liberty." This was the material and the structure of the Order. It can serve no purpose at this day to describe the ceremonies, pass-words, and signs, for they were easily and frequently changed. It only remains to glance at its declaration of principles and its objects.

Its Principles and Purposes.—In the ritual was a declaration of principles. In its acts were many declarations of purposes. The first is hardly so material to such a record as this report as the other, but it is not without interest. The following is one of the most prominent: "In the Divine economy no individual of the human race must be permitted to encumber the earth, to mar its aspects of transcendent beauty, nor to impede the progress of the physical or intellectual man, neither in himself nor in the race to which he belongs. Hence a people upon whatever plane they may be found in the ascending scale of humanity, whom neither the divinity within them, nor the inspirations of divine and beautiful nature around them, can impel to virtuous action and progress onward and upward, should be subjected to a just and humane servitude and tutelage to the superior race until they shall be able to appreciate the benefits and advantages of civilization." This farrago of nonsense translated into plain language says, that if one race be deemed by another unfit for progress, the latter should make slaves of the other, until they can learn to "progress onward and upward."

Another declaration avers that the Union of the States is only voluntary and temporary, and may be annulled at any time by any State, so far as its own connection with the Union is concerned; also that the General Government has no right or power to enforce its laws upon any State that rejects them.

The rebellion is recognized as legitimate and just. The General Government is declared a usurpation, and "whenever the chosen officers or delegates (President or Congress) shall fail or refuse to administer the Government in strict accordance with the letter of the accepted Constitution, it is the inherent right, and the solemn, imperative duty of the people to resist the functionaries, and, if need be, expel them by force of arms. Such resistance is not revolution, but is solely the assertion of right."

Again it is said: "It is incompatible with the nature and history of our system of government that the Federal authority should coerce by arms a sovereign State."

It avows its purpose to be, to put a stop to the war and make a treaty with the rebels for a Union based upon degrees of civilization and differences of race. The theory of the rebellion is accepted in all its parts and consequences, as the true theory of government, and recognized as the bond of the Order.

These principles, which are simply a creed of unlimited slavery and absolute right of secession, each member solemnly made oath he would support at all times, and everywhere, with his sword and his life. The following is the material part of the oath of the highest degree: "I do further swear that I will, at all times and in all places, yield prompt and implicit obedience, to the utmost of my ability, without remonstrance, hesitation or delay, to any and every mandate, order or request of my immediate Most Excellent Grand Commander, in all things touching the purposes of the Order of the Sons of Liberty, and defend the principles thereof, when assailed in my own State or country, in whatsoever capacity may be assigned to me by authority of our Order." In the "O. A. K." before the change, the language of the oath was: "I will defend these principles with my sword and my life in whatsoever capacity," etc., etc. This oath will be found on page 308 of the Appendix to the Report of the "Indiana Treason Cases." Three or four oaths are contained in the ritual. The penalty of a violation is declared in that just quoted to be a "shameful death." This is the language: "All this I do solemnly promise and swear sacredly to observe, perform and keep, with a full knowledge and understanding, and with my full assent, that the penalty which will follow a violation of any or either of these, my solemn vows, will be a *shameful death*." The ritual betrays a sad lack of common sense and literary taste in the Order. Such a production as the declaration of principles, or the neophyte oath, would obtain for a pupil in any respectable school a sound lecture or threshing. The inflated style, and silly assumption of a philosophical mode of statement, clearly entitle the author and the Order to a long servitude of the kind so pompously recommended by it for inferior intellects and natures incapable of "progress."

Besides its principles, the Order had several specific objects in view. One of these was the encouragement of desertion. The members and all whom they could influence, as heretofore stated, wrote letters to their relatives in the army urging them to desert and assuring them of organizations and means to protect them.

Emissaries were sent into the army, frequently as soldiers, to disseminate the Order and create lodges there. Men who had enlisted, and through the machinations of the Order had become dissatisfied, and deserters who had been arrested, were furnished legal counsel to devise means to escape from the service. Disloyal judges, of whom there was no lack, readily lent themselves to these efforts, and issued writs of habeas corpus, with an eye single to the purpose of depriving the Government of one more soldier. The effect of these efforts has already been stated in its proper place. Deserters thronged home, leaving the true and devoted soldier to do double duty, and encounter double danger, on account of their cowardice. Their friends in the Order protected them and beat off the guards, or made so strong a show of resistance that arrests in many cases could not be successfully attempted. In one month twenty-six hundred desertions were reported to the Adjutant General of the State at Indianapolis. The army was weakened and the Order was in a high state of glory.

Another purpose was to prevent enlistments and to resist drafting. The facts already related touching this point make it unnecessary to say more about it here. The Order was the murderer of FREEMAN, STEVENS and McCARTY, as well as the attempted assassin of Governor MORTON.

The distribution of disloyal documents was another duty of the Order, as was the communication of information in regard to our forces to the rebels. The interchange of intelligence between the allies was constant. The Government, as already noticed in another place, frequently obtained information of the actual or contemplated movements of the rebels, from detectives in the Order several days, sometimes weeks, before it could have learned it in the ordinary way. It was also one of the purposes to furnish arms, ammunition, clothes, medicines and other stores, to the rebels. The agents employed were often ladies of good repute. Sometimes they were men who had made themselves conspicuous by fierce and false professions of loyalty. Aid was also given by burning Government vessels and stores. Dr. BOWLES stated, as proved on the trial, that the two steamers which had sometime before been burned at the wharf at Louisville, were burned with a chemical composition, absurdly called "Greek Fire," by members of the Order. The Mississippi steamers upon which large sums of money intended for the payment of the army—in one case about two mil-

lions of dollars—were transported, were burned by members of the Order. Government stores were frequently burned in the same way, by the same men. Some of the leaders in this State applied themselves assiduously to the manufacture of the destructive compound which had been found so effective. Dr. BOWLES, in particular, patronized it with constant and unchanging affection. It was generally regarded as a great acquisition.

The prime object of the Order, however, was the separation of the Northwestern States from the Union, and their formation into a separate government, or into a part of the rebel Confederacy. The general uprising of the 16th of August, 1864, was intended to accomplish or further this object. This is declared repeatedly by the members who were examined in the Treason Trials. Aid to the rebellion, and the separation of the Northwest from the Union, were the ultimate purposes to which all the riots, resistance to drafts, protection of deserters, robberies of loyal men, and murders of officers, were subordinate.

Though what are called the "secrets" of the Order, its oaths, signs and passwords, were all discovered as often as they were changed, no discovery of the schemes of the order was made public till the trial of DODD and his associates. The revelations then made left nothing to be learned. As those trials, and the disclosures they elicited, form a prominent feature of the history of the disloyal movements in Indiana, it will not be improper to give them some attention at this point.

The Treason Trials.—HARRISON H. DODD, Grand Commander of the Sons of Liberty in Indiana, entered zealously into the scheme for an insurrection on the 16th of August. Detectives kept the State and national authorities informed of his actions. He purchased a large quantity of arms and ammunition for the Order. The Governor was notified, and a search discovered a large number of revolvers and cartridges, marked "Sunday-school books," concealed in his printing establishment, as before stated. This was enough to warrant his arrest in the quietest times the Nation ever knew. It was more than enough in a time of war, treason, and danger. General Hovey, by order of the President, arrested Dodd about the end of August or first of September, 1864, and confined him in the military prison in Indianapolis. In a few days he was, at his earnest request, and upon his solemn promise not to attempt to escape, removed to the United States Court building. Shortly

after his arrest, WILLIAM A. BOWLES, LAMBDIN P. MILLIGAN, ANDREW HUMPHREYS, STEPHEN HORSEY, and HORACE HEFFREN, were arrested and confined in the guard-house of the Soldiers' Home at Indianapolis. General Hovey, then commandant of this District, on the 17th day of September, 1864, issued an order appointing a commission, consisting of Brevet Brigadier General SILAS COLGROVE, late Colonel of the Twenty-Seventh Indiana Volunteers; Colonel WILLIAM E. McLEAN, of the Forty-Third; Colonel JOHN T. WILDER, of the Seventeenth; Colonel THOMAS J. LUCAS, of the Sixteenth; Colonel CHARLES D. MURRAY, of the Eighty-Ninth; Colonel BENJAMIN SPOONER, of the Eighty-Third; and Colonel RICHARD P. DEHART, of the One Hundred and Twenty-Eighth, to try DODD and his associates. Subsequently, Colonel AMBROSE A. STEVENS, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, was added to the commission.

On the 22d of September, the commission met and proceeded to the trial of DODD. His counsel objected to the jurisdiction of the court, but the objection was overruled. The Judge-Advocate, Major H. L. BURNET, on the 27th presented five charges against him, viz: 1. Conspiracy against the Government of the United States. 2. Affording aid and comfort to rebels against the authority of the United States. 3. Inciting insurrection. 4. Disloyal practices. 5. violation of the laws of war. He pleaded "not guilty," and the examination of witnesses commenced at once. The most important facts elicited were the following:

1. *The Support Given by the Order to the Rebellion.*—WESLEY TRANTER (page 47 Treason Trials) says: "HORSEY said they were going to have a very important meeting. I attended. They taught us more of the signs of recognition used by the members, and *and swore us into JEFF. DAVIS's service, and we were to support him, North or South, at all hazards.*"

WILLIAM CLAYTON (page 46) said: "I considered that obligation (the oath) bound us to *assist the South*, as they were trying to free themselves and form a government of their own choice." In answer to the question, "Do you still hold that this obligation is binding upon you?" he replied, "I have taken it on myself, and I consider that it is." "You are sworn to help the South, are you?" "That is the way I read the obligation." On the same page, to the question, "It was against the Government and army of the United States that you were organized to wage war?" he replied, "*We*

were to wage war upon them, of course, if they took up arms against the South." On the same page, he said the Order "was willing to shake hands with rebel invaders, and consider them friends;" that "this was the sentiment in the section where he lived." "In that section the success of the South was considered a less evil than the oppression of the Administration," and that "the same feeling was still maintained in the Lodges."

2. *The general insurrection.* TRAXTER (page 48), says: "*The arms were to be used to assist the rebels.*" They (the members) expressed their intention to resist the United States government, and support the South. STONE said in his speech, that they were to take Indianapolis; the members of the Order in Illinois, to take Springfield; while those in Missouri were to take St. Louis. BRAGG was to do all he could in Tennessee; MOREAN was to advance his force into Kentucky; FORRESTER was to cross the Ohio, into Illinois. The Indians were to seize Indianapolis and the Arsenal, and distribute the arms to those members of the Order who had none." CLAYTON (on page 43) states, that "it was part of their general plan, to assist the rebels whenever they invaded these States, and if it has been given up, I do not know it." On page 32, FELIX G. STIDGER states, that Dr. BOWLES developed the plan of insurrection, to him, in this way: "Illinois was pledged to forward 50,000 men, to concentrate at St. Louis, and to co-operate with Missouri, which was pledged to furnish 30,000, and these combined forces, were to co-operate with PRICE, who was to invade Missouri with 20,000, and more if possible. These 100,000 men were to hold Missouri against any Federal forces, that could be sent against them. Indiana was to furnish from 40,000 to 60,000 men, to co-operate with other forces that might come from Ohio, and all were to be thrown on Louisville, to co-operate with whatever force JEFF. DAVIS might send into Eastern Kentucky, under BECKNER, or BRECKINRIDGE, as DAVIS might deem best."

3. *The Murder of Governor Morton.* TRAXTER (page 48), says: "At that meeting STONE said, Governor MORTON was to be put out of the way; that he had but a short time to live, after the visit to the Indianapolis arsenal." See HEFFEREN's testimony, p. 312, 313, of this volume. This was another part of the plan for a general uprising.

4. *Releasing and arming the rebel prisoners.* This was part of the programme for August, but was not mentioned by STIDGER as a part of that detailed by Dr. BOWLES. It was related to STIDGER

by DODD: (see pages 23 and 24) "DODD said, they had agreed to seize the camps of the rebel prisoners at Indianapolis, Camp Chase in Ohio, Camp Douglas at Chicago, and the Depot of prisoners on Johnson's Island. They were going to seize the arsenals in Indianapolis, Springfield and Chicago. They were going to arm the prisoners with the arms thus seized; raise all the members of the Order they could on the 15th or 16th of August, that being the day fixed for the uprising. Each commander was to move all his men toward, and concentrate them at, Louisville. They were to get the co-operation of Colonel SEIPERT and Colonel JESSE of the rebel army, who were then in Kentucky. They (these rebel officers) were to seize Louisville, and hold it until their (the O. S. L.) forces could co-operate. At Chicago there was a difference of opinion, whether to wait until after they were sure of the co-operation of the rebel forces, or go ahead without them. DODD sent WM. M. HARRISON (the Secretary of the Indiana branch of the Order) to see MILLIGAN, HUMPHREYS and WALKER and get them to Indianapolis before that day. They did not come. DODD read me letters which he said were from them. They said they were to go ahead, at the time designated, to release and arm the prisoners and members of the Order, and eventually unite in Louisville."

5. *The deliberate determination to murder Park Coffin, a detective in the service of the government.* Mr. STIDGER (page 20), says: "I was sent to Dr. BOWLES and Mr. DODD by Judge BULLITT, in reference to Mr. COFFIN, who was living in this city (Indianapolis), and who was then employed as a detective officer by the Government. My instructions were that COFFIN was to be put out of the way at all hazards. I understood he was to be murdered. I stated my instructions to Mr. DODD. COFFIN was acquainted with the secrets of the Order of the Sons of Liberty. I do not know of any other injury he had done to DODD, BULLITT or BOWLES." At a meeting of the Grand Council on the 14th or 15th of June, 1864, "the case of COFFIN was brought before the council and discussed at length. The discussion was about various things that COFFIN had done as a detective, for the benefit of the United States Government; and it was finally decided that *he should be murdered*. Mr. DODD volunteered to go to Hamilton, Ohio, (where there was to be a meeting next day, at which COFFIN was expected) and if COFFIN was there to dispose of him." (See page 21.)

6. *The destruction of Steamers and Government Stores by the*

Order. STIDGER (page 22) says: "Dr. BOWLES said, that those two boats that were destroyed at the wharf at Louisville, were burned by this Greek Fire, and had been done by the order of the Sons of Liberty."

Full disclosures were made of all the signs, grips, pass-words, and ceremonies of the Order, but they are not important now. On the night of the 6th of October, DODD, with the help of friends outside, escaped from the window of his room by a rope, and made his way to Canada. The Judge Advocate at once rested the case. Arguments were made on both sides, and some months afterwards it was published that he was sentenced to death, and that the finding and sentence had been approved.

The commission which tried DODD was, by a special order of General HOVEY, subsequently increased by the addition of Colonel ANSEL D. WASS, of the Sixtieth Massachusetts Regiment, then stationed at Indianapolis; Colonel THOMAS W. BENNETT, of the Sixty-Ninth Indiana; Colonel REUBEN WILLIAMS, of the Twelfth Indiana, and Colonel ALBERT HEATH, of the One-Hundredth Indiana. Before the close of the trial, Colonel JOHN T. WILDER, of the Seventeenth Indiana, having resigned his command, was relieved from the commission. The charges against BOWLES, MILLIGAN, HUMPHREYS, HEFFREN and HORSEY, were precisely the same as those against DODD. The trial commenced on the 21st of October, 1864. MILLIGAN objected to Colonel WASS, that "he was from a locality where there are extreme prejudices against Western men, and he was likely to be influenced by those prejudices." The court believing, very justly, that the objection was based upon a false assumption, overruled it. Among men of MILLIGAN's class, there was a bitter and senseless prejudice against the people of New England, which they naturally thought was reciprocated, but everybody with any knowledge of the feelings of that portion of our people knew that the hostility was all upon one side. The revelations made by the witnesses in this trial were, in the main, identical with those developed in the trial of DODD. It will be necessary here to notice only a few additional points.

WILLIAM M. HARRISON, Grand Secretary of the Order for Indiana, testified (see page 87) that official reports had been made of organizations in forty-five counties, but admitted that there might have been branch "temples" or lodges in other counties. He estimated that there were about 18,000 members of the first, second

and third degrees in the State. The "vestibule members" he did not include in this estimate, as they were not considered members of the organization. He also disclosed the fact that the arms seized in August were addressed to Mr. J. J. PARSONS (a business partner of Dodd's), without that gentleman's knowledge.

JOSEPH J. BINGHAM, editor of the Indiana State *Sentinel*, testified to the revelation to him by DODD of the scheme for a general insurrection and release of the rebel prisoners on the 16th of August, and to the steps taken by leading men of his party to prevent it. He also disclosed the fact that two or three rebel officers were in the city at that time, on their way to Chicago, to take command of the rebel prisoners when they should be released and armed. (See page 103.) When the representations of friends had induced DODD and WALKER to defer their project, WALKER said he must see the officers to notify them of the change that had been determined upon.

HORACE HEFFREN, Deputy Grand Commander, who was made a witness by Judge Advocate BURNETT, on the 4th of November, and released from arrest and discharged, testified that Dr. BOWLES was the chief officer of the Order in Indiana. DODD, he said, was the Grand Commander, which was a civil office, but that BOWLES was the military head of the Order. (See page 125.) He also stated that he had been shown a roll of bills amounting to \$4,000 by Dr. JAMES B. WILSON, Adjutant on BOWLES' staff, which had been obtained from BOWLES to purchase arms and ammunition for Washington county, and that he was informed by the same man that \$700,000 had been sent to Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky, by rebel agents in Canada, to buy arms and ammunition for the Order in those States. Of this sum \$200,000 had been received by DODD and WALKER for Indiana. Each took \$100,000. A portion was to be used by BOWLES to arm the Order in his part of the State. (See page 126.)

Mr. HEFFREN also testified to the insurrection scheme and the release of the rebel prisoners, and added two important features: 1st. That "Governor MORRIS was to be taken care of," or as he explained it, "held as a hostage for the safety of those of the insurrectionists who might be taken prisoners." Dr. JAMES S. ATHOX, a member of the Order, and then Secretary of the State, was to become Governor, under the "law and the Constitution," as HEFFREN understood. The militia (which would be composed of the

armed members of the Order, of course) would be called out, and, as Mr. HEFFREN said, "we should have everything our own way." (See page 127.) The Military Board Bill was intended to accomplish this result under the forms of law, and its defeat, doubtless, exerted no little influence in determining the adoption of the scheme of revolutionary violence which Mr. HEFFREN exposed.

He also stated that he had been informed by WILSON, BOWLES' Adjutant, that steps had been taken to procure lances for a regiment of lancers. They were to be made with a lance head, combined with a sickle-shaped knife, the first to thrust with, the other to cut the horses' bridles. "He (WILSON) thought the enemy (the Union troops) would become confused and distracted, and if a charge was made upon them when they had no means of controlling their horses, they would be easily mashed up." (See page 128.)

He disclosed the fact that ten individuals had been selected by the leaders of the Order "to take care of Governor MORRIS." He did not learn who they were. "They were to hold the Governor as a hostage for those who were taken prisoners, or to make way with him some way." (See page 129.)

"If they could not use him for their own purposes, they might take him out and kill him." (See page 135.)

He believed these ten men would do this to Governor MORRIS, and "had good reason for believing it." (See page 135.)

Mr. HEFFREN further stated that in case of a rebel raid, the members of the Order were to place a rebel flag on their property and no injury would be done it. Also, that in the proposed insurrection they were to march under the rebel flag. "We were to join our fortunes with the South." (See page 135.)

Dr. JAMES B. WILSON, Adjutant to BOWLES, was made a witness and related minutely the steps that were to be taken in commencing the insurrection in this State, but these details are hardly of importance enough now to warrant the lengthening of this report by their introduction. The revelations noticed in the trial of DODD, and the confirmatory disclosures of BINGHAM and HEFFREN, cover all that is necessary to assure the public of the treasonable purposes of the Sons of Liberty. The examination of witnesses was completed on the 25th of November, and the Court adjourned till the 6th of December to allow counsel time to prepare their arguments.

The Court finally found BOWLES, MILLIGAN, HORSEY and HUMPHREYS *guilty*, and sentenced the first three to death. HUMPHREYS

was condemned to imprisonment for life, but General Hovey remitted his sentence to confinement within a limited space in his own county for a year or two. The sentence of the others was approved, the day fixed for their execution, and preparations were already commenced, when, upon the earnest representations of Governor MORTON and other prominent loyal men, President JOHNSON was induced to commute their sentence to imprisonment in the Penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio. They were subsequently pardoned and returned home. Donn, it is understood, was also pardoned.

CONCLUSION.

This summary of the obstacles thrown in the way of the prosecution of the war by the disloyal element in Indiana, is far from complete. Many facts in regard to the action of the Legislature, the expressions of feeling by public meetings, the encouragement and protection of deserters, the resistance to the laws and the maltreatment of loyal citizens, and in regard to the purposes and action of the treasonable Order of Sons of Liberty, might have been added. But they could only have lengthened this report without materially strengthening the argument for the two leading propositions which it is intended to establish: that the disloyal element of the North contributed, certainly in a great degree, in all probability decisively, to produce the war; and contributed still more certainly and effectively to protract it. No amount of sophistry, bluster, denial, or attempted refutation, will ever erase from the pages of our history the responsibility of disloyal citizens for a large portion of the bloodshed, misery and desolation which the war produced; or for the almost intolerable legacy it left in the form of a monstrous public debt and the exhausting taxation which follows in its train. Nor can the public mind forget that the distractions—resulting, at least in a very great part, from the treasonable events and efforts here briefly recorded—have pushed far away the hour of renewed cordiality of intercourse and restored prosperity.

RELIEF OF SOLDIERS AND THEIR FAMILIES.

ORIGIN OF THE INDIANA RELIEF SYSTEM.

The outbreak of the rebellion found our Government, not only without an army, but without the means to equip it. Out of this

double deficiency grew an army of citizens, who not only needed more care than the Government could give, but who left families dependent upon them needing help which no Government has ever given. A citizen soldiery, unused to war, and ignorant of its discipline and privations, would necessarily suffer more, not only in the lack of comforts to which they had been accustomed, but in their liability to disease, than a regular army, even when supplied with all a regular army is allowed. The danger was much greater when our Government found itself inadequately provided with even regular army supplies. In the necessity of averting this danger, the Indiana State Sanitary Commission, as well as those of other States, and the larger organization of the United States Sanitary Commission, originated. In this State the most obvious necessity was the completion of inadequate Government supplies, and the effort to meet this led to the solicitation of popular contributions. The second necessity, but little less obvious than the first, was to supply comforts which the Government could not, or did not attempt to, supply. The efforts to meet the first led to organizations which, during the war, successfully met the second, and the record of these constitute the history of our State Sanitary Commission. At the commencement of the war, the women, with the instinctive tenderness of their sex, set about supplying head-gear, called "havelocks," for our three months' troops, and the Governor provided every available comfort of camp-life and requirement of hospital service, to meet the deficiency of Government provision. But it was not till the approach of winter that the necessity for any effort on the part of the people or the State authorities, in aid of the General Government, became apparent. In fact, it was not until the actual privations and sufferings of the winter admonished us of the amount of care that would be required, that organization, or anything more than temporary help to be soon replaced by permanent Government provision, was thought of. The steps through which we advanced from accidental assistance to systematic and continuous beneficence were short, but each developed a wider necessity before us. Contributions of clothing, camp equipage, provisions, and hospital necessities, were constantly made to the soldiers, directly, by their friends, both before they left the camp of rendezvous and afterwards; but these were far oftener mementoes of parental or friendly affection than provision for anticipated necessities. It needed the stern teaching of suffering to

convert them into a constant stream of benefactions, without which our camps would but too often have contained more graves than tents.

The first steps were, naturally, those in aid of ordinary Government supplies. By them we reached the point from which we could see that further steps were necessary, and that efforts, not merely to complete, but to enlarge, those of the Government must be made. On the 20th of August, 1861, Governor MORTON, then in Washington City, telegraphed to the State officers as follows:

"Urge Major MONTGOMERY, (then United States Quartermaster, at Indianapolis,) to get overcoats of any good material, and not wait for a public letting. Do have them made at once. The men are suffering for them, and I am distressed for them. Perhaps a few thousands can be forwarded at once, by Captain DICKERSON."

This urgency, which might seem almost premature, was none too soon. Our men among the mountains of Western Virginia were already suffering in the chilly nights that announced the approach of autumn. Governor MORTON, in whom anxiety for his men was a cherished duty, felt their sufferings before any complaint had reached him. It was not till two days after this that any information of the wants of the troops was received. In pursuance of his orders, the State officers at once applied to Quartermaster MONTGOMERY for the overcoats. He either could not furnish them, or, with the unpleasant captiousness that uniformly marked his conduct, did not feel disposed to accommodate a State official, and application was made to Captain DICKERSON, at Cincinnati. He promptly sent forward four thousand, in care of General RESERANS, then in command of Western Virginia. The want of system, and the enormous rush of supplies, during the first months of the war, caused delays and confusions to a most embarrassing extent, and our overcoats were no more successful in "running the gauntlet" of incompetent or overburdened officers than other supplies. For nearly a month the Governor waited impatiently for news of their arrival.

On the 15th of September, hearing nothing of them, and the men beginning to suffer seriously for want of them, he sent his Private Secretary, Colonel W. R. HOLLOWAY, to hunt them up. As there were a good many "knotty" places where such supplies might be entangled, he soon after sent the State Commissary General, ASAHEL STONE, to assist in tracing them. Twelve hundred were

at last discovered and pushed through. Repeated and earnest representations of the condition of our men to Quartermaster General MEIGS, General ROSECRANS, General KELLEY, and all the officers concerned in the supply and transportation of the articles, finally succeeded in rescuing or replacing them, and on October 7th, General J. J. REYNOLDS, of this State, then commanding a brigade of our troops, telegraphed their receipt to the Governor as follows: "Clothing is coming forward. In a few days we shall have a supply for the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Regiments, except shoes, socks and caps; the last are not so important. Shoes and socks much needed. These regiments have suffered greatly, but not a man among them has any fault to find with the Governor of the State. They are all informed of the exertion made in their behalf and appreciate it."

Satisfied, by the experience of this effort to supply our troops in Western Virginia, that the General Government, with every possible exertion, must leave many regiments insufficiently provided, even with the indispensable protection of overcoats, and there being troops from Indiana at other points in a very destitute condition, Governor MORTON resolved to see them properly supplied at all hazards. If the General Government would pay the expense, well; but if it refused the State would pay it, for the men must be cared for. Accordingly, he went to New York, and through the Purchasing Agent of the State, Hon. ROBERT DALE OWEN, he bought twenty-nine thousand overcoats. For a portion he paid the Government price, \$7 75 each. But the demand for that sort of material was so great that he could not get the remainder of the necessary quantity short of \$9 25 each. The Quartermaster General, upon presentation of the bill, refused to pay more than the regulation price upon the whole lot, leaving the difference of \$1 50 upon a large number of coats, to be settled by the State. When notified by Major MONTGOMERY of the decision of Quartermaster General MEIGS, the Governor replied: "Indiana will not allow her troops to suffer if it be in her power to prevent it, and if the General Government will not purchase supplies at these (the current) rates, *Indiana will.*" The virtue of "beginning as one intends to hold out" was never more conspicuously displayed than in this instance. From first to last the important consideration was, not "will the Government pay?" but "what do the men need?" and what they needed they had, if money and energy could get it for them. By this provi-

dence and wise economy, our men were all, as amply as possible, prepared for the rigors of the first winter of the war. As another illustration of the spirit with which the Governor conducted all his business in behalf of soldiers, it may be noted here that when the Indianapolis Quartermaster, Major MONTGOMERY, made a reclamation of his imperceptible merit in the business of the overcoats, against the universal approval of Governor MORTON's action, the latter, after a brief statement of the efforts made, said: "These exertions secured twenty-nine thousand overcoats for our troops. It will be of little importance by whose agency it was done, if they shall succeed in getting them in due season."

Overcoats, however, were not the only necessities lacking. General REXFORD had reported, in October, that his men were without suitable shoes, socks or caps. Blankets, hardly less indispensable than clothes, were deficient in quantity and quality. Many articles, unknown to the regulations, were needed for both camp and hospital. Some of these could not be purchased, for there were none in the market. Others the Government would not purchase if it could. But they must all be had, and there was but one way to get them: to appeal to the interest of the people in their friends to the duty of the citizen to the army, to the benevolence of the charitable for the suffering. This the Governor did in the first official attempt made to bring popular effort to the aid of the Government. On October 10th, 1861, he issued the following proclamation:

To the Patriotic Women of Indiana:

"When the President issued his first call to the loyal States for help, the Government was unprovided with most, if not all, of the articles necessary to the comfort and health of soldiers in the camp and in the field. The women of Indiana were appealed to, and they supplied the deficiency in our State with a generous alacrity, which entitles them to the gratitude of the nation. The approach of winter makes it necessary to appeal to them again. Our Volunteers, already suffering from exposure, against which they are inadequately protected, will soon be compelled to endure the utmost severity of winter, and multiplied dangers of disease. The Government is doing all that can be done for them, but, when all is done, they must still lack many comforts which men in ordinary pursuits enjoy, and which soldiers need above all others. Many articles of clothing, which, to men with houses over their heads and warm fires always near, are hardly more than a luxury, to men with no protection but a tent, no bed but the ground, and whose duty must be performed under the unabated rigors of winter, are absolute necessities. They may save many lives which will surely be lost without them. These, the patriotic women of Indiana, it is hoped, will supply. An additional blanket to every man in

our army, will preserve hundreds to their country and to their families. Two or three pairs of good, strong socks will be invaluable to men who must often march all day in the snow, and without them, must lie down with cold and benumbed feet on the frozen ground. Good woollen gloves or mittens will preserve their hands in marching and in handling their arms, and while adding greatly to their comfort will materially increase their efficiency. Woollen shirts and drawers, too, are a necessity to men exposed to such vicissitudes of weather as soldiers. All these articles the Indiana volunteers ought to have now, and must before winter sets in, if we would protect them from exposure and disease, that may be averted by this timely preparation. Some of these articles the Government does not furnish, and others not in sufficient quantities to supply the waste produced by the exposure of a soldier's life. Blankets cannot be purchased. The stock is completely exhausted, and the Government is soliciting contributions from the citizens. Will not the women of Indiana do their share in providing for the men of Indiana, in the battle field?

*An hour of each day for a week given to the manufacture of the articles named will provide an ample store. Are they not ready to give that, and more, if needed? I urge upon them the duty of promptly beginning the work. Let them at once forward, at the State's expense, to the State Quartermaster, such blankets as they can spare. They will be immediately and carefully sent to such regiments as the donors prefer, if they have any preference. Let them singly, or by associations, set about the manufacture of woollen shirts, drawers, socks and gloves. The sewing societies of our churches have a wide field for exertion, wider and grander than they will ever find again. Will they not give their associations for a time to this beneficent object? The numerous female benevolent societies, by giving their energies and organizations to this work, can speedily provide the necessary supply. Let women through the country, who have no opportunity to join such associations, emulate each other in their labors, and see who shall do most for their country and its defenders in this hour of trial.

The articles should be sent to the Quartermaster General of the State, with a card stating the name and residence of the donor, and their destination, if she has any choice. The names will be recorded and preserved, with the number and kind of articles sent. The women of Indiana alone can meet this emergency, and to them our volunteers, as well as the Government, look for sympathy and aid.

—O. P. MORTON,

Governor of Indiana.

October 10th, 1861.

In the official report of the Quartermaster General of the State, J. H. VANCE, made to the Governor, on the first of May, 1862, that officer alludes to the effect of this proclamation, in the following paragraph:

*This proclamation met with a most cordial response, and donations to the value of many thousands of dollars were forwarded. The articles consisted, for the most part, of blankets, shirts, drawers, socks and mittens, together with sheets, pillows, pads, bandages, lint and dressing gowns, for hospital uses. So liberal were these contributions, that I deemed it necessary in the latter part of the winter, to issue a circular to the effect that the supply was sufficient, except of mittens and socks.

That deficiency, too, was so far supplied that all subsequent applications for the articles, with the exception of only two or three, were filled. The generosity of our citizens in this regard has added very greatly to the comfort of our troops in the field and camp, and very probably has saved many valuable lives."

ORGANIZATION FOR TEMPORARY RELIEF.

The distribution of the supplies contributed in response to the Governor's appeal suggested the first organized effort of any State to complete or enlarge the Government provision for our soldiers. The State Commissary General was charged with the duty of supervising the work, and energetic and humane gentlemen were sent as agents to the best points to carry it on.* Their expenses, and the purchase of such additional supplies as were deemed necessary, were paid out of the Military Contingent Fund, appropriated by the Legislature at the extra session of the spring of 1861. The duty of these agents, as set forth in a letter from this office to the Quartermaster General of Ohio,† dated November 26th, 1861, was "to render all possible relief to our soldiers, especially to those who were sick or wounded, whether in transit, in hospitals, or on the battle-field. Sanitary stores and hospital supplies, purchased in some cases by the Governor, but more frequently donated by the patriotic people of the State, were sent to these agents, and by them carefully distributed, the rule being to first supply our own troops, and then to relieve those from other States." In addition to this regular provision of distributing and assisting agents, special agents, surgeons and nurses were also sent to points where additional aid was necessary. In distributing the contributions regard was had to the wishes of the donors, as indicated in the Governor's address, but where no special direction was given the stores were applied where the greatest need existed.

This improvised arrangement was sufficient to meet immediate necessities, and when it was made no further necessity was apparent. It was a prevalent, if not universal, opinion that the war would be speedily ended, and it was certain that as soon as the Government could once place itself in a condition to supply the requirements of the regulations, it would need no help from popular effort in that direction. But early in 1862, it became evident that the war would not be speedily ended, and still more evident that the Government regulations did not embrace everything that the previous habits of the soldiers had made necessary to their com-

* For complete list of regular Indiana Military Agents, see Appendix Doc. No. 12.

† Appendix Doc. No. 87.

fort and health, and at the same time they were very deficient in providing such supplies as were required for hospital use. What had been done by popular effort to furnish these, to enlarge the Government provision for the citizen-soldier adequate to his wants and the anxieties of his friends, would have to be done again, and continued till the war ended, be it soon or late. The improvised agencies suggested the mode of making such efforts effectual. They could be made permanent, reduced to system, and placed under competent supervision, and the foundation thus laid for continuous and protracted effort. In this purpose originated the "General Military Agency of Indiana."

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GENERAL INDIANA MILITARY AGENCY.

This organization, destined to play so conspicuous a part in the history of our State's share of the war, was created by the appointment, by Governor MORTON, of Dr. WILLIAM HANNAMAN, of Indianapolis, a gentleman of large business experience, humanity and integrity, as "General Military Agent." To him was entrusted the receipt and distribution of all sanitary supplies, the supervision of local agencies, and the direction of all matters relating to the relief of soldiers.

Local agents and special agents, either in the hospital or in the field, were required to report to him the condition of the troops and hospitals in their charge, and the Governor was thus furnished with the necessary information to direct promptly and effectively the assistance, whether in stores, surgeons or nurses, that might be needed. Field agents were expected not only to look after the health and comfort of the men, but to write letters, to take charge of commissions for them to their friends and relatives, to see to the burial of the dead, and the preservation of relics, to keep registers of the names of all men in hospitals, with date of entry, disease or injury, and, in case of death, the date and cause, and any other information that might be of interest to relatives and friends. These registers were afterwards found of great value in settling pension and pay claims. Local agents were required to make their offices the homes of soldiers; to assist them in getting transportation in returning home, when they had no money or Government passes; to provide them clothing when, as was too often the case, they were ragged and necessitous; to feed them; to facilitate every proper purpose; to take charge of returning prisoners, and provide everything which their shocking destitution demanded; and, in short, to

be careful, affectionate, watchful guardians. Supplies of reading matter, books, newspapers and periodicals, both for field and hospital, formed another object of the agency's care. Our soldiers were with very few exceptions, men to whom reading of some kind was a necessity, begotten not only by the weariness of idle days, but by previous habits, and the demand for means of gratification was as constant and imperious as for stores and medicines.

Besides the supervision of subordinate agencies of whatever kind, the General Agency was charged with the duty of chartering steamers, when it was deemed necessary after a battle, to carry the stores, surgeons and nurses that might be required, to the wounded, and to bring home, or to convenient hospitals, such as might be able or allowed to come. Frequently boats were dispatched to destitute points completely loaded with vegetables, hospital supplies, clothing and like comforts, and returned filled with wounded and sick men, whom the prospect of coming home, even more than the abundant and suitable supplies, and the pleasant change from tents to the airy boat, almost brought back from death. The first serious battle in which our State troops were engaged, that of Fort Donelson, in February, 1862, was the occasion of the commencement of this humane labor, which was never intermitted so long as it was needed.

A few days after the bloody battle of Richmond, Kentucky, in August, 1862, special agents were sent, under flags of truce, within the enemy's lines, to look after the wounded who might be prisoners. The embassy to Richmond, under charge of Dr. THEOPHILUS PARVIN and the lamented Dr. TALBOT BULLARD, was greatly serviceable to our suffering soldiers, in the hands of the enemy. A large number were relieved, and brought home, who, if left to rebel care, would in all probability have returned in their collins.

Through the Agency, also, arrangements were made to convey to our prisoners in Libby, Belle Isle, and other rebel prisons, the contributions of food, clothing and medicines made by their friends, and the large purchase of some five or six thousand dollars worth of stores, made by Governor MORTON, in Baltimore, for their benefit. The forwarding and collecting of claims for bounty, back pay and pensions, gratuitously, were subsequently made a part, and a very important part, of the business of the agency. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were saved to the soldiers by it, which would either have been lost entirely, or seriously reduced by delays and

the rapacity and rascality of claim agents. Subordinate agents were also appointed to collect and bring home the pay of soldiers in the field, and the risk of mail transportation through a hostile country, and the expense of expressing or other customary modes, were avoided. These instances indicate, rather than describe, the various and indispensable services of the "General Military Agency." A more detailed account of its action will be found in another place.

In concluding this general statement of the services of the Agency, it may be remarked that the leading idea of its system of action was to provide for the wants, and take care of the health, of the men in the field, in order, as far as possible, to preserve their efficiency, and diminish the duties and demands of hospital service. "Prevention was better than cure." A well man kept well, was better than a sick man cured. Not that the needs of hospitals were ever in any degree sacrificed to this idea, for they were as amply supplied as liberality, sagacity and energy could do it, but the primary consideration was to prevent or reduce hospital service. In its labors it had, with rare exceptions, the ready and grateful co-operation of the officers, in furnishing transportation for stores and help, and facilitating their distribution. The exceptions were usually found in officers of the regular army, who knew nothing outside of the regulations and conducted the business of armies as they had been accustomed to do that of companies. The Local Agents were paid from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars per month, and expenses for office rent, fuel, clerk hire and the like. Special agents or surgeons who charged for their services, were usually allowed enough to pay their expenses, no more being asked or expected. Through them and the cordial co-operation of Captain JAMES A. EKin, the United States Quarter Master at Indianapolis, who succeeded Major MONTGOMERY, the winter rigors of 1862—3, were anticipated and the troops abundantly supplied before their approach. In this connection it may not be improper to say that the uniform courtesy and efficiency of Captain EKIN were of inestimable value to the State, and richly earned for him his subsequent advancement to the responsible position of Deputy Quartermaster General of the United States' Army.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE STATE SANITARY COMMISSION.

As soon as it became evident that a permanent system of extra governmental aid for our soldiers would be required, some mode of procuring, as well as distributing, supplies became necessary. The

Military Contingent Fund, appropriated by the Legislature, besides being divided among several objects of essential importance to the service, would not alone have sufficed for the probable needs of the relief system. To meet this want Governor MORTON, in February, 1862, created the "Indiana Sanitary Commission," under the charge of Dr. WILLIAM HANNAMAN, Military Agent, as President, and ALFRED HARRISON, Esq., of Indianapolis, as Treasurer. Both were peculiarly qualified by experience, disposition and business habits for their arduous duties, and both entered upon them and discharged them, till the close of the war, with a zeal that never flagged, an integrity that was never darkened by a shade of suspicion of interested motives, and an efficiency that entitled them to the gratitude of the soldiers and the State. Primarily, the object of the Commission was to supply the Agency with means and material for the relief of our troops, but being under the same direction, with duties so closely allied as to be almost identical, and in fact being but one hand of the system of which the Agency was the other, both were in effect one organization, and were popularly known as one. The "Sanitary Commission" being constantly before the public by its appeals, its soliciting agents, and other efforts, easily became the representative of both, and as the "State Sanitary Commission" the Relief System of the State must stand in the records of its benefactions.

The operations of the Commission can be most satisfactorily described by dividing them into their natural classes of "Collections" and "Distributions." The former was carried on by "Soliciting Agents" and auxiliary societies; the latter mainly by "Military Agents," though many special "Sanitary Agents" were dispatched from time to time to different points.

COLLECTIONS.

Auxiliary Societies.—The appeal of Governor MORTON, in October, 1861, caused the formation of a number of associations, mainly of ladies, to supply the articles called for. These associations were not generally discontinued when the immediate object of their formation was accomplished, but kept on collecting and forwarding such articles of clothing, food, and hospital necessities, as they deemed likely to be of service. When the Sanitary Commission was organized they fell easily into the position of auxiliary societies, and formed steady springs of supply to the stream of beneficence directed by the Commission. To them were added other societies,

formed under the efforts and influence of the soliciting agents, who made it their main duty to establish and encourage them. The county seat was usually made the location of the central society, and contributing societies were established in every township and neighborhood, as far as possible. Through these, the contributions of individuals, and of associations unconnected with the Commission, were collected and forwarded to the central society, or to the general office at the Capital; and by them was continued and extended the work inaugurated by the soliciting agents. These contributions were composed of everything available for field or hospital use; articles of clothing not included in Government stores; of food, particularly of vegetables, dried and canned fruits, preserves and delicacies indispensable to the sick and convalescent; of bedding, books and the like, of the variety of which an idea can be obtained only from lists of contributions reported by the Commission. It may not be uninteresting to give here, as an indication of the character of the work performed by these societies, a list of articles distributed by one of the agencies:—potatoes, dried apples, canned fruits, onions, kraut, pickles, dried peaches, wine, cordials, whiskey, eggs, butter, apple-butter, small fruits, lemons, ale, crackers, rice, farina, corn meal, tobacco, paper, envelopes, bed-sacks, comforts, quilts, sheets, pillows, pillow-slips, towels, shirts, drawers, rags, bandages, fans, pantaloons, combs, handkerchiefs, socks, lint, pads, comfort-bags, slippers, boxes of reading matter, gowns, crutches. There is hardly one of these articles that would not be either an indispensable necessity, or an acceptable addition, to the comfort of any sick man, and it would be hard to conceive the suffering, and fatality even, that they have alleviated or prevented.

Soliciting Agents.—The supplies of material comforts, such as have been described, were left to the auxiliary societies. But more was needed than food, clothing, bedding and reading, to make the work of the Commission effective. Without money some things of vital importance could not have been obtained, and very often, nothing could have been sent to its destination. Government transportation could not always be had, or could not be relieved of the trammels of routine, in time; and other things, as for instance, the personal expenses of agents in charge of supplies, delicacies for the sick not furnished in sufficient quantity, &c., had to be paid for in cash. Money was of course contributed through the auxiliary societies frequently, but the main supply was furnished by the

exertions of the soliciting agents. These men, of marked energy and ability, traveled all over the State, holding meetings, representing the necessities of the soldier and the operations of the Commission, organizing societies, soliciting supplies and money, and resorting even to personal and private appeals to citizens. They labored with a zeal and perseverance that stopped for no obstacle; counted no cost of exposure, labor, or time; that considered nothing beyond their duty that would procure money or goods for the soldier; and in this great work they achieved a success as creditable to themselves as to the liberality of the people. Dr. HANNAMAN, in his report of January, 1865, mentions four agents as eminently successful: Captain ALONZO ATKINSON, formerly of the Sixteenth Regiment; Chaplain J. H. LOZIER, formerly of the Thirty-Seventh Regiment; Hon. M. F. SHUEY, of Elkhart county, and Rev. BENJAMIN WINANS, of Lafayette. The aid of soliciting agents, however, was not called for until some months after the establishment of the Commission, the main dependence at first being upon auxiliary societies and voluntary contributions.

Sanitary Fairs.—One prolific source of the supply of money as well as of goods, was the "fairs," which, for the last two years of the war, constituted a feature of social life that a stranger might have easily mistaken for a fixed national habit. Neighborhood fairs, county fairs, State fairs, were constantly soliciting public attention, in one quarter or another of the whole country, and nowhere more generally or successfully than in Indiana. It is true we had no gigantic displays, like those of Chicago or Philadelphia, for we were working only in an humble way, and depending solely upon ourselves; but the aggregate results make as creditable a showing as any State can boast. Among the conspicuous contributions to the Sanitary Fund was that made to the Sanitary Fair by the Order of Freemasons, composed of the individual contributions of members. It amounted to ten thousand dollars, and is justly entitled to a place beside the magnificent contributions reported by the United States Sanitary Commission.

The State Sanitary Fair, held at Indianapolis, in the fall of 1863, at the time of the State Agricultural Fair, was eminently successful. The proceeds amounted to about forty thousand dollars. The State Board of Agriculture gave every aid to the enterprise, and contributed materially to its success. Vanderburg county was awarded a banner for the largest contribution made outside of Ma-

tion county. Many other efforts, equally commendable but less conspicuous, deserve mention, but any detailed account of the various contributions would swell this report beyond reasonable limits.

The sum of the results achieved by the Commission is stated by Dr. HANNAMAN as follows:

CASH.

Cash on hand at organization.....	\$13,490 92
Contributions in 1862.....	9,038 20
Contributions in 1863.....	36,232 11
Contributions to December 1, 1864.....	97,935 22
Contributions from December 1, 1864, to close of the Commission...	91,774 30
Total cash.....	\$247,570 75

GOODS.

Value contributed in 1862.....	\$86,088 00
Value contributed in 1863.....	101,430 74
Value contributed to December 1, 1864.....	126,086 91
Value contributed from Dec. 1, 1864, to close of the Commission...	45,394 38
Total value of goods.....	\$359,000 03

Making the entire contribution to the State Sanitary Commission, from its organization to its close, \$606,570.78. In addition, the history of the United States Sanitary Commission reports contributions to that society from Indiana to the amount of \$16,049.50, making a total contribution from this State for the relief of soldiers of \$622,620.29, exclusive of the amount donated in 1861, prior to the organization of the Commission. These contributions, it will be borne in mind, were the voluntary offerings of our people. An examination of the official returns, published in the Appendix of this volume, (see Document No. 8, pages 75 to 88,) will show that the additional sum of \$4,566,898.06 was contributed by the counties, townships, cities and towns of the State, for the relief of soldiers' families and soldiers who were discharged by reason of wounds and disease. This shows an outlay, altogether, of over *five millions of dollars*, to say nothing of the thousands of dollars, in money and supplies, that were furnished of which no account was ever kept. While Indiana has abundant reason to be proud of the glorious fame her soldiers won on every battle-field of the war where they were engaged, the foregoing record of the munificent liberality and good faith of her citizens who remained at home, may well challenge the admiration of the world.

This record would be incomplete if it omitted to testify to the

constant efforts and restless energy of Governor MORTON to forward the work of relief. He inspired every important movement, counselled in every great emergency, kept popular interest excited by stirring appeals, and, though charged with duties as onerous as ever fell upon the Executive of any State and allowing nothing in any of their multifarious details to escape his vigilance, he might have been thought, by those uninformed of his many labors, to have had nothing at heart but the success of his plans for the relief of the soldiers of Indiana and their dependent and needy families.

DISTRIBUTIONS.

The goods contributed to local auxiliary societies were sent to the chief office at the Capital, where they were assorted, repacked, and arranged for distribution. The cash was sent to the Treasurer.

Of Cash. The money in the Treasury was applied to the purchase of such articles as the Commission might not have on hand, and these, like others, were distributed by the agents of the Commission.

Of Goods. The military agents at available points were usually made the agents of the Sanitary Commission for the distribution of goods, and they discharged this additional and important duty without additional pay.*

The object of distribution, as already stated, was the preservation of health and efficiency, rather than the cure of disease, though when there were sick and wounded their necessities were cared for first of all. The men were sought out, *in camp and field*, and supplied with what they needed. Aid was not reserved till sickness made it necessary to life, but it was given so that as little as possible for sickness might be needed. During the investment of Nashville by the rebel force under General HOOD, Colonel SHAW, the agent at that place, contributed materially to prepare our men for the arduous service that followed, by distributing among them several hundreds of barrels of apples, potatoes, onions and other vegetables of quite as vital importance, oftentimes, as meat and bread. So at Atlanta, after the expulsion of the rebels from that place by General SHERMAN, our men, exhausted by weeks of continuous hard marching, hard fighting, and hard living, were recruited and many, no doubt, seasoned veterans though they were, were kept from the hospitals by the distribution of nearly a thousand barrels

*See Appendix, Doc. No. 87.

of potatoes and fruits, by the special agents sent to their relief by their Governor.

It would be impossible, even if it were profitable, to give a detailed account of the operations of the various agents of the Commission, but one case may be given as an illustration of the mode of distribution, and of the articles distributed. The steamer "City Belle," with Dr. C. J. Woods, as Sanitary Agent in charge, left Cairo, Illinois, on the 19th of December, 1863, to supply our troops along the Mississippi river. At Fort Pillow, our Fifty-Second Regiment was stationed, with twenty-five sick, sixteen in the hospital. For the sick the agent left two barrels of potatoes, one of onions, and four dozen cans of fruit; for the well men, twelve barrels of potatoes, five of green and one of dried apples, three of turnips, one of onions. At Memphis, for the Twenty-Fifth and Eighty-Ninth Regiments, were left fifty barrels of potatoes, five of onions, five of turnips, two of crackers, twenty of green apples, ten of dried apples, twenty dozen cans of fruit, and four boxes of clothing. At Helena, though there were no Indiana troops there, the general hospital had four hundred sick men of other States in it, and for these there were left twenty barrels of potatoes, nine of onions, ten of green apples, five of dried apples, five of turnips, and twenty dozen cans of fruit. This was in accordance with the standing direction of the Commission, which was, to "make all contributions to general hospitals for general distribution," and not merely for the Indiana soldiers who might be in them. This fact is noted here for reference in another place. At Vicksburg, were the Twenty-Third and Fifty-Third Regiments, and they were given forty barrels of potatoes, twenty of green apples, six of dried apples, ten of onions, ten of turnips, two of cabbages, and twenty dozen cans of fruit. For the General Hospital at the same place, forty barrels of potatoes, twenty of green apples, ten of dried apples, ten of turnips, twenty dozen cans of fruit, and one box of bottled spirits. At Natches, there were no Indiana Regiments, but for the use of the Marine Hospital three barrels of potatoes, two of onions, two of green apples, two of dried apples, one of crackers, and two dozen cans of fruit were left. At Baton Rouge, the Twenty-First Regiment was supplied with forty barrels of potatoes, ten of onions, twenty of green apples, five of dried apples, five of corn meal, and ten of turnips. For the Hospital, one barrel of cabbages, one of pickled cabbage, one of crackers, three of green apples, one of dried

apples, two of onions, four of potatoes, one of turnips, one box of bottled whisky, two boxes of canned fruits, four boxes of clothing, and two boxes of reading matter. Arrived at New Orleans, the Agent emptied out the remainder of his health-giving cargo, altogether four hundred and forty-one barrels of potatoes, three hundred and twenty of green apples, one hundred and eighteen of dried apples, one hundred and twenty-one of onions, one hundred and forty-eight of turnips, thirteen of crackers, one hundred and twelve boxes of canned fruit, twenty-three boxes of bottled spirits, and one hundred and sixty boxes of reading matter and clothing.

This expedition to supply the Mississippi river posts and hospitals, had many parallels, though not many of the same extent. From what was done by Dr. Woods, as here described, an imperfect idea may be formed of the general plan of relief, West, South and East, of the three years following the organization of the Commission. The extent of the distributions of the Commission may be judged from a brief summary of one of the reports of the agents, for 1864. JAMES H. TURNER, agent at Chattanooga, during SHERMAN'S advance to Atlanta, and for some months before and after, and consequently in charge of a large number of our troops, distributed to hospitals, regiments, and from the office, from the 15th of February to the 1st of September, six months and a half, 2,640 bushels potatoes, 15,985 pounds dried apples, 1,295 gallons kraut, 1,168 cans fruit, 1,278 pounds dried peaches, 442 bottles wine, 137 bottles whisky, 988 bushels onions, 461 dozens eggs, 493 pounds butter, 211 gallons apple-butter, 157 pounds small fruit, 132 dozen lemons, 220 bottles ale, 558 pounds crackers, 35 pounds rice, 1,800 pounds cornmeal, 100 pounds tobacco, 19 bed-sacks, 230 gallons pickles, 35 bottles cordials, 995 shirts, 410 drawers, 124 sheets, 77 pillows, 182 pillow slips, 9 comforts, 3,149 pounds rags, 4,055 bandages, 355 fans, 82 pants, 35 combs, 442 handkerchiefs, 543 pairs socks, 228 towels, 308 pads, 450 comfort-bags, 25 boxes reading matter. He also shipped to special agents, GEORGE MERRITT, W. J. WALLACE and VINCENT CARTER, 537 packages of vegetables, clothing, liquors, &c. These are sufficient to give an idea of the operations of the agencies, and the report need not be loaded with others of the same kind. Besides our own agents, distributions were sometimes made through the "Christian Aid Society" and the United States Sanitary Commission, as their vouchers in the office at the Capital attest.

To whom distributed. As already stated in the preceding paragraph, the agents of the Commission were instructed to give to General Hospitals for general distribution, not for Indiana soldiers alone, whatever was a fair proportion to the Indiana soldiers confined there. And as at Helena, Natchez, and other places, they contributed to hospitals what they could, whether there were Indiana soldiers in them or not.

Of regiments in the field, and men fit for duty, the distributions were made first to Indianians, but necessitous men of all States were supplied, as far as the means would allow. There was a preference for our own men, but no exclusion of others. These instructions were acted upon so generally, that applications to our agents for relief, from soldiers of other States, were common.

Gratuitous aid. The Commission, through the president, acknowledges many services from the Superintendent of the Telegraph Company at the Capital, in the way of gratuitous transmission of dispatches; to the various Express Companies, which carried many hundreds of packages of contributions without charge; and to the various railroads centering at Indianapolis, for the free transportation of goods. These gratuitous services, paid for, would have cost thousands of dollars.

Objections. It could hardly have been expected that an association with an object so exclusively unselfish should escape disparagement and resistance, for experience teaches us that mean men are very incredulous of disinterestedness in anybody. The managers and agents of the Commission were sometimes accused, by those who had no sympathy with its design, of appropriating the contributions to their own use, or neglecting to forward them, or perverting them to the pleasure of favorites. There was never a shadow of foundation for such charges, and they came always from men who were opposed to the war, and disloyal, in feeling, to the Government. From such, the Sanitary Commission received little help. The scarcity of contributions from opponents of the war was marked. Their services, like the statues in the Roman procession, were especially noted for their absence. That such men should wish true what they alleged, is easily believed, and it is hard not to believe that their suspicions were unconscious admissions of their own inclinations. The Commission has ample evidence of the promptness and honesty of all its actions, in the

letters of soldiers and nurses, and the declarations of all who made it an object to examine into the business.

Prof. M. J. Fletcher. The first operations of the Sanitary Commissions were made memorable by the services and untimely death of Professor MILES J. FLETCHER, the Superintendent of Public Instruction. He was among the very first to take an active part in the efforts to relieve the wants of our soldiers, and was more constantly and prominently employed in that way than probably any other man in the State, up to the time of his death. And he died in the duty he had so disinterestedly assumed. He was on his way with Governor MORTON, to Evansville, to accompany a hospital steamer with surgeons and supplies for the wounded at Corinth, Mississippi, and the train that was carrying him, at Sullivan, Sullivan county, ran past a car left standing on a switch (purposely, it was suspected by many,) so close to the main track, that his head, as he was looking out of the window, was struck, causing death instantly. It was an irreparable loss to the State, to the Sanitary Commission, and to the cause of Education, of which he was so prominent a promoter.

OPINIONS OF OTHER STATES.

The efficiency of the Sanitary Commission, and the perfect adaptation of its modes of operation to the needs of both the soldier and the State, called forth frequent public expressions of approval or admiration. Some of these may be quoted here, in justification of the pride in their organization which Indianians have so often exhibited.

A. D. RICHARDSON, writing from Fredericksburg, Va., to the *New York Tribune*, under date of December 18th, 1862, speaking of the presence of two of our Agents with the Army, immediately after the battle at Fredericksburg, which was fought December 14th, 1862, spoke as follows:

"The peculiar and constant attention to the troops his State has sent out so promptly, is the prominent feature of Governor MORTON's most admirable administration. In all our armies, from Kansas to the Potomac, wherever I have met Indiana troops, I have encountered some officer of Governor MORTON, going about among them inquiring especially as to their needs, both in camp and hospital, and performing those thousand offices the soldier so often requires. Would that the same tender care could be extended to every man from whatever State, who is fighting the battles of the Republic."

In October 1864, General BARLOW, Quartermaster General of

Ohio, in acknowledging the receipt of a letter from the Adjutant General of Indiana detailing the main features of our relief system, said :

"The plan adopted by your State is certainly as nearly perfect as I should suppose it could be made, and I am gratified to find, that so far as this State has pursued any definite plan for the relief of her soldiers, it has been essentially the same as that your State, by further perfecting, has rendered so eminently successful."*

Numerous other commendations from high sources might be given, but it will be sufficient to add here the following extract from the annual message of Governor BROUGH of Ohio in 1864.

"While I desire to be fairly understood as not impeaching or desiring to impair the value of either of the associations laboring for the relief of our soldiers, I still adhere to the opinion expressed to you last winter, that more real good can be accomplished at less expense through State agencies and our societies than in any other way. While extending our own operations, I have carefully watched those of our sister State of Indiana, and have found that her system merits the strongest commendation. It is simple in its character. Its central society at the Capital, under the immediate care of the Governor, receives all the contributions from the various aid societies.

"These are classified and distributed to the various State Agents, according to the wants of their departments, who in time distribute them among the men. The State provides a fund to aid in the purchase of goods not contributed, and pays the transportation. There is no expensive machinery about it—no waste or extravagance. It has been objected to as being local and separate in its character; but this is not the fact. While the first care of the Agent is for Indiana men, no other soldier in want or distress, has ever, to my knowledge, appealed to an Indiana agency without having his wants relieved. The Indiana agents have frequently divided their stores with the agents of Ohio, and we have always tried to reciprocate the kindness.

"There are many benefits attending this system, which should not be disregarded.

"1. It is decidedly the most economical way of aggregating and distributing the contributions of our people, and expending the means appropriated by the State for this purpose.

"2. It renders certain the distribution of all supplies to the objects and purposes for which they are intended. There is hardly a possibility for misappropriation. There is no machinery about it to be kept lubricated and no class of middle men to levy toll upon it.

"3. By proper care and management, it is made more prompt and energetic than any other mode; and by being more systematic will be more general and appropriate in its relief.

"4. It fosters and gratifies the State pride of our soldiers. It comes nearer to the feeling of home, as the soldier regards an Ohio Agency as a place where he has a right to enter and expect a welcome. If he is in want, there is no system of orders and requisitions to go through, no prying or unpleasant catechism for him to

*Appendix Dec. No. 57.

submit to. The supplies furnished by his people and State are there, and he feels he is no object of charity when he partakes of them. His remembrances of home are freshened—his attachment to his State is quickened and increased—and he goes away feeling that he is not neglected or forgotten—that the cause of the country is still worth upholding, and the dear old State still worth defending from the encroachments of the rebel adversary. And this is doubly the case where the Agent passes almost daily through his hospital, bends over the bed on which he is stretched with sickness or wounds, inquires kindly into his wants, and ministers unto them from the benefactions of his people and the liberality of his State. Surely this spirit is worth cherishing and preserving."

UNITED STATES AND INDIANA SANITARY COMMISSION.

The action of our State authorities, in organizing a system of relief for our soldiers independently of other States, of the General Government, and of the national organization of the "United States Sanitary Commission," has occasionally provoked unfavorable reflections, which, as they have been given form and authority by the official "History of the United States Sanitary Commission," it would be doing injustice to our Commission to pass without notice. The charges, for they have the effect, though not the form, of charges, of selfishness, of interference with the discipline of the army, and of inefficiency (comparing what it did with what it could have done if its efforts had been properly directed), are contained in the following extracts.

1st. In reference to the battle at Fort Donelson, it says: "The truth is, the wonderful success which has attended the Commission's experiment of transporting the wounded in hospital boats after the surrender of Fort Donelson, has stimulated a great variety of organizations, and even the State governments, to provide similar means of relief." (See page 149.)

The entire want of preparation, in this direction, of the Medical Department of the army, is admitted on page 144, and is urged as "one of the countless practical illustrations of the consequences of a rigid adherence to routine in the early part of the war."

Mr. STILLE, the author of the History, might, if he had tried, have satisfied himself that the deficiency of preparation on the part of the Government which he laments, was known to the State authorities of Indiana, and of other Western States, quite as well as it was to the agents of the "United States Sanitary Commission." They needed, and had, no example of that beneficent organization to stimulate them to provide hospital steamers for their wounded when they made the first attempt. Immediately after the battle at

Fort Donelson, and long before it was known that any similar effort would be made by any other State or society, a steamer was chartered by Governor Morron to carry to our wounded the assistance contributed by public meetings, held at Indianapolis and other places, the day the news of the battle was received. Our aid was as early on the ground as that of the United States Commission, and earlier. These statements of the History are referred to here, not as a charge of inefficiency or dilatory action to be refuted, but as a claim of undivided merit to be corrected.

2d. Of State operations at Shiloh: "It seems ungracious to criticise the work of a body of men engaged in an effort to relieve the suffering, even if their methods are not wholly in accordance with true principles, but there was one feature in the mode adopted by those who had charge of the steamers sent by the State Governments of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, which was so obviously wrong in principle, and so entirely in contrast with the National and Catholic spirit which characterized the operations of the Commission, that it deserves notice. These boats were intended solely for the reception of wounded men belonging to each of these States respectively, and all others were rigidly excluded from them.

* * * The indiscreet zeal which was willing to recognize State lines, even in its ministrations of mercy on the battle-field, can *hardly be too strongly condemned*. It was only another development of that obnoxious heresy of State sovereignty, against which the whole war was directed, and its practical injury to the national cause in creating disaffection among troops who were not recipients of its peculiar care, was scarcely less great than its violation of those sacred laws of humanity which make no distinction in the relief bestowed upon the suffering, except to seek first for those who most need succor. Against this *Stateish* spirit the Sanitary Commission resolutely set its face at all times," etc. (See pages 150, 151.

Inhumanity and selfishness are serious charges to be preferred against a professedly benevolent organization, and the more serious when, as in this case, the fundamental principles of the organization are held to create or compel the evil. Whether there may be any connection between the political doctrine of "State sovereignty" and the moral, or immoral, doctrine of "Stateishness," or State selfishness, it will be worth while to inquire, after inquiring whether it is "selfish" for the people of a State to prefer, in their

service to the suffering, their own relatives and friends to others, no more necessitous, who are neither. The impulse to care for our own is innate and indispensable. Without it, there would be no stronger bond among men than among cattle. The same impulse that makes a man labor and suffer for his own family more than he would for the families of others, that makes him fight for his own country in preference to a foreign country, that makes him a patriot instead of a cosmopolitan, directs the people of a State to give a preference to the suffering of their own over those of other States. It differs only in degree, not in kind. No one will claim that it should be as strong as the family or national preference, but no one ought to claim that it should be obliterated, until the time shall come when constant association in the same duties, connection in the same interests, obedience to the same laws, support of the same institutions, shall create no bond of union stronger than the common tie of humanity. That time will come with the millennium, but not before. So long as there are State governments, and duties, interests and institutions, limited by State lines, so long there will be a "Stateish" as well as a national feeling. If it is selfish, it is so only as the *"esprit du corps"* of an army is selfish, as the spirit that impels all men, thrown habitually together or under the same influences, to recognize a community of feeling, is selfish. ST. PAUL not only recognizes such a feeling as commendable, but enjoins its exercise as a duty: "If any provide not for his own, and especially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel." This is not a precept of inhumanity, but it is that upon which the action of our people was based which this author declares "can not be too strongly condemned." Indiana did no more than care for her "own," and she did not neglect to care for others when her own were provided for. If the Good Samaritan had found two wounded travelers by the road-side, equally needy, and one of them had been his friend, and the other a stranger, it is not improbable that the friend would have had the first use of the "wine and oil." But the proverbial designation of a charitable man would hardly have grown out of his case, if he had helped his friend and left the other to die. Indiana did as the Good Samaritan would have done. She "provided for her own," and then for others. Colonel HOLLOWAY, in his dispatch to Governor MORTON, from Shiloh, says: "All were supplied, after which we distributed supplies to surgeons connected with regiments from

other States." This, as set forth in a preceeding part of this Report, was the rule of the Commission. The distribution to hospitals where there were no Indiana soldiers, mentioned in Dr. Woods' report, (quoted in the same connection,) is a refutation of the charge. Governor Brown, of Ohio, gives his testimony to the same point, in the message already quoted: "While the first care of the agent is for the Indiana men, no Ohio soldier, in want or distress, has ever, to my knowledge, appealed to an Indiana agency without having his wants relieved. The Indiana agents have frequently divided their stores with the agents of Ohio, and we have always tried to reciprocate the kindness."

If these services created "disaffection among the troops who were not recipients" of them, and should therefore be condemned, we may as well condemn every man who, finding himself unable to help all the needy he sees, helps as many as he can. The "disaffection," however, uniformly took the shape of censure of those who should have done likewise, and did not, or left the duty to organizations that undertook more than they could perform and censured those who chose to do only what they felt they could do. As to the "rigid exclusion" of other than Indiana soldiers from Indiana hospital boats, it only need be said that when all available room is occupied, or assigned to be occupied, "rigid exclusion" of additions is pretty much a necessity. But the monopoly of means of transportation for sanitary supplies is not a necessity, and yet "the National and Catholic spirit" of the United States Sanitary Commission monopolized them. The spirit either did not penetrate all its agents, or its Catholicity was capable of a construction analogous to that which in ecclesiastical matters limits it to a single church. For at Louisville, the instructions to Quartermasters placed the transportation of sanitary stores under the direction of the United States Commission, and our agent, Dr. Woods, says, December 20th, 1862: "This Sanitary Commission (the U. S.) is unwilling to forward any goods or sanitary stores unless they are consigned unconditionally to them." They must have a monopoly of benevolence at the expense of destroying by delay the value of the contributions of parents and friends. The historian should have waited before throwing stones till he had found whether there might not be glass exposed in his own house.

3d. In condemnation of the whole system of State relief, it is said: "If the action of the State authorities had been confined to

efforts to improve the general administration of the service, and thus to benefit all alike, its influence would have been irresistible and its effect most salutary. (See page 152.) Again: "If half the energy *wasted* by the Governors of the various States in the vain effort to *supplant* the Federal authorities, in the work they were doing so imperfectly, had been concentrated in an effort to force them to do it more thoroughly, we should not have to tell that the horrors of Shiloh and other bloody battle fields were mitigated *only* by the voluntary and partial efforts of humane, zealous, but irresponsible persons." (See page 153.)

It may be suggested that it would have been just as well for the accuracy and credit of the History, if what it "had to tell" had been left untold. The statement makes the impression that the care of the suffering was left to accidental and irresponsible humanity, that is, to men with no commission or power but that of their own hearts. This is untrue. At Shiloh, and wherever wounded Indianians were to be found, there were men duly authorized and directed by our State Commission, to "mitigate the horrors of the battle field." Not accidental visitors impelled *merely* by humanity, but officers acting upon a well-settled system, with ample means and positive instructions. It is true they were responsible to no law; they could not be punished, but by universal detestation, for neglect or misconduct; but they were not the accidental benefactors the History makes them. They were parts and representatives of a system as complete as the system of national government, and in no sense a display of mere individual beneficence.

Whether our Governor's energy was "*wasted*" in collecting and distributing over \$600,000 worth of stores, can be best decided by ascertaining whether that amount of hospital stores and sanitary supplies was consumed without doing anybody any good.

As to "supplanting" the duties of the Government, it may be said that half as much time expended in ascertaining what these Governors were trying to do, as has been mischievously consumed in writing the sentences mis-stating and censuring their action, would have saved the historian the mortification of exhibiting his censoriousness and carelessness together. Our labor was directed, not to "supplant," but to complete, the defective labors of the Government. There was no interference. Each laborer could do what it could, and both together were not likely to do too much.

Mr. R. R. Corson, the Indiana agent at Philadelphia, states the case accurately in his report of January 19th, 1864: "It (the plan he approves) is in brief to call upon each State authority to empower an agent in all the principal cities used as hospital depots, to discover and relieve distress of the sick and wounded that lie outside of the General Government's path of exertion. * * *

The plan has fulfilled the highest expectations formed of it. It is indeed nothing more than directing into a special channel those composite energies which our peculiar national constitution develops: the General Government does its share, the separate States do their share, and between the united actions of both, the utmost good is probably done that opportunity and circumstances will admit."

The Indiana Sanitary Commission did not append itself to the United States Commission. This is the secret, apparently, of the censures applied to it and similar efforts of other recusant States. The reasons why it maintained its independence are:

First. The United States Commission was organized to perfect the Government provisions and regulations for the health of the army. What it did, was not to flow outside, but through, the Government's efforts, and thus to enlarge them to the exigencies of the war. This was necessarily a slow work. Our Commission was the product of a pressing necessity. Our men could not wait for overcoats in the mountains in Western Virginia till the United States Commission had perfected Government regulations, and, still harder, had converted regular army officers into practical men. They must be clothed at once. The process of supplying them created our agencies, and these grew into our Commission. It had to act outside of the Government, and beginning in that way, finding it profitable and the Government constantly approving its work, it kept on. It interfered with nothing that anybody else wanted to do. It prohibited no service to our men that it could not render itself. It was ready to help any other soldiers when it could. In short, it was modest, helpful, and free from jealousies. It could have been no more, and done no better, as an appendage of the National association. It did its work well, the United States Sanitary Commission could do no more. Why change one good thing we were used to, for another no better, that we knew nothing about?

Second. As a subordinate of the National Commission, its action as well as its agents would have been controlled by men of

whom we knew nothing. Men of whom the soldiers had never heard, who had no acquaintance with their homes or friends, who had only an ordinary official interest in them, would have been sent to their bed sides, would have had to bear all their little commissions and listen to their sick longings for home, with which no sympathy of neighborhood or previous acquaintance could exist. This would have been less pleasing to the patient and less beneficial, too, than the presence of men whom they knew, or who knew of their parents and relatives. And it would have been less likely to impel the liberality of the people, to have strangers soliciting contributions, and strangers very often entrusted with their distribution. Men naturally prefer to trust those whom they know. And the \$600,000 dollars contributed by Indiana for soldiers' relief is due mainly to the fact that it was made by Indiana men through Indiana agents for Indiana soldiers at the instigation of Indiana's Governor. This may appear very narrow, and possibly silly, to brains expanded by the contemplation of national organizations, but it shows a knowledge of the springs of human nature without which success in such efforts is impossible.

Third. The magnitude of the operations of the National Commission made a system of guards and checks, and a more complicated machinery, necessary. In ours none were necessary. Every man employed was known to the Commission. Our operations were, therefore, like those of an army "marching light." They could be commenced at a moment's notice anywhere, and carried on without any hindrance of "approvals" and "orders" and "requisitions," wherever an agent could carry a sackful of potatoes. It was always serviceable. The people knew it, and they did not know that the other was.

In fine. The State Commission got all the money that the United States Commission could have done; it used it all with scrupulous fidelity for the benefit of soldiers, which is all the United States Commission could have done; it was never out of the way when its services were needed, which is all that the other could have been; it was always first, or among the first, on the battle field, and its services were always cordially recognized by the soldiers; and what more could the United States Commission have done? It did not try to do so much, but what it did left nothing for the other to do in the same field, or nothing that was not four-fold made up by reciprocal service. There was nothing

to gain by changing the State Commission to an auxiliary of the United States Commission. And there was something to lose,—the home interest, the State pride, and the liberality impelled or increased by them, of which, let the motive be creditable or not, the soldier received the benefits.

SUBORDINATE MILITARY AGENCIES.

An account has been given of the origin of the Military Agencies of the State in the necessity of distributing the supplies called forth by the appeal of Governor MORRIS, in October, 1861, and a general statement of their duties made in the same connection. A full report of their services would have been impossible in that place, without swelling the sketch beyond its due proportion to the history of which it is a part. But this report would be incomplete without presenting some idea of the manner in which the numerous duties imposed were discharged. A list of the various agencies, with the name of the agent, time of appointment, place and duration of service, is inserted in the appendix.*

The subordinate agents were at first charged merely with the duty of following the armies in which our troops were embodied, and distributing among them, and the field and regimental hospitals, such supplies as were placed at their disposal. They were confined by no "red tape" restrictions, but, being selected for their known capacity and integrity, they were left free to follow their own discretion as to the application of their services. They were simply to do what was best for those most necessitous. But as the war progressed and permanent hospitals were established, and permanent places of rendezvous or centres of transportation were fixed, it became necessary to make agencies permanent at these points, without discontinuing those that kept the track of our advancing forces. The first of these was created at Philadelphia, by the appointment of Mr. R. R. CONSON, June 28th, 1862. Their duties are fully set forth in the following letter of instructions given by Governor MORRIS to Dr. DAVID HUTCHINSON, the Agent at Nashville, Tennessee:

"EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA,
INDIANAPOLIS, December 12, 1862.

* * * * *

"You will look after the welfare and necessities of the sick and disabled soldiers belonging to Indiana Regiments; procure and register their names in a book to be

provided for that purpose, noting their condition, etc.; see that they are furnished with proper accommodations, medical attendance and suitable food. You will procure and furnish, from the proper officers, descriptive lists for all who may be without them, so that they may be paid, or, if proper, discharged from the service. Examine the condition of the various Hospitals, or cause it to be done from time to time, and call the attention of the proper authorities to any neglect or abuse which may be discovered. In the distribution of sanitary supplies or hospital goods, you will co-operate with the Sanitary Commission in this city and the several Aid Societies of the State. You will also confer frequently with Mr. WILLIAM HANNAMAN, the General Military Agent, and make reports, as often as may be required, to him.

* * * * *

"It is intended that your office shall at all times be supplied with the fullest information in regard to the location, condition and wants of the sick and wounded which it may be in your power to obtain, so that all inquiries made by their relatives and friends may be satisfactorily answered.

"Persons who may be seeking their friends in the army or in hospitals will call on you frequently for assistance in procuring furloughs, discharges, transfers, descriptive lists, pay, etc., and you are directed to aid them as much as possible.

"Ascertain the locations of our various Regiments, and keep advised of their movements, so that proper directions may be given to persons who may be desirous of visiting them, to see relatives and friends. * * * * *

It is intended that your authority shall be broad enough to enable you to transact any business necessary and proper to be done in aid of the suffering or distressed volunteers connected with Regiments from this State.

"Consult with the Military Authorities of your Department, and co-operate with them in all cases where their interposition may be necessary. * * *

"In addition to looking after the sick and wounded, you will keep yourself advised as much as possible of the condition, efficiency and wants of our Regiments, and report to this Department.

"O. P. MORTON, Governor of Indiana."

The necessities of the soldiers, however, developed additional duties. Many returning home on furlough were without money, and had forgotten, in their eagerness to get home, to obtain Government passes. The Agents were required to help these on their way. Many more arrived at the Agencies without clothes and in distress. They were to be relieved. As terms of service expired back pay was to be obtained. Claim Agents too often used up the arrears in needless expenses and exorbitant fees. Our Agents were required to obtain them gratuitously. Bounties were often left unpaid in the haste of pushing forward needed reinforcements to the field, or the want of means in the hands of Paymasters to pay them. Our Agents were directed to procure them. Pensions also became a prolific source of indispensable services. Prisoners, paroled or exchanged, always needed help, and often needed everything that sickness, nakedness and starvation could require. The

Agencies were the instruments of alleviation. Through them also large relief contributions were dispatched to soldiers still in prison. Agents were also employed in collecting and forwarding to families such portions of their pay as the soldier desired to send home.

Of the services performed in these various ways, an idea can be best obtained by classifying them and giving examples of each class.

Their Services—Distributions.—Little need be added here to the sketch given in the history of the "Sanitary Commission," of the articles, modes, or objects of distribution, or to the exposition of the rules by which this service was directed. It is sufficient to add, that the six hundred thousand dollars of cash, and stores furnished by our people were conveyed promptly and directly to the soldiers. Comparatively little was lost, injured, or mischievously delayed. The beneficence of the State reached its objects as nearly in the perfection with which it started, as human sagacity and energy could accomplish it. This was the effort in which the History of the United States Commission says, "the energies" of our Governor "were wasted." If that is a waste of energy it would not have injured the army greatly for even the United States Commission to have begun a wider "waste" of its energies in the same direction. If it was a "waste" it was because our soldiers were so unfortunately constituted, that over a half million dollars worth of sanitary supplies and hospital stores could be consumed by the healthy without strengthening them, or by the sick without relieving them. It would be both profitable and interesting to illustrate the services of the agents by extracts from their reports, but it would swell this volume beyond all reasonable limits.

Registers, Hospital Service, Aid to Relatives, etc.—So many duties connected with the care of the sick and wounded soldiers need mention, to give a just idea of the scope of the duties of agents, that it will be better to present a few extracts from reports relating what has been done in the particular cases described, than to attempt to pick out of each the separate services and present them in separate groups.

JAMES H. TURNER, at Chattanooga, says, "records of sick and diseased soldiers were kept, and frequent reports made to your office for the information of friends, keepsakes and other property of the dying deposited with me found their way to Indianapolis. Letters were written for the sick to friends at home, and in every

way possible the wishes of the dying were cared for. * * * The arrival of citizens looking after sick, wounded, and dead friends, gave me much additional labor. I took wives to the bedsides of dying husbands, and wept with mothers and sisters over fallen sons and brothers. I lent money to pay for embalming bodies, and gave passes furnished by Indiana to enable the mourners to reach their homes. Many will bless the day when they found those little magic tickets."

Mr. R. R. CORSON, of Philadelphia, writes January 19th, 1864, in regard to the benefits of the Indiana plan of aiding the soldier: "First, the work of keeping the State accurately and frequently apprised of the condition and location of her every soldier in hospital in this city. * * * The State is enabled to answer questions made by friends, to correct desertions falsely reported, and check off discharges from the true date as no longer recipients of further State bounty money. Therefore, I make every exertion, to make my lists complete and accurate. Within six hours after the arrival of any sick or wounded man, the hospital to which he is assigned is reported to me. He is then visited, his name, company, regiment, ward and bed registered, and these details are sent to you when the number swells to a score. The sufferer once being noted, constant watch is kept upon him; the hospitals being visited daily every change is noted, and I am able, in this way, to give a full history of each patient during his sojourn here. * * *

When articles of clothing have been needed, I have generally got them from the Sanitary Commission. Smaller articles, such as postage stamps, stationery, tobacco, car-tickets etc., I have furnished myself. As usually the men come from the field with from four to six months pay due them, and entirely out of funds to these men in a strange city among strangers, these little articles are most grateful, being gifts direct from their own State—an evidence that they are not forgotten. The lists kept at my headquarters are consulted by the soldiers from the different hospitals, who are able to ride about, and from them the whereabouts of their comrades in distant hospitals is obtained. With car-tickets furnished by me, they are enabled to reach the most distant points in the city in a short time and enjoy a pleasant ride. Letters of inquiry from friends at a distance are frequently received. These are given immediate attention, and after visiting the patient in person, are answered with full particulars of the case."

Dr. WOODS at Louisville, says: "We render assistance to all as far as we can. We give precedence to the most distressing. A poor soldier is about to die at Park Barracks. We obtain for him a discharge furlough, give him transportation, and send him home to die in his family. I spent a whole day with his case alone. A poor widow came here with but one child in the world, and he is a soldier sick in the hospital. She has no dependence but him. She is robbed at the Depot of every cent she has. No possible means to go home except to get her son discharged, draw his pay and go home on that. She obtains from the surgeon a certificate of disability. His case is rejected by the Board of examining surgeons. For her we work." Scores of cases similar to these are reported. "I met a soldier who had lost the power of speech by sickness. He had been sent here without a pass. He knew no more what to do or where to go than a sheep. I took him to the medical director and the hospital."

Colonel ED. SHAW, at Nashville, posted up a notice from Governor MORRIS that "All persons visiting the hospitals to look after sick, wounded or deceased friends, should call on the regular Indiana Military Agent who will render every possible assistance," and that the office should be open night and day. The notice, he says, drew large numbers of people, whose desires created a vast amount of business. Besides, he made it his duty to notify relatives of the deaths in the hospital or field when it was necessary: to take charge of the effects, ascertain the place of burial, and send home dead bodies.

Colonel HAM, in regard to the duties of agents to citizens visiting soldiers, says: "There is one feature of this agency which has doubtless paid all the expense of it, that is obtaining passes for citizens. Had it not been for this hundreds of men and women would have been detained for days and even then have had to return without visiting their friends, as many had to do from other States, by not having agents at this point. Thousands of citizens who came to Louisville from other States have cause to thank Governor MORRIS for establishing this agency. My office has been the resort of all loyal citizens. The Pass office seldom, if ever, refuses to grant a pass on my recommendation." Instances of service of this kind to fathers, mothers and other relatives might be given by thousands.

Of service to soldiers in hospitals, he says: "Much of my time

has been occupied in taking the wounded and feeble soldiers to the Medical Director's to be examined for a discharge, and from there to the Discharge and Pay offices, and after getting their pay, in taking them to the railroad station and seeing them off for home." Writing letters and procuring descriptive lists for soldiers were important and constant duties of the agents.

Services Relating to the Dead.—Dr. HANNAMAN, Chief Agent, says: "Memorials of the dead are hunted up, preserved and sent to friends at home. These are obtained in various ways—from the hand of the dying man, or from his person at burial; from the company officers, or from Government sales if not previously secured. Hundreds of knapsacks have been returned to this office through the military agencies and delivered to anxious friends. Many are the applications we have had to obtain, if possible, some keepsake of the patriot dead." Records of graves were preserved at each agency.

These extracts will suffice to show how multifarious were the duties of the military agents, and how impossible it would have been for any Government machinery to have supplied the want of the ever-ready, anxious and kindly zeal of these friends, and how vital to the soldier the service it rendered was. Besides assisting relatives and friends in the search for sick and wounded, a great deal of service was rendered in procuring means of transportation for such as were needy, or had been (as was often the case) robbed, or were upon charitable missions.

Passes.—Dr. HANNAMAN says, in his report of December, 1864: "Our agents daily find soldiers who for months have been wasting away with disease, or suffering from wounds, and who have received no pay but are furloughed and discharged without the means of getting home. Such men are supplied with our Indiana military passes. Again, a wife, mother or sister seeks some dear friend who has been wounded, but is destitute of the means of reaching the desired hospital or camp. In such cases we extend the aid of the State. These passes are given to surgeons and nurses, also to sanitary agents, and occasionally to refugees. The number of passes issued to the close of 1864, to soldiers, was 3,053; to soldiers' wives, 509; to sanitary agents, 339; to nurses, 222; to special surgeons, 106; to military agents, 154; to refugees, 109: total, 4,542. The average cost to the State was about two dollars for each pass.

Transfers.—Transfers to hospitals at home were always most

eagerly desired by all the soldiers, and in serious cases it was a far surer cure than any that medical skill could devise. The agents did much of this work. Colonel HAM, at Louisville, says, December 15th, 1864: "The labor and influence of your State Agent, in procuring and hastening through these special transfers, have enabled hundreds of soldiers to go to the hospitals of their own State, and saved a large expense to our citizens who have come here to take care of sick and wounded soldiers and could only remain at a heavy expense." This must serve as a sample of many similar reports.

Colonel FRANK HOWE, Agent at New York, July 18th, 1862, writes thus of the order prohibiting transfers: "I am obliged to turn a deaf ear to the applications and entreaties of fathers, mothers, wives and relatives who daily come from a distance to take their dear ones home. The majority of these cases will be unfit for duty for thirty or sixty days, while in their native air and surrounded by home comforts, they would convalesce much more rapidly than they could any where else. I am satisfied the Government does not comprehend the position of matters here."

Transfers were at last greatly reduced in necessity by the improved character and number of permanent hospitals, and they were not so generally permitted. One influence greatly contributing to this end is thus stated by Dr. JOBES, September 21, 1864: "So many furloughed soldiers are overstaying their time, that it is going to be a vast source of trouble. They are all marked as deserters, and when the record is once made up, it is a permanent one, and although there may not be any criminal intent in any of these cases, the record evidence of it will be hard to disprove." The evil arising from this source was so great that at last General GRANT was compelled to issue an order prohibiting furloughs or transfers.

Collection of Claims.—The next most important service of the agencies was the gratuitous collection of back pay and bounties, and procurement of pensions. Most of them, from their location, or other disadvantages, could not helpfully attempt this, and the greater part of it was performed by those at Indianapolis and Washington City. The amount thus collected up to November, 1866, was over three hundred thousand dollars.

The agency at Indianapolis was also charged with the duty of assisting officers who had resigned or been discharged in, making settlement of their accounts. Much trouble and expense was saved by it to officers.

The numerous cases of extortion, fraud, and downright robbery practiced upon soldiers by real or pretended claim agents, suggested to Governor MORTON this valuable means of saving to them their hardy earned and long-delayed dues. The effect was even more beneficial than could have been anticipated, and inspired the authorities of several States,—among them those of Ohio and New York,—to adopt the same policy for their soldiers. The former issued a circular urging its adoption, and the Adjutant General of New York recommended it there. Numerous letters are reported by our agents to have been received, testifying the gratitude of the men for the benefit they had enjoyed, and relating instances of the outrages they had suffered before the agency was established, or before they had learned of its existence.

Besides these more important collections of agents at Washington and Indianapolis, those at other points assisted soldiers in procuring pay, whenever applied to.

Transmission of Soldiers' Money.—The necessity of sending home more or less of their pay to maintain their families, made it very important to the soldiers that facilities should be afforded them for this purpose. Accordingly agents were early dispatched to follow the armies, collect all the money the soldiers wished to send home, and take effective measures to send it home.*

General STONE reports, January 26th, 1862, that he collected \$7,000 of the Eighth regiment at Otterville, Missouri, and brought it with him.

THOMAS A. GOODWIN, a collecting agent with the army on the Tennessee river, writes thus of his efforts, June 12th, 1862: "On the 2nd of June, having accumulated \$125,000, I left for the State, deeming a longer delay unjust to the regiments paid." Again, July 9th, 1862, of a visit to North Alabama, he says: "I received some \$31,000, chiefly from the Ninth and Thirty-Sixth Indiana regiments and Cox's battery, with some gleanings from other regiments."

B. F. TUTTLE, October 5th, 1862, reports the following collections: Camp Nevin, \$7,000; Camp Nashville, \$15,000; Camp Woodstock, \$37,050; total, \$59,050.

These, like all other instances of the labors of our agents, are merely specimens of frequent or constant services. Later in the War, the Government, under an act of Congress, appointed "Allotment Commissioners," whose duties replaced those of Collecting

* See Allotment Commissioner in this volume.

Agents, and that portion of the work of the Sanitary Commission was discontinued.

Prisoners.—As already stated in the sketch of the history of the Commission, contributions for relief of our prisoners at Richmond were conveyed through the agencies at Washington and City Point to their destination. Governor MORTON at one time purchased some \$6,000 worth of stores for this purpose. It was successfully applied. "During the fall of 1863," says General STONE in his report of 1863 to Governor MORTON, "reports reached you of the utter destitution and suffering of Indiana soldiers confined as prisoners of war in Richmond, Virginia, and on Belle Isle, near Richmond. It was stated that these suffering men could be supplied with clothing, blankets and other necessities, through a certain channel. Accordingly, under your direction, I shipped on the 24th of October, 1863, 11 boxes of clothing and one bale of blankets, marked, according to directions furnished me, "Col. A. D. STREIGHT, Richmond, Va. For prisoners of war. Care of Gen. S. A. MEREDITH, Fortress Monroe, Va." These packages contained 200 caps, 200 shirts, 200 pairs of drawers, 200 pairs of socks, 200 blouses, 700 blankets, 200 pairs of infantry trousers, 200 infantry great coats, and 200 pairs of shoes." Again, on November 12th, he sent 34 boxes of clothing and shoes to the care of our agent at Washington. These were not allowed to reach our prisoners, and were returned.

But the most essential service was performed in caring for the wants of paroled and exchanged prisoners on their arrival at the depots, where their diseases, feebleness and destitution, made them the most pitiable objects that the ravages of war produced anywhere. The country is so well acquainted with the condition in which our prisoners were generally restored to us, that nothing more need be said of the matter here than that our agents, as far as possible, provided for them and helped them home.

SPECIAL AGENCIES.

The duties of agents dispatched upon special missions to our forces were in the main very much the same as those of our permanent agents. The difference lay in the additional duty on the part of the former of following troops wherever the necessities of the war had sent them. They were expected to ascertain the condition and wants of the men in the field, and of the hospitals where no regular agent was placed, to distribute the stores they usually

had in charge, and obtain others when needed, from the depots at the permanent agencies, and, in brief, to meet special necessities with the same services that were applied by regular agents to cases of constant occurrence. The account given of the operations of the Military agents will cover so much of the supplemental labors of special agents that this report need not be swelled by extracts from their reports. But there were two classes of special agents whose services deserve as conspicuous a place in any record of soldiers' relief as do the soldiers themselves.

Special Surgeons.—Until 1862 there were no battles west of the mountains the casualties of which required special efforts to provide for them, though agents were constantly with the men in Western Virginia, to look after Government and State supplies, which were constantly deficient. But from the battle at Mill Spring, January 18th, 1862, to the time when the Government's provision for the soldier, in field and hospital, was sufficient for his needs, there was hardly a single general engagement that did not require the services of special surgeons, nurses and means of relief; and they were furnished by our State, often first, always among the first, of the many beneficent agencies that gathered to these scenes of suffering.

Additional Assistant Surgeons.—The appalling sickness which prevailed among the volunteers during the winter of 1861 and spring of 1862 will be remembered. The men were unaccustomed to the hardships and privations of camp life, and but few of the many then in service had become seasoned, so as to enjoy perfect health. Thousands of enlisted men and hundreds of officers were discharged by reason of disability, and it seemed for a time as if the whole army would go to pieces, not from encounters in battle with the enemy, but from the more sweeping destroyer—disease. Neither the law nor regulations provided for medical officers sufficient for the wants of the troops at this period. One surgeon and one assistant surgeon only were allowed to each regiment, and the services of these were sometimes required at hospitals or on other detached duty; or, if they were sick, or resigned, the regiment might be, and frequently was, left without any medical attendance whatever. Especially was the medical force inadequate during, or immediately after, a severe battle. This was strikingly exhibited at and after the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh; and it was only through the prompt and timely activity of the authori-

ties of the Western States that even partial relief was afforded. So important did it appear to Governor MORTON that this alarming defect should be remedied by the employment of additional medical officers, even if only for temporary service, that he proposed on the 11th of April, 1862, just after Shiloh had been fought, that authority be given him by the Secretary of War to raise a corps of volunteer surgeons for field duty. Competent men of the medical profession were ready to go whenever called upon, and wherever they could relieve the suffering of the sick, wounded and dying; but the Secretary of War, after thanking the Governor for his offer, stated that so large provision had already been made for medical attendance in the West, he preferred to wait for a report from General HALLECK: then, if more should be needed, he would give notice and instructions. HALLECK was then besieging BEAUREGARD at Corinth; a terrible battle was expected, and the experience gained by the Governor in his efforts to relieve the troops on the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, only a short time before, convinced him that it was the duty of the Government as well as of himself to make timely and ample provision for the anticipated event. Without proper authority, relief parties could not pass to the front, or obtain transportation upon Government steamers, or travel with and secure the protection of Government troops and trains. The Governor, therefore, on the 21st of April, again telegraphed the Secretary of War, as follows:

"That a great battle is impending at Corinth, is evident. Before additional surgical aid can reach the field from any quarter, five or six days will elapse. Meanwhile the wounded must suffer immensely. So it was at Douelson and Pittsburg. Indiana has at least twenty-four Regiments before the enemy. I propose to send at once to each of them *two* additional surgeons, and respectfully request authority from you to do so. I regard this as an absolute necessity."

This appeal was too strong to be resisted, and the Secretary accordingly gave the desired authority. The Governor at once selected the proper number of Surgeons, of good standing, and dispatched them to the field with instructions to remain as long as their services were required. Nor did he confine himself to sending medical aid to the Regiments in Tennessee alone, but, although the authority extended no further, he took the responsibility to send a number of additional surgeons to the Army of the Potomac and elsewhere.

This action was received with great approbation by the troops, and the attention of Congress having been called to the matter an

act was passed, (approved July 2, 1862,) which provided that instead of *one* Assistant Surgeon, as provided by a former law, each regiment of volunteers in the service of the United States should have *two* Assistant Surgeons. The plan, however, of sending Special Surgeons to the field was not abandoned by the Governor. They were kept employed in visiting the armies, examining hospitals and hunting up our sick and wounded, wherever they might be, until all of our troops were mustered out of service.

Steamers.—Besides expeditions dispatched after battles, when extra help and supplies were peculiarly necessary, Governor MORRIS frequently sent aid, by steamers and otherwise, to our troops at all points where he knew of any necessity for relief. The voyage down the Mississippi of the “City Belle,” under charge of Dr. C. J. WOODS, already noticed, was one of these. During the year 1863, Dr. HANNAMAN, in his report of March 2nd, 1864, says seven such missions were performed. The *first* was on the steamer “Capitola,” starting on the 19th of February, under charge of Mr. GEORGE MERRITT, of Indianapolis, for our forces under General GRANT, at Vicksburg. It took five hundred and forty packages of stores, twenty-five female nurses for the hospitals, and twenty-one Surgeons, under charge of Dr. JEREMIAH H. BROWER, of Lawrenceburg. Twenty of the nurses were left at Memphis hospitals. Twenty-five Indiana Regiments were visited and supplied. The *second* was the “Lady Franklin,” under charge of Dr. C. J. WOODS, with one thousand packages of stores, several nurses and Surgeons. The *third* was the “Courier,” under charge of Dr. TALBOTT BULLARD, and General A. STONE, with five hundred packages of stores, several nurses and Surgeons. A large number of sick and wounded men were brought back. But the expedition is said by Dr. HANNAMAN to have been “most unfortunate to those engaged in it, for four Surgeons died during the trip or soon after their return, among them the ever to be lamented Dr. BULLARD. He was a man of warm temperament, and when duty called him he never thought of self. His was a most valuable life to be sacrificed to this accursed rebellion.” The *fourth* boat was the “Atlanta,” in charge of Colonel W. E. FRENCH, with two hundred packages of stores and several Surgeons and nurses. It brought back one hundred and seventy-five sick and wounded from Memphis. The *fifth* was the “City Belle,” under charge of General STONE, with four hundred packages of stores, and a liberal supply of surgical and nursing help.

This expedition reached Vicksburg on the morning of July 4th, 1863, the day the rebel stronghold was surrendered. The *sixth* boat was the "Sunny Side," in charge of Mr. E. J. PUTNAM, with one thousand packages of stores, and Dr. W. H. WISHARD, as Surgeon. One hundred and fifty sick soldiers were brought back. The *seventh* was the "City Belle," under charge of Dr. C. J. WOODS, with one thousand five hundred packages of stores. One hundred sick returned with it. The stores distributed on this expedition are described in detail in a preceding part of this report. On the 24th of November, 1863, Major JAMES H. TURNER was sent to Chattanooga, and he, with the help of Mr. GEORGE MERRITT, Mr. VINCENT CARTER and Mr. W. J. WALLACE, kept the track of SHERMAN'S army in the advance to Atlanta, and subsequently in the celebrated "march to the sea;" assiduously laboring to provide for the sick and wounded left behind and along the route.

In December, 1864, in anticipation of SHERMAN'S arrival at Savannah, Dr. C. J. Woods, with several assistants, was sent to New York, where he shipped a large amount of stores, by sea, to meet our men. But on his arrival he found that SHERMAN had moved north, and the supplies were distributed among the hospitals at Savannah, Port Royal, Hilton Head and Charleston. The remainder were returned to New York and there distributed on the arrival of our troops. Eight thousand dollars worth of stores were sent to the Agent at Washington to be distributed there among our men in SHERMAN'S army. These supplies were very opportune, as the presence of the combined armies of GRANT and SHERMAN made the Government stores insufficient, and many men from other States were placed on short rations in consequence.

After the winter of 1863 and 1864, the advance of our armies, the improvement in Government supplies, and the seasoning of the men to their arduous and perilous work, made the assistance of special agencies less necessary, and the work of the Commission subsequently was mainly done by the regular agencies.

Nurses.—A most creditable exhibition of the devotion so generally displayed both by men and women during the war, was made by the ladies who volunteered as nurses. Very generally they were ladies in good circumstances, unused to the privations and labors they so readily assumed, and were prepared for their discharge only by tenderness, intelligence and patience with which Nature has so bounteously provided the sex. But they

worked with a zeal and conscientiousness that shamed all hired aid and brought to the sick and suffering the blessings of "ministering angels." All that a mother, or sister or wife could be at home, they tried to be in the hospital, and their success is attested in the warmest encomiums of surgeons wherever they served. Few of them were paid, or desired pay, and some expended their own money liberally in procuring food, and especially for delicacies which could alone be relished by the sick. Dr. JONES, at Memphis, says: "As auxiliaries in the discharge of the duties of this office they have rendered me valuable assistance. But to the sick and wounded soldiers in the wards, their services have been invaluable. Their delicate skill in the preparation of diets, their watchful attention to the slightest want, their words of sympathy and encouragement, have made the hospital a home, and in hundreds of instances have quite lured the sufferer back from death unto life." Well may one of them say "England has a FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE of whom she may well be proud, but we may boast of a thousand FLORENCE NIGHTINGALES."

In January, 1865, Dr. HANNAMAN reports that there were then in the service of the Commission about fifty female nurses. From January 6th, 1863, to March 11th, 1864, ninety-five ladies who volunteered as nurses are reported, and their names given, but the list does not include all, nor indeed some of these especially noticed by Dr. HANNAMAN in his report. More than one hundred of our women became nurses in hospitals, and very many continued for months together. Two, Miss HANNAH POWELL and Miss ASINAE MARTIN, of Goshen, Elkhart county, died while employed in the Memphis hospitals. Dr. HANNAMAN says of them: "Highly valued in the family and in society, they were not less loved and appreciated in their patient and unobtrusive usefulness among the brave men for whose service they had sacrificed so much. Lives so occupied afford the highest assurance of a peaceful and happy death, and they die triumphing in the faith of the Redeemer, exulting and grateful that they had devoted themselves to their suffering countrymen. Their example of self-denial and patriotic love will be echoed in the lives of others who will tread in the same path."

SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

The duty of the people, through their government, or outside of it, to provide for the families of soldiers, though less onerous, was

not less than that of providing for the soldiers themselves. The origin of this necessity in a republican government has been set forth in the opening of this sketch of the efforts for Soldiers' Relief. At first the universal enthusiasm for the war, and the hope of its speedy termination, produced an apparent indifference in this regard which was only removed when the full extent of the perils and consequent demands of the struggle were revealed to us. Families were left to the care of relatives and neighbors, who eagerly encouraged enlistments by promises of attention, which, though often illy fulfilled, were in the main sufficient to prevent the matter from assuming any public importance. But when the term of enlistment was fixed at three years, volunteers began to see that something more than individual promises of support were necessary to justify them in leaving their families. They must make some provision themselves, and this necessity originated the policy of "bounties," which was carried to an extent in our war unknown in any age or country before, because never before was there so vast a population thrown upon public support. And it was not a population of paupers accustomed to want, but of thrifty and prosperous families, entitled at least to suffer no diminution of comfort from the sacrifice of their natural support which they had made. The volunteers, like other men, believed they could make better provision for their families than anybody else could, if they had the means, and they naturally demanded the means as a condition of enlistment. This does not imply that the granting of bounties was yielded to a demand for them, for they were offered before they were demanded, but it was yielded to an imperious necessity which was prevented from becoming a demand only by being anticipated. The General Government offered a bounty and advanced pay; the States in some cases offered an additional bounty, and counties, cities and associations added to both a sum larger than both together, not to *induce*, but to *enable* the volunteer to enlist. It has been often urged as a reproach to our soldiers, that they exacted a bounty as large as the year's wages of a good mechanic before they could consent to serve at all, and then expected treble the pay of the best paid troops in any other country. The reproach is the utterance of ignorance. If our soldiers wanted high bounties, it was because they had a need for it that other soldiers do not usually have. It was in effect only putting into their own hands, for economical application, provision for their families

which would otherwise have had to be administered by public agents, wastefully sometimes, corruptly oftentimes, and expensively at all times.

But bounties, as liberal as they were, could not feed and clothe and house a wife and children three years. Nor could liberal pay, in most cases, eke out the provision of the bounty. Both together would fall far short of the comfort to which families had always been accustomed. Additional provisions must be made. This, as earlier in the war, was often done by the care and kindness of neighbors, associations, churches; but even they could not cover the vast necessity that existed. Here, as in all else that affected the soldiers' welfare, the watchful care of Governor MORTON saw the necessity and devised the remedy, almost before it had been felt by those it was approaching. On the 14th of November, 1862, he issued an "Appeal to the People of the State of Indiana." In this address the necessities and modes of relief were so clearly stated that little was left to the people but to go to work. There was no occasion for differences of opinion about organizations, or processes of distribution. The experience of the Sanitary Commission had settled all questions, and the people went to work at once. The clergy, so forcibly appealed to, responded with a promptitude that expressed how fully their Christian zeal was prepared to second the suggestions of their patriotism. Bishop AMES, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on the 24th of November addressed the following circular letter to the clergy and laity of that church:

*"Dear Brethren:—*In view of the recent timely and humane proclamation of his Excellency, Governor O. P. MORTON, calling for relief measures for the families of soldiers, I feel it incumbent upon me to earnestly recommend to you immediate co-operation in this benevolent and patriotic work. The precursors of a vigorous winter, and the rapid advance in the price of fuel, provisions, and all the necessities and comforts of life, foreshadow destitution and suffering that only can be mitigated or prevented by the prompt and systematic action of all good citizens throughout our Commonwealth. Such action will not only relieve the wants of those in our midst who have been rendered poor by the present struggle for our national existence, but will strengthen the hands and cheer the hearts of those who have gone forth to fight for our Government. I do not advise that you should act denominationally, but that you should coöperate in carrying out the spirit of the proclamation, both with the civil government and with those, by whatsoever name they may be called, who love Him who says that all kindness to the poor and suffering is kindness to Himself. To this end, I would suggest that the ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in connection with the clergy of all other denominations, in each county throughout the State, hold a meeting, invite the township trustees to join

them, and agree upon some organized method of relief and visitation, since the work to be done is a great one, and nothing but organized, intelligent and persistent effort can accomplish it. In the name of Him who eschews all promises unattended by action—who will judge men, not by what they say, but by what they do, I call your attention to these things. Yours fraternally,

E. R. AMES.

Other churches were in no degree behind in this effort. On the 1st of December, a letter, signed by all the ministers of the Gospel in Indianapolis, was sent "to the clergy, county commissioners, township trustees, and all who were willing to engage in aiding the families of soldiers," throughout the State, enforcing the exhortations and suggestions of the Governor. The feeling diffused through the people was rapidly crystalized into action whenever it found something to gather about. "Soldiers' Aid Societies" were formed in every neighborhood, or their duties added to those of the auxiliary sanitary associations. Their agents received and filled applications, visited the needy, and sought out those whose dislike to seem to be recipients of charity, impelled them either to conceal or dissimulate their wants. Their exertions soon dispelled this illusion, and made the objects of their care feel that the relief given them was not a benefaction, but a payment, a debt far more obligatory and sacred than any resting upon legal forms and proofs. Families were taught, where the sharper instruction of want had not suggested the lesson first, that the community had assumed the duty delegated by the parent, and their claims were as inviolable upon one as the other. County Commissioners made liberal appropriations, and many a project of improvement, of new court houses, new bridges, better roads, was deferred to the higher necessity of supporting the dependants of volunteers. Fairs were held, and the proceeds distributed, either by township trustees or agents of local aid societies. The efforts for the Sanitary Commission were rivalled and even surpassed by these. No inconsiderable part of the time and labor of a large portion of our people, especially of the women, were given to these objects. The number of them who made duty almost an occupation, and certainly divided with it their household cares, would be almost incredible, if it could be ascertained.

The most striking feature of this outpouring of popular duty to soldiers' families, were those occasions when, by general concurrence in the suggestion of some newspaper or prominent citizen, a day was fixed for contributions to be brought to some central depot

for distribution. It was made a neighborhood holiday. Townspeople carried their money, flour, meat, groceries, wood or clothing to the appointed place, and all but those who wanted the war to fail, seemed filled with an emulation to give as much as they could. Farmers, however, bore off the prize for the most conspicuous, if not liberal, displays of contributions. Those of different neighborhoods would collect together early in the morning, and at the appointed time drive into the country town with wagons loaded with wood, and with barrels of flour, or apples, or potatoes, heaped high on the wood, with their horses decorated with flags, sometimes carrying banners, and as the long procession of gratitude and liberality marched along the streets, the crowded pavements welcomed it with cheers as for the return of a victorious army. Emulation ran wild in efforts to show the biggest loads and make the most striking display. Some wagons were built on purpose to carry the loads of a half dozen of ordinary size, and four or five cords of wood were not unfrequently piled on by some generous and emulous farmers. It is very questionable if any nation can exhibit a more creditable proof of the remedies as well as the power, the will as well as the wealth of a people, to take from their government a burthen that it could not bear, but which rested, if not lightly, at least not painfully, upon their own willing shoulders. Of the amount thus contributed it is impossible to form a conjecture, but it must have been well along in millions of dollars.

While the provision made from "bounties" was still unexhausted, the relief afforded by aid societies, counties and popular contributions was sufficient. But a bounty barely sufficient for a year, if so much could, with no sort of frugality, be made to meet the wants of two years, and popular liberality was invoked to increased effort by Governor MORTON, in an address of October 27th, 1863, in which, after repeating the arguments for it, in the increasing necessities of soldiers' families, he proceeded to point out more minutely the modes of operation, as follows: "An efficient working committee in each ward and township should be at once selected, with such assistants and sub-committees as may be necessary, who can easily ascertain the number of families within their limits requiring aid, and estimate the quantity, kind and cost of all supplies needed during the winter. Contributions can be taken up accordingly. In this work the township trustees, and the officers of the various churches, will doubtless

lend a willing hand. Especially do I desire that ministers of the gospel should present this subject to their respective congregations, and co-operate, as far as possible, in carrying out the general plan of relief." The response to this was a continuation and increase of past efforts.

State Bakery.—A very considerable, as well as timely, contribution was made from the 25th of June, 1864, to the 1st of August, 1865—a period of especial urgency for relief—the judicious management of the State Bakery by Quartermaster General STONE. The Bakery was established solely to supply the camps at Indianapolis, both of recruits and prisoners, with good fresh bread at as little expense as possible, but it proved so economical that General STONE was able to give the soldiers, in bread, the full weight of the flour furnished on their rations, and have one-third of it left. This surplus was sold for cash, which paid many expenses outside of the bakery. But far more important than any other result was its contribution to soldiers' families. During the period stated it furnished sixty-three thousand five hundred and forty loaves of bread gratuitously, which, at the ordinary price, ten cents per loaf, would have cost the beneficiaries six thousand three hundred and fifty-four dollars. An account was kept of the names, residence, regiment and company of the soldiers whose families were thus assisted, and of the names of their wives and children of the daily allowance given to each family. The value of such contributions can hardly be estimated by the money it saved or cost. Further remarks concerning the State Bakery will be found under the head of "Quartermaster General's Office," in this volume.

Legislative Relief.—But in spite of all efforts the necessity still increased. In the fall of 1864, the Governor again set popular feeling at work, but it was evident that the feeling was not equal to the need. He brought the matter before the Legislature which met in January, 1865. That body passed a bill, approved March 4th, 1865, but a month before the close of the war, assessing a tax of thirty cents on each hundred dollars of property in the State, the proceeds of which should be applied to soldiers' families, in the modes and proportions set forth in the following circular from the State Auditor to the County Auditors, August 4th, 1865:

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE,
INDIANAPOLIS, August 10, 1865.

To County Auditors:

The following is the apportionment made by the Auditor of State, under the provisions of an act for the relief of soldiers' families, approved March 4th, 1865:

Number.	COUNTIES.	Number of Beneficiaries in each County.	Am't apportioned to each County.
1	Adams	2,178	\$17,598 24
2	Allen	4,224	34,129 92
3	Bartholomew	2,669	21,565 52
4	Benton	282	2,278 56
5	Blackford	790	6,383 20
6	Boone	2,363	19,093 04
7	Brown	1,853	14,972 24
8	Carroll	1,712	13,832 96
9	Cass	2,130	17,210 40
10	Clark	2,373	19,173 84
11	Clay	2,639	21,323 12
12	Clinton	1,838	14,851 04
13	Crawford	2,005	16,200 40
14	Daviess	1,937	15,650 96
15	Dearborn	2,655	21,452 40
16	Decatur	1,873	15,133 84
17	DeKalb	1,859	15,020 72
18	Delaware	1,905	15,392 40
19	Dubois	1,522	12,297 76
20	Elkhart	2,351	18,996 08
21	Fayette	631	5,098 48
22	Floyd	2,307	18,640 56
23	Fountain	2,272	18,357 76
24	Franklin	1,728	13,962 24
25	Fulton	1,466	11,845 28
26	Gibson	2,152	17,388 16
27	Grant	3 009	24,312 72
28	Greene	4,739	38,291 12
29	Hamilton	2,927	23,650 16
30	Hancock	2,357	19,041 56
31	Harrison	3,907	31,568 56
32	Hendricks	2,445	19,755 60
33	Henry	2,107	17,024 56
34	Howard	2,285	18,462 80
35	Huntington	2,444	19,747 52
36	Jackson	4,421	35,721 68
37	Jasper	1,074	8,677 92
38	Jay	2,783	22,486 64
39	Jefferson	3,625	29,290 00
40	Jennings	1,910	15,432 80
41	Johnson	1,530	12,362 40
42	Knox	2,651	21,420 08
43	Kosciusko	2,417	19,529 36
44	LaGrange	1,275	10,302 00
45	Lake	1,092	8,823 36

Number.	COUNTIES.	Number of Beneficiaries in each County.	Am't apportioned to each County.
46	Laporte	2,168	17,517 44
47	Lawrence	2,241	18,107 28
48	Madison	2,028	16,386 24
49	Marion	5,273	42,605 84
50	Marshall	2,918	23,577 44
51	Martin	2,737	22,114 96
52	Miami	2,303	18,608 24
53	Monroe	1,783	14,406 64
54	Montgomery	2,101	16,976 08
55	Morgan	2,172	17,549 76
56	Newton	543	4,387 44
57	Noble	2,159	17,444 72
58	Ohio	570	4,605 60
59	Orange	2,134	17,242 72
60	Owen	2,163	17,477 04
61	Parke	1,993	16,103 44
62	Perry	2,210	17,856 80
63	Pike	2,888	22,335 04
64	Porter	2,136	17,258 88
65	Posey	2,131	17,218 48
66	Pulaski	1,704	13,768 32
67	Putnam	1,770	14,301 60
68	Randolph	2,504	20,232 32
69	Ripley	2,959	23,908 72
70	Rush	1,256	10,148 48
71	Scott	1,860	15,028 80
72	Shelby	2,564	20,717 12
73	Spencer	2,564	20,717 12
74	Starke	751	6,068 08
75	St. Joseph	2,618	21,153 44
76	Stenben	1,835	14,826 80
77	Sullivan	3,663	29,597 04
78	Switzerland	2,101	16,976 08
79	Tippecanoe	3,418	27,617 44
80	Tipton	2,211	17,864 88
81	Union	452	3,652 16
82	Vanderburg	1,385	11,190 80
83	Vermillion	1,574	12,717 92
84	Vigo	2,455	19,836 40
85	Wabash	2,972	24,013 76
86	Warren	1,320	10,665 60
87	Warrick	2,842	22,963 36
88	Washington	3,250	26,260 00
89	Wayne	2,898	23,115 84
90	Wells	2,226	17,986 08
91	White	1,655	13,372 40
92	Whitely	1,554	12,556 32
Totals		203,724	\$1,646,809 92

The above apportionment is made upon the following basis:

The total valuation of the real and personal property in the State,
as returned in 1864, was.....\$516,865,999.00

Which, at 30 cents on each \$100 of valuation, will yield..... 1,550,417.99

Polls at \$1.00 each..... 197,600.00

Total receipts, should the tax all be collected..... \$1,748,017.99

Deduct Governor's Military Contingent Fund..... 100,000.00

Net amount to be apportioned..... \$1,648,017.99

Actual amount apportioned to 203,724 beneficiaries, at \$8.08 each 1,646,089.92

Remainder..... \$1,928.07

In making the apportionment each mother, wife, or widow, is counted as four; each motherless child as two, and all other children as one, and the number in each county is the aggregate of those thus estimated. Each child, therefore, if none of the enumerated had "otherwise sufficient means for their comfortable support," would be entitled to receive 67 cents per month; each motherless child, \$1 34 per month; and each mother, wife, or widow, \$2 70 per month. But owing to the fact that a large number of the enumerated are not entitled to the benefit of the act under its terms, on account of having other means for their support, which, the Township Trustee, being the disbursing officer, is to determine; and the further fact, that a majority of our soldiers have themselves returned to take care of their families there can be no doubt but that the fund will be ample to allow each actual beneficiary the full amount contemplated by law, from the time of its passage, March 4, 1865.

Under the law, the County Commissioners are authorized and required to borrow, from time to time, as may be deemed necessary, four-fifths of the amount set apart to their respective counties in the foregoing schedule.

T. B. McCARTY, Auditor of State.

This legislative provision, aided by the societies and popular contributions, would have been sufficient to avert any serious distress, but before any considerable portion of the tax was collected the end of the war restored the surviving soldiers to their homes, with pay, in many cases, and in all cases the opportunities and rewards of customary labor to replace the support so long afforded as the payment of a national debt.

SOLDIERS' HOME AND REST.

TEMPORARY PROVISION.

The efforts of the State and the people for the relief of soldiers and their families were not entirely, though mainly, confined to the channels hereinbefore set forth. Indianapolis, from its central position, and character as the capital of the State, was the point of

rendezvous for the greater portion of our soldiers in returning home from the field, or returning from home to the "front," and its numerous railroad connections made it a centre of transportation for troops from every State in their movements from one portion of the country to another. In consequence, large numbers were frequently accumulated here temporarily, either awaiting orders, or delayed by deficient transportation. They needed some place to rest and refresh themselves. But still more imperative was the necessity of providing for the sick, who, in the earlier part of the war, constituted no inconsiderable portion of all arrivals. The camps of rendezvous were not immediately on the lines of travel and were generally full. The Sanitary Commission, as early as January, 1862, saw the necessity of some provision for this state of things, and, naturally, at first attempted to meet it by obtaining quarters at convenient hotels. "An agent," says Dr. HANNAMAN, "was placed at the depot by direction of the Commission to attend the arrival and departure of trains, and to furnish meals and lodging to all who required them." This was found sufficient for a time, but the progress of the war developed necessities so rapidly, a temporary "camp" was established in the vacant ground south of the depot, where hospital tents were erected and bedding and rations furnished. This provision was again outgrown by the demands of the war and it was from the first insufficient for the sick and wounded, who constituted the most necessitous objects of the care which created it. Something more and of a more permanent character, must be done. Here originated, and what, till the close of the war, was widely known as the "Soldiers' Home."

PERMANENT PROVISION.

In the latter part of June, 1862, Governor MORRIS, in whose interest in our soldiers every conspicuous measure of relief took its rise, resolved to establish a permanent place of rest and refreshment for soldiers passing through the city, irrespective of the States to which they belonged, and to add to it, as soon as practicable, a hospital department for the care of the sick or disabled who might not require or could not, in their frequently crowded state, obtain admission to the regular hospitals. "Accordingly," says Quartermaster General STONE, "in June and July, 1862, at your (the Governor's) instance, the General Government paid for the erection of a building in a grove near White River, north of the railroads. It was 150 feet

long and 24 feet wide. The State government and Sanitary Commission completed the work of the General Government by fitting up 100 feet of the building as a sleeping apartment and providing it with bunks, the bedding being furnished by the Commission. The remaining 50 feet was used as a dining hall. A kitchen, 24 feet square, was added to the main building, and all its furniture, as well as that of the dining hall, was supplied by the State.

The establishment was opened about the 1st of August, 1862. On the 8th, General STONE published a notice of the fact and solicited contributions. Thus provision was made for the accommodation of about 100 men. The management was entrusted to Mr. GEORGE MERRITT, assisted by Messrs. BACON and HUNT. The whole expense of it was borne by the Sanitary Commission, except the subsistence, which was, of course, supplied in the rations to which the men were entitled. Contributions were made by citizens of vegetables, butter, eggs, fruit, books, paper and envelopes, chairs and the like, and the Postmaster at Indianapolis, Hon. A. H. CONNER, donated a quantity of postage stamps, not the least important contribution to men far away from home and friends.

The accommodations soon proved too small for the demands upon them, and in the latter part of 1862 the General Government, through the influence of Captain JAMES A. FRIN, erected another building, 250 long by 24 feet wide, for a dining hall, allowing the former hall to be added to the dormitory.

The larger provision for dining than sleeping was owing to the fact that large numbers of men were detained but a few hours, waiting for trains, and they needed to eat but not to sleep in the "Home." The furniture and fixtures of this, like those of the other building, were supplied by the State. Three tables, extending nearly the whole length, would seat comfortably from 900 to 1,000 men. But still more accommodations were needed, especially for the sick. In 1863 the General Government added a third building, 150 feet long by 24 feet wide, which was, in a short time, converted into a hospital. These provisions, though far exceeding any anticipation when the "Home" was first projected, soon proved equally inadequate to the growing needs of the service with the less ample one at the beginning. In April and May, 1864, General STONE, by direction of the Governor, erected two buildings adjacent to the old ones, each 175 feet long by 28 feet wide, in which were two rows of bunks, with, as in the first building, three tiers in each.

The two would accommodate about 1,000 men. The cost of their erection and furniture was about \$4,000, which was paid by the State. In this its full developement of usefulness, the "Home" could lodge about 1,800 men, and feed 8,000 every day. But even yet, General STONE says, there were occasions when one-half the men requiring accommodations could not have them.

Of its benefits General STONE's report furnishes so complete a summary that it is incorporated here: "The Soldiers' Home and Rest has been of inestimable importance to the wearied and careworn as well as to the sick and wounded soldier. Nor has it been of slight benefit to the numerous detachments of Government employes, detained here while in transit to various destinations in the South, sometimes over night, and sometimes for days. So also have its benefits been freely bestowed upon companies, regiments, and indeed whole army corps, whether going to the front or returning. These men have been comfortably lodged during their sojourn here as far as the capacity of the "Home" allowed; and all, without exception, have been furnished with a plentiful supply of well-cooked and wholesome food. And not only does the "Home" furnish the soldiers warm and palatable meals, but whenever necessary, we furnish those in transit with 'dry, or lunch rations,' consisting of army bread, dried beef and cheese in sufficient quantity to last them to the next depot of supplies. The "Home" has also been of especial importance to the State authorities, as affording a suitable place for bestowing the hospitality of reception dinners on our returned veteran regiments and artillery companies.

Under the auspices of the patriotic ladies of this city (Indianapolis), and by their efficient personal aid in the kitchen and dining-hall of the 'Home,' we have thus bestowed acknowledgements and welcome on behalf of the State, on about fifty regiments and artillery companies." Of the economy of thus providing for men in transit, the General says: "The monthly statements on file in this department show that we have not, in any case, drawn the full amount of subsistence that the men were entitled to as rations, except in the article of flour. The value at Government contract prices, of the subsistence stores thus left in the Commissary Department undrawn, from August 1st, 1862, to January 1st, 1865, amounts to \$71,310 24.* This vast saving, effected simply by care in using the rations of the men, would have made some valuable additions to the 'Home,' in both houses and

*This amount was reduced to \$50,258 53 upon final settlement, when the "Home" was closed.

a supply of pure water, and rearranging the accommodations, if it could have been made available; but, though the men or their regiments or companies could have obtained the benefit of the savings, in the 'Home' they could not, as then no organization existed by which application could be made. The incidental expenses, such as payment of help, making repairs, replacing furniture and the like, amounting to \$19,642.19, were met by a sutlers' tax, the sale of kitchen offal and the savings on flour. The State was never burthened with a cent of the cost of maintaining the 'Home' after the buildings were erected and furnished.

The following summary of the operations of the "Home" is compiled from General STONE's official reports:

Number of meals furnished, last five months of 1862.....	210,185
Number of meals furnished, in the year 1863.....	817,656
Number of meals furnished, in the year 1864.....	1,612,908
Number of meals furnished, in the year 1865.....	1,097,450
Number of meals furnished, first five months of 1866.....	69,592

Total meals furnished in three years and ten months..... 3,777,791

This shows an average per day of meals, in 1862..... 1,400

This shows an average per day of meals, in 1863..... 2,240

This shows an average per day of meals, in 1864..... 4,498

This shows an average per day of meals, in 1865..... 2,812

This shows an average per day of meals, in 1866.... 463

The amount realized *in cash* from various sources for the benefit of the "Home" was \$19,642.19, all of which was duly expended as above stated. Besides, the sum of \$38,687.80 was expended by the U. S. Commissary out of the savings on flour for fresh vegetables, kraut, pickles, cheese, butter, fruits, and other extras not included in government rations.

For some time before the close of the war, the 'Home' was provided with help by details from the Ninety-Fourth Company of the Veteran Reserve Corps, second battalion, "who," says General STONE, "at all hours, night and day, have willingly and energetically prepared and cooked meals for soldiers in transit coming in unexpectedly, weary and needing refreshments, who would otherwise have been compelled to go on their way with their hunger unsatisfied."

LADIES' HOME.

Though in no way connected with the "Soldiers' Home," the "Ladies' Home" was an off-shoot of the same watchful care to which that institution owed its existence, and should be noticed here to complete the sketch of the provision made for soldiers and their

families in temporary need of aid. During the winter of 1863 and 1864, a great many women visited Indianapolis to see their relations in the army, who, they had learned or supposed were detained there, and allowing their affection to conquer their prudence, they very often arrived with no money, or very little, with no acquaintances in the city, and no means of providing for themselves while there or returning home. They were also subjected, where they had money, to the perils of robbery or extortion from the villains who infested the Capital to prey upon the army or fatten on its garbage. They needed help constantly, and frequently applied for it to the State officers, or the Sanitary Commission, who gave it sometimes in money, or passes, and sometimes in payment of hotel bills and other necessary expenses. But this irregular and unsystematic aid, being very inadequate to the emergency, Governor MORTON resolved to establish a "Home" on the same plan as that for soldiers, where soldiers' wives could be sheltered, lodged and subsisted comfortably, and saved from the rapacity of the harpies that threatened them at every turn. To this end Quartermaster General STONE and Dr. HANNAMAN were directed to obtain some suitable building convenient to the Union Depot, and furnish it. This they did, and in December, 1863, the "Ladies' Home" was opened in a large brick building convenient to the Union Depot, under charge of Lieutenant J. G. GREENWALT and wife, whose care and energy are justly commended by General STONE in his report of January, 1865. The following statement of the number of women and children accommodated by it will best exhibit its value:

1863—December.....	51 women, 28 children.
1864—January.....	55 women, 45 children.
1864—February.....	93 women, 67 children.
1864—March.....	69 women, 47 children.
1864—April.....	64 women, 58 children.
1864—May.....	76 women, 51 children.
1864—June.....	55 women, 31 children.
1864—July.....	43 women, 29 children.
1864—August.....	69 women, 36 children.
1864—September.....	64 women, 18 children.
1864—October.....	54 women, 26 children.
1864—November.....	71 women, 45 children.
1864—December.....	64 women, 33 children.

Subsistence for the "Ladies' Home" was furnished through the "Soldiers' Home."

REFUGEES.

Another object of loyal care was the refugees from the rebel States, who, either expelled by the violence of their neighbors, or reduced to want by the ravages of hostile armies, fled to the North for safety and subsistence. They arrived in a state of deplorable destitution, not only of means of maintaining themselves, but of information as to country and the people. They did not know where to go or what to do. They were generally left in the depot at Indianapolis without direction or assistance, and left to shelter themselves as best they could in out-houses, or any accessible place till the charity of the neighbors provided them with something better. The State officers, as far as they had information, supplied the necessitous. In January, 1865, about one thousand rations and fifty blankets had been issued for this purpose through the "Soldiers' Home." An organization of citizens for their relief was formed, and a large building procured for an asylum and comfortably furnished. The Charitable Association took charge of it, and gave good accomodations to about fifty refugees.

PERMANENT HOME FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

The close of the war brought with it the duty of making provision for the permanent care of disabled soldiers, not only as an act of humanity, but as a debt due to long and faithful service. There were thousands of these in the State, but many were not so entirely disabled that they might not to some extent provide for themselves, and many more could depend upon the care of relatives. But after all allowances for these, there remained many who could have no hope of the comfortable ending of an arduous life except in some permanent asylum which would be to them a home. On the 15th day of May, 1865, Governor MORTON published an address* to the people of the State suggesting the outline of an organization, and plan of action, for this purpose. It was proposed that a Board of Directors, composed of one from each Congressional District, should be appointed and be incorporated. It was to select an eligible place for an asylum, and rely for its means of operation upon popular contributions. On the 25th, he addressed a circular† letter to the clergy of the State, urging them to move their congregations to coöperate in the work. On the same day a meeting was held at Indianapolis to carry out the Governor's suggestion. It selected Governor MORTON as President of the Board of Directors,

*Appendix, Doc. No. 144.

†Appendix, Doc. No. 145.

JAMES M. RAY as Treasurer, WILLIAM HANNAMAN as Secretary, and Rev. J. HOGARTH LIZIER as Financial Agent. The District Directors were:

First District, PHILIP HORN BROOK, of Evansville.

Second District, JESSE J. BROWN, of New Albany.

Third District, JOSEPH J. IRWIN, of Columbus.

Fourth District, WILL CUMBACK, of Greensburg.

Fifth District, WILLIAM GROSE, of New Castle.

Sixth District, JOHN COBURN, of Indianapolis.

Seventh District, JOHN A. MATSON, of Greencastle.

Eighth District, SAMUEL KIRKPATRICK, of La Fayette.

Ninth District, JOHN B. NILES, of La Porte.

Tenth District, ISAAC JENKINSON, of Fort Wayne.

Eleventh District, JOHN U. PETTIT, of Wabash.

The announcement of the formation of a society to establish an asylum was followed immediately by applications for admission, or provision of some kind, from a number of disabled soldiers. The City Council of Indianapolis gave the association the use of the City Hospital buildings. There the Home was opened on the 10th of August, 1865, under the superintendence of Dr. M. M. WISHARD. The necessity for it, says Governor MORTON, in his message to the Legislature at the extra session of November, 1865, "is demonstrated by the fact that already forty-six disabled soldiers have been admitted, twenty-one of whom, after remaining some time, and receiving the best care and medical treatment, have been discharged with the prospect of being sufficiently restored to enable them to care for themselves, and one has died, leaving twenty-four to be cared for. Of these, seventeen are totally disabled by old age, wounds or disease." Although the Directors appealed to the people, setting forth their plan, and the probable sum necessary to carry it out, and made strenuous efforts to obtain the means, they met with less success than they deserved. The people had been heavily burthened by the demands of the war, which the excitement of the times, and the unusual emulation, prevented them from feeling seriously, till the collapse following the excitement brought an intensified sense of the drain that had been made upon them. The Governor in his message expresses doubt whether it will be possible to establish an asylum by voluntary contribution. The amount received at that time was only \$4,991 55, with \$20,000 00 subscriptions outstanding, and so inadequate a fund as

the whole would be if paid up, fully justified the Governor's apprehensions. He recommended "the Legislature to take prompt measures to secure the object in view." He also stated that he had made application to the General Government to turn over to the State the military hospital at Jeffersonville for an asylum. The consent was given, but the situation of this hospital and other objections being in the way, it was never used.

A memorial was presented to the Legislature, at the same session, by the Board of Directors, asking an appropriation, and, as arguments, setting forth their inability to meet the many demands upon them, the necessity of a support to the families of disabled soldiers, suggesting the plan they thought best adapted to the emergency, and stating the probable number of persons who would need the aid of the asylum. They estimate from reports from one-fifth of the State that the totally disabled would amount to about \$28; partially disabled to 2,760, and the orphans of soldiers to 9,036. The plan of an asylum is stated thus: "We would procure a tract of good land sufficient to yield all necessary vegetables for the 'Home.' Upon the ground we would provide suitable habitations, for single men, families and orphans. Having convened these all in one community, we would afford them all possible facilities for contributing to their own support. This would be done chiefly by erecting work shops, where such trades could be carried on as disabled men could work at—such as making brooms, baskets, brushes, shoes &c. Here the remaining faculties of partially disabled men could be educated to good trades, whereby they might support themselves independently outside of the 'Home' in a few years, if they should desire it." By bringing families into the community, the Directors could educate the children, orphans or otherwise, and teach them trades. They also proposed to establish a school for young men who were disabled, where they could learn book-keeping, telegraphing and other branches which would enable them to obtain their own support.

On the 5th of January, 1866, an earnest appeal was made to the people for help, which was so far successful that the Board was enabled to purchase for \$8,500, early in the ensuing spring, the property known as the "Knightstown Springs," a healthy and beautiful site, possessing the advantage, whatever it may be, of a medicinal spring of some celebrity, and containing fifty-four acres of very good ground. There was one large building, formerly a hotel, and several small cottages, erected for the use of invalids, resorting to

the springs, upon the premises, which "afforded ample room," says the Superintendent, Dr. WISHARD, "for one hundred patients," but in need of repairs. The asylum was established in the new location on the 26th of April following, and it will doubtless remain there as long as the necessity for it exists.

In his message of January 11th, 1867, Governor MORTON says the expense of maintaining the 'Home' until the 30th of November, 1866, exclusive of the cost of the new site, was \$17,060 84. Adding the cost of the site, the whole expenditure made in behalf of disabled soldiers, from August 1865, to the last of November 1866, was \$25,560 84. During that time there had been admitted 224 disabled soldiers, of whom 134 had been discharged and 14 had died. The Governor again urged the Legislature to equalize the burthen of maintaining the asylum by making it dependent upon taxation, the only mode of making all pay alike for what all are equally bound to contribute. The Legislature adopted the Governor's suggestion, and on the 1st of March, 1867, made the Home for Disabled Soldiers one of the benevolent institutions of the State, with a provision for soldiers' orphans.* A Board of Trustees was appointed, and an appropriation of \$50,000 made to erect suitable buildings and provide the necessary means to maintain the inmates properly. The Trustees, Captain H. B. HILL of Carthage, CHAS. S. HUBBARD of Knightstown and WILLIAM HANNAMAN of Indianapolis, organized on the 27th of March, 1867, by electing WILLIAM HANNAMAN President, CHARLES S. HUBBARD Secretary, M. M. WISHARD, M. D., Superintendent, and HENRY W. McCUNE Steward. A fine, substantial brick building, 153 feet long by 63 feet wide, and three stories and an attic high, has been erected at a cost of about \$55,000. The corner stone was laid with impressive ceremonies on the 4th of July, 1867, by the Society of the Grand Army of the Republic. The old buildings have been repaired and converted into the "Orphans' Home" contemplated by the Legislature. The Superintendent states, in his report for 1868, that since the opening of the "Home" 400 disabled soldiers had been admitted, of whom 31 had died, 221 been discharged in an improved condition, leaving 148 still in its care.

Orphans' Home. The provisions of the Legislature for the Orphans of Soldiers have been carried out as far as practicable, as already stated, by the conversion of the old building into an asylum for them, and providing them with adequate care and tuition.

*Appendix Doc. No. 75.

It was full to its utmost capacity on Thanksgiving day, November 26th, 1868, and numerous applications were daily made for admission, but refused for want of room. There were then 83 orphans in the "Home," and the number could easily have been increased with adequate accommodations to three hundred.

CONCLUSION.

This attempt, necessarily imperfect from the want of space to enable a full account to be given of many operations connected with the efforts for the relief of our soldiers and their families, will yet afford some idea of the munificence with which the people provided, and the zeal and success with which the State authorities applied, the means to fill out the defective provisions of the government and to supply the vast and immense demands of a soldiery to whom war and want were unlike unknown, and upon whom privations fell with double severity. It is at once an exhibition of benevolence and organizing intelligence, of a sense of patriotic duty and a perception of the manner in which that duty can be best discharged. The people supplied the deficiencies of their government, and showed their ability to make it strong, prompt and enduring enough for any exigency in which a nation can be placed. Probably even more than the prosecution of the war itself, the efforts to sustain it, which made no appearance in the reports of generals, or the histories of battles, will justify to the world the pride of Americans in themselves and their Government.

ALLOTMENT COMMISSIONER—PAY AGENCY.

The sudden organization of vast armies in a country, whose people had hitherto been mainly engaged in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture and the mechanic arts, created emergencies and revealed wants unfelt in our previous limited military experience, and which were unprovided for by congressional or legislative enactments.

The soldiers of the Union armies were, as a general rule, representatives of the industrial classes, who had laid aside their usual avocations in obedience to the dictates of patriotism, leaving families, or other relatives, wholly or partially dependent upon their pay for support. Under these circumstances the safe and speedy transmission of money from the soldiers in the field to the depend-

ents at home, was a matter of great importance, and attended with many difficulties.

Army mails were tardy, irregular and unreliable, often being placed in charge of irresponsible parties temporarily detailed for that purpose; express companies were seldom desirous of extending their operations beyond the lines of well-guarded railroads, and the exigencies of the service frequently excluded them from all roads in the vicinity of active military operations. Detailing responsible officers from the different commands to convey remittances, was impracticable, for the class of officers enjoying the confidence of the men to such an extent as to qualify them for so responsible a mission, were the ones most needed in the field, and had not this been the case, they frequently could not be spared at times when payments were made, or details could not be obtained. In some of the States, bankers and brokers engaged in the business, but their charges consumed a considerable proportion of the funds transmitted, and this plan soon fell into disrepute.

ALLOTMENT SYSTEM.

The necessity of having some convenient and safe means for the transmission of soldiers' funds, was observed by Governor MORTON soon after our first three-year regiments went to the field. He accordingly devised a system which is fully set forth in the following circular:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, November 20, 1861.

With a view to facilitate the transmission of funds by our troops in the field to their families, and in addition to facilities afforded by the Government by allotment rolls, the undersigned has effected an arrangement with the Branch Bank in this city, by which funds may be conveyed from Indianapolis to any part of the State through a certain, safe and responsible channel, and without cost to the soldier. A responsible agent will be appointed by the State, whose duty it will be to visit each regiment, in advance of payment, and to receive from each volunteer such funds as he desires to transmit. A book of blank drafts will be furnished to the commanding officer of each regiment. Any volunteer desiring to send money to his family at home, will draw a draft in favor of the party to whom he desires to send the amount. At the same time he will deposit with the agent of this State, the amount he desires to send.

The agent will prepare triplicate schedules of the amount received, from whom received, and to whom to be paid. One copy to be retained by the agent, one copy to be left with the Colonel of the regiment, and the third copy for the use of the bank. The money being deposited at the bank by the agent, the cashier will endorse each draft drawn by the volunteer. The draft will be sent by the agent to

whomsoever it may be payable, and on indorsement by that person will be paid at any of the branches in the State.

Commanding officers of regiments are requested to have this read to their regiments, and all officers are requested to coöperate with the undersigned, in affording facilities so much needed by our troops in the field.

OLIVER P. MORTON,

Governor of Indiana.

In December, 1861, Congress passed an act requiring the President to appoint Commissioners for each State having volunteers in the service of the United States, whose duty it should be to visit the several Departments of the army in which volunteers from their respective States were serving, and procure from them certified allotments of their pay to their families or friends. On these allotments the several paymasters, at each regular payment of troops, were required to give drafts payable in New York to the order of the persons designated in the allotments.

This law, from which much was expected, accomplished but little towards the desired end. Its provisions, though apparently simple and easy of execution, were attended with so many embarrassments as to be almost impracticable. In some instances where allotments had been made in due form they were entirely disregarded by the paymasters, who asserted, in explanation of their conduct, that the law required the performance of impossibilities. They soon ceased to pay any attention to the law which became, practically, a dead letter.

Throughout the war every measure designed to induce the soldiers to send their money home, or to facilitate its transmission, met with strenuous and persistent opposition on the part of Sutlers. Their gains were promoted by the expenditure of the soldiers' money in the field, and they could not be expected to feel a very lively interest for the needy families at home. After the passage of the act abolishing the Sutler's lien, they became particularly fertile in expedients for diverting the largest possible amount of money from the home channel. Many of the officers were men of limited means. Receiving their pay irregularly, some times at intervals of many months, and being obliged to furnish their own subsistence, they not unfrequently found it necessary to resort to the Sutlers of their respective regiments for pecuniary accommodations. Through officers, thus unavoidably placed under obligations for money loaned them in extreme necessity, Sutlers were able to embarrass

the enforcement of the allotment act, and in various ways to increase their trade with the enlisted men.

Realizing the imperative necessity of providing some means of remitting money from the field that would commend itself to the confidence of the soldiers, Governor MORTON, early in 1862, decided to appoint a number of Agents, of well-known probity and correct business habits, to visit the different departments of the army, where Indiana soldiers were serving, to receive such amounts as they desired to send to their families or friends and return with the funds thus gathered to convenient localities in the State to be forwarded by express or the best available conveyance, to the persons for whom the same was intended. The principal Agents entrusted with these responsible duties were THOMAS A. GOODWIN, Esq., HOB. DAVID C. BRANHAM, REV. E. B. KILROY, General ASAHEL STONE, (Commissary General,) B. F. TUTTLE, Esq., Colonel JOHN MCCREA, LAWRENCE M. VANCE, Esq., and Mr. JAMES HOOK, Agent of the Vigo County Soldiers' Aid Society. Messrs. BRANHAM and GOODWIN held commissions from the President, under the Allotment act of Congress, but as said act made no provision for transportation or necessary expenses incurred, and as the system had never been employed among the Indiana troops, their commissions were of no practical value, except as an indorsement from the highest authority of the Government.

In addition to the onerous and responsible duties connected with the collection and remission of money, the Agents were entrusted by the Governor to look after the welfare and relieve the necessities of sick and disabled soldiers of Indiana Regiments; to assist in procuring furloughs and transportation in all proper cases; to co-operate with the State Sanitary Commission and its branches, and with the various Soldiers' Aid Societies in procuring and forwarding hospital supplies and sanitary stores; and, in all cases, so far as possible, without undue interference with the military authorities, and paying proper regard to the interests of the service, to extend the parental care of the State over all her sons in field or hospital.

The Commissioners entered upon the discharge of their varied duties with zeal and fidelity, extending their labors to every department in which commands from this State were serving. Through their exertions furloughs were obtained for many who were languishing in hospitals; through their advisory suggestions and active co-operation the Sanitary Commission and auxiliary Societies were

enabled to extend the sphere of their operations. Abuses and wrongs which they could not correct were reported to the Executive, and measures instituted by him, through the proper channels, for their immediate correction. Between the date of their appointment and the close of the year—from April to December, 1862—they collected, brought home, and distributed eight hundred and ten thousand four hundred and fifty dollars. These moneys were distributed in accordance with the directions of the soldiers sending them, in more than fifteen thousand packages, without charge, save express charges from the Agents' residences to points of destination, and without the occurrence of a single case of loss or defalcation. Four hundred and fifty-two thousand dollars, or more than half of the entire amount collected, passed through the hands of THOMAS A. GOODWIN, who devoted his time exclusively to the duties of the Agency. The system adopted saved many thousands of dollars, which would otherwise have gone to Sutlers and gamblers. Hundreds of men, careless of necessities of distant friends, and equally regardless of their own future wants, were induced by the example of their more provident companions to remit portions of their pay. The relief thus secured to the families of the careless and improvident prevented want and suffering in many homes, and proved the most beneficent feature of the Agency.

But this system, though accomplishing all that was expected from it, was not free from serious objections, the principal one of which was the great risk incurred in carrying large sums of money through sections of country infested by guerrilla bands and those marauding hordes which generally hang upon the rear of armies in the field. Mr. Goodwin frequently found himself at a distance from our guarded lines of communication, with a valise filled with money, and could obtain neither guard nor transportation. Incumbered with this sacred trust, which represented the food and clothing of thousands of needy women and children, he was obliged to proceed on foot and alone through those wild and dangerous regions between the advancing army and its base. At Holly Springs he was in imminent danger of being captured by a portion of the force under VAN DORN, an unexpected movement having placed him in the immediate vicinity of the rebels. Returning from a trip to the army stationed near Murfreesboro with letters containing \$120,000, packed in a trunk, he lost sight of it for several hours, through the misconduct of an unfaithful porter.

Personal risks at that time were esteemed as of little consequence among those familiar with army life, but the financial risks constantly incurred in the prosecution of this business were greater than common carriers assumed, and too hazardous to warrant their continuance. The numerous escapes of Mr. Goodwin, the only pay agent then operating to any considerable extent, made it apparent that the object for which the plan was devised must be abandoned and some safer mode adopted.

The Congressional allotment act furnished the central idea from which Mr. Goodwin, with the advice and approval of Governor Monroë, elaborated a system that promised to work successfully. Instead of sending commissioners to the field to procure allotments, as contemplated in the act of Congress, each command was provided with rolls on which each soldier could specify the amount he desired to send, and the name and residence of the person to whom it should be sent. The paymaster and pay agent, each being provided with a copy of the rolls, the former could give a check on New York for the aggregate amount allotted by each company, which the latter could cash and remit in accordance with the individual allotments. The Congressional plan made no provision for aggregating the allotments of a company, but required paymasters to draw a separate check on New York for the allotment of each man.

The first of these rolls were sent out early in 1863, and most of the regiments immediately commenced to avail themselves of the facilities thus offered. The system combined the important requisites of safety, celerity and economy, and rapidly grew in favor with the troops. Mr. Goodwin continued in charge of the office, which was established at Indianapolis, conducting its immense business with ability and integrity, from the inauguration of the allotment system till most of the Indiana troops were mustered out of the service. During the period nearly two millions of dollars were received and transmitted in about forty thousand different packages without the loss of a single package.

Among the many novel institutions called into existence to meet the sudden emergencies imposed upon the loyal people of the country in the suppression of "the great rebellion," there was none which produced more beneficial results, at a comparatively trivial expense, than the Indiana Allotment Commission.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENTS.

A grateful people can never be unmindful of its patriotic duty to perpetuate the memory of the brave men who have laid down their lives in defense of the National Government. This has been done in this State by the publication of the military history of each officer and soldier, living and dead, who participated in the late war; and the record, imperfect as it may be, will be an enduring monument to the sacrifices and services of those whose gallant deeds it aims to commemorate. But a record of this kind, however complete, does not preclude the propriety of erecting in the several counties mural monuments, of granite or marble, which have been in all ages of the world a gratifying and beautiful means of perpetuating the memories of heroes and patriots who by their valor have "saved the State," as well as of dear and loved friends and relations "gone before."

The people of Indiana require neither admonition nor example to excite their lasting gratitude towards our deceased soldiers; a just pride in the memory of their heroic deeds is already built up in the hearts of our citizens, and as opportunity offers, will find tangible and enduring expression, befitting the sentiments they entertain, and in keeping with our war record as a State, and the character of the priceless services so worthy of commemoration.

A plan has been devised which seems to meet with almost universal approval—the erection by the citizens of each county of a monument bearing the names of their deceased soldiers, and the names and dates of the battles in which they fell, or the places where they died. In compliance with a very general expression of public opinion, the Legislature, at the special session of 1865, passed an Act* authorizing Boards of County Commissioners to receive subscriptions from individuals and make appropriations from the County Treasuries for the erection of soldiers' monuments, and to purchase or receive by donation suitable sites for the same at or near the seat of Justice of each county. This Act is founded on the assumption that the objects attained by the war are a common and precious heritage, and the perpetuation of the memory of those who gave up their lives in securing those objects, a common and sacred duty. Few will dispute the correctness of this principle, or object to its practical application.

* Appendix, Document No. 69.

A few counties have already erected monuments; and in many others, measures have been adopted which bid fair to be productive of substantial results. Doubtless greater progress would have been made, in most of the counties, had they not been left, at the close of the war with heavy debts, incurred in paying bounties and relieving indigent and distressed soldiers' families. Happily most of these debts are now liquidated, and we may confidently look for speedy and appropriate action, on the part of county authorities, in providing, from the public funds, which is most equitable, for the erection of suitable and enduring testimonials to the memory of their deceased soldiers.

MONUMENT AT GREEN CASTLE.

In 1865 an organization was effected in Putnam county under the name of "The Putnam County Soldiers' Monument Association," with Colonel JOHN R. MAHAN, as President, WILLIAM D. ALLEN, as Treasurer, and DAVID JONES, as Secretary. The object of the association was to erect a monument at the City of Green Castle, to the memory of the soldiers of Putnam county whose lives were lost in the war of the rebellion, the necessary funds to be raised by voluntary contributions. The eminent Sculptor, THOMAS D. JONES, Esq., of Cincinnati, was commissioned to prepare appropriate plans and estimates, which were duly submitted and adopted.

The design of the monument is artistic and beautiful. The base or pedestal is of Putnam county granite, eight feet high, a portion of which is handsomely paneled, upon which the names of the deceased soldiers are inscribed: above, on the sides of the monument, are battle scenes beautifully sculptured in *alto relievo* after the manner of ancient *bas reliefs*. Surmounting the pedestal, or main body of the monument, is a life-size statue, six feet in height, representing an American Soldier, executed by Mr. JONES in marble, and regarded by accomplished art-critics as the most successful portrayal of the "gallant volunteer" yet achieved in this country. The entire height of the monument from the surface of the ground to the apex is fourteen feet; total cost, ten thousand dollars, all of which was raised in Putnam county through the energetic efforts of the efficient officers and members of the association, by voluntary subscription.

MONUMENT AT NOBLESVILLE.

The monument erected to the memory of the soldiers of Hamilton county, stands on the highest and most conspicuous spot in the cemetery at Noblesville. It consists of an octagonal shaft twenty-two and a-half feet high, each side measuring eight feet in width, resting on a tripple base, the sections of which are eight, six and four feet square, respectively. A perched eagle surmounts the shaft, and on each of the four sides, corresponding to the principal points of the compass and six feet from the top, is a spread eagle holding a scroll. On the first of these scrolls is inscribed a memorial to the Hamilton county soldiers, and on the remaining three are the names of all field and staff officers who entered the service from that county. On the eight sides of the shaft and on the four sides of each of the two uppermost sections of the base are the names and rank of *all* the line officers and enlisted men, living and dead, arranged in their respective organizations, commencing with the oldest. The national flag enfolds the top of the shaft, beautifully sculptured, above the spread eagles.

The hight of the structure is twenty-four feet; weight 35,000 pounds: material, the best marble. It was built by Messrs. JACKSON & HOLLOWAY, of Anderson, Indiana, at a cost of five thousand dollars, which sum was appropriated from the county funds by the Board of Commissioners under the act of 1865.

The monument is pronounced by connoisseurs in mural architecture one of the most beautiful in any part of this country, creditable not only to the liberality and patriotism of the citizens of Hamilton county, but to the taste and artistic skill of its designers and builders.

On the 4th of July, 1868, the monument was formally and appropriately dedicated. A large concourse of ex-soldiers of the Union army, and many citizens, were present, including delegations from Indianapolis, Tipton, Kokomo, Peru and other cities and towns of central Indiana. The orator of the day was Governor CONRAD BAKER, who took for his subject "Our National Union." Referring to the monument he used the following eloquent and beautiful language:

"It has been the custom of nearly all nations to dedicate temples, altars, statues and other structures, as well as particular places, to sacred purposes. It prevailed

both among the worshippers of the true God and among the heathen. In the sacred scriptures we read of the dedication of the tabernacle, of altars, of the first and second temples, and even of the houses of private persons. The heathen nations also had dedications of temples, altars and images of their gods. The celebration of the anniversaries of great national events may also be traced to a remote antiquity. The Jews every year celebrated for eight days the anniversary of the dedication of their temple. We meet together to-day for the double purpose of dedicating as sacred to the memory of heroic patriots, living and dead, the beautiful monument before us, erected by the patriotic liberality of Hamilton county, and to celebrate the anniversary of the dedication by our fathers of the Temple of American Liberty and Independence. The beautiful monument in whose presence we stand, attests the fact that the county authorities and people of Hamilton county know how to appreciate the struggle through which the nation has recently passed, and how to estimate the gallant services of their own citizens who took so distinguished a part in the grand struggle. Grand in its proportions; grand in the perseverance, courage and tenacity with which the friends of the Government maintained their righteous cause; grand in the liberality with which the loyal people of the country responded to the calls of the Government for men and money to save the nation's life; grand in the holy principles for which we contended; and grand beyond expression in the triumph of truth and justice, of liberty and law, as the result of the contest.

"Without pretending to possess the necessary statistical information on which to base a correct estimate, yet, in the absence of such accurate information, I think I hazard nothing in saying that few communities having no greater population, did more, or even so much, in contributing volunteer soldiers to the armies of the Union as your own noble county. You knew how to be liberal in contributing the flower of your manhood to the national defense during the war, and this monument testifies that now, when peace has come, you know equally well how to exhibit an enlightened liberality in perpetuating the noble part taken by your own citizens in the contest which saved our nationality and continued us one people, having one Constitution, one Government, and one Destiny.

"I congratulate you in view of your achievements during the war, and I congratulate you that you have so generously perpetuated, by the erection of this noble object, what you so gloriously achieved.

"This monument is inscribed to the heroes of Hamilton county, who participated in the suppression of the great rebellion of 1861. These heroes embrace twenty-two company organizations, representing fourteen Indiana regiments, viz: the Sixth, Thirty-Ninth, Fifty-Seventh, Sixtieth, Sixty-Third, Seventy-Fifth, One Hundred and First, One Hundred and Seventeenth, One Hundred and Thirtieth, One Hundred and Thirty-Sixth, One Hundred and Forty-Seventh, One Hundred and Fifty-Fifth, and the Second and Fifth Cavalry, besides more than two hundred soldiers who were citizens of this county, and who joined organizations not formed within your county. This is a record of which you may well be proud and which will be the admiration of your posterity long after those now living shall have passed away. By this structure you not only record your admiration of the virtue, the valor and the patriotism of your own citizens who rushed to the standard of the country in the

hour of its greatest danger, but you also record your devotion to the Union for which they fought and for which many of them died."

COLORNEL JAMES B. BLACK, Major JOHN D. EVANS and Captain THEODORE W. MCCOY, also made addresses appropriate to the hallowed occasion.

The monument was presented to the people of Hamilton county by the sculptor, Mr. E. M. JACKSON, in the following fitting words:

"We have met upon this our nation's birth day for the purpose of unveiling and presenting to the citizens of Hamilton county this beautiful monument. It is proper that such a presentation should take place upon such a day. Our memories revert to the days of 1776, when our forefathers, in solemn council assembled, declared that the colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent.

"The generations which succeeded them have given every evidence of the same spirit of patriotism which imbued their hearts, and have erected monument after monument in memory of their fallen heroes. So it is with us in our day. An unnatural and cruel war has passed away. In its cause many have fallen, and many hearthstones are desolate; many sons, brothers and husbands have fought their last fight, and have given the imperishable crown to victory.

"Their names and their memories are engraved as indelibly upon our hearts as they are engraved upon this stone. We need no better evidence of the spirit of reverence for our brave and gallant soldiers than is exhibited by the generous liberality of your County Commissioners in the purchase and erection of this marble shaft, draped so appropriately with the banners of our country, the Stars and Stripes. Upon its summit is perched the American Eagle, emblem of freedom, inviting the oppressed of every land to shelter under its wide spread wings.

"In erecting this monument, your Commissioners simply did their duty. Those boys had the promise when they left their homes that they would be remembered. How nobly has Hamilton county responded, in having engraved not only her dead but her living heroes, who fought on many a bloody battle-field with Spartan zeal, that they might retrieve, in part, for the loss of their fellow comrades, and prove to us that a republican form of government was a success, and to the world a guarantee of universal freedom.

"And, in conclusion, we now present and commit into your hands and keeping, through Governor BAKER, this monument. Upon its smooth and polished tablets are engraved the names of Hamilton county's gallant defenders. May the names of our fallen ones ever be in our remembrance. May the hand of charity and of friendship be ever extended to the heart-stricken loved ones upon earth. May this beautiful monument ever call to our minds that love of country and that heart-felt patriotism of which every true American is a noble defender. And may the glory and renown of America prove as imperishable as this graven stone."

Hon. JAMES O'BRIEN, on behalf of the Board of Commissioners, also made a short presentation address. He said:

"This monument has been erected by the citizens of Hamilton county, through their proper legal representatives, the Board of Commissioners, in memory of our soldiers and seamen, who, in campaign and cruise, imperiled their lives to protect, preserve and defend our existing institutions and form of Government. In the name of the citizens, and by virtue of the authority confided in me by their proper representatives, the Board of Commissioners, I now present this monument for dedication."

Colonel WILLIAM GARVER, on behalf of the people, spoke as follows:

"MR. O'BRIEN—The beautiful, appropriate and enduring memorial which the patriotic people of Hamilton county, through their Commissioners, have erected to the memory of the noble men who, in the hour of the nation's trial, came forward and devoted their lives to their country, is gratefully accepted by the surviving soldiers as well as by the friends of the living and dead heroes. We return through you, to the Commissioners and people of Hamilton county, as well as to the builders of the monument, our heartfelt thanks."

Mr. JOHN POSTHUS then closed the ceremonies with the following dedicatory remarks:

"The monument having been presented and accepted, in the name of my country and in behalf of the citizens of Hamilton county, I do solemnly dedicate this monument to the memory of the brave defenders of our Union, who enlisted from Hamilton county under the glorious banner of our Republic and imperiled their lives in defence of the principles of liberty and happiness of the people of the Union. May we ever revere and cherish their memories in our hearts and emulate their many virtues."

While these exercises were going on, the ceremony of wreathing and otherwise decorating the monument was being performed, tenderly and appropriately, by a committee of ladies.

MONUMENT AT PRINCETON.

The surviving members of the Fifty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, aided to a limited extent by private citizens, have erected on the court house grounds at Princeton, Gibson county, an elegant marble shaft, 30 feet high, to perpetuate the memory of their deceased companion in arms.

The local committee consisted of Dr. ANDREW LEWIS, JOSEPH DEVIN, WILLIAM KURTZ and JOHN KELL, Esqs. The contract for building the monument was awarded to C. RULE & COLEMAN, of Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 12th of November, 1863, and on the Fourth of July, 1865, it was completed and dedicated with appro-

private ceremonies. The entire cost of the structure amounted to more than three thousand dollars.

On the north side are crossed swords, flag and wreath; on the east side, a small shield resting on branches of oak and myrtle, crossed; underneath is a large wreath encircling the words—"ERECTED BY THE SURVIVORS OF THE FIFTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS, TO THE MEMORY OF THEIR DECEASED COMRADES;" on the south side is a knapsack supporting crossed muskets and flags, and a soldier's cap; on the west side is the coat of arms of the State of Indiana. On the several sides are the following inscriptions: south, "Stone River;" west, "Lavergne;" north, "Mission Ridge;" east, "Chicamauga" and "Honor the Flag." The names of all the dead of the regiment are inscribed in various positions on the different sides. At the base are four small columns. An American eagle surmounts the shaft, holding the national ensign in his beak and talons.

MONUMENT TO MRS. ELIZA E. GEORGE.

A beautiful monument was erected at Fort Wayne in 1866, by the citizens of that city, to the memory of Mrs. ELIZA E. GEORGE, whose patriotic services in behalf of our sick and wounded soldiers will be long and gratefully remembered. The *Fort Wayne Gazette* gives the following description of the monument:

"It is made of the finest white marble, and based upon solid mason work of lime and stone, four feet deep under ground. The base is three feet four inches square and sixteen inches thick. The sir-base is thirty inches square and fourteen inches thick. The die is twenty-two inches square and twenty-four inches high; the cap or moulding above the die, twenty inches square and seven inches thick; and the spire five feet four inches high, tapering to the top in fine proportion, and crowned with an urn of incense. The total height of the monument above the sod is twelve feet and four inches.

"The lettering and carving are very finely done. On the second or sir-base, east front, the name of Mrs. GEORGE is cut in relief. On the die is a design intended to commemorate her labors among our sick and wounded soldiers, devised, we understand, by SOLOMON D. BAYLESS, Esq. It is a scene near Kenesaw Mountain, where, as many a poor soldier will remember, Mrs. GEORGE was most active in her labor of love. A wounded soldier sits near the door of a hospital tent, leaning against a tree, with his cup and canteen by his side. Over the camp fire are the kettle and coffee pot. The nurse is passing from the fire with a cup of smoking coffee to the soldier, who extends his hand to receive it. On the spire is cut a bouquet of flowers. On the south front are the following inscriptions:

INDIANA SANITARY COMMISSION.

Ladies Aid Society of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

"These inscriptions are very plain and prominent, and appropriate as these societies rendered Mrs. George invaluable aid in her mission of mercy. On the north front of the die is the following inscription :

MRS. ELIZA E. GEORGE,

*Born at Bridgeport, Vermont, October 20, 1808.**Died at Wilmington, North Carolina, May 9, 1865.*

"'After faithfully aiding with her friendly hands, and cheering with her Christian and motherly voice, the sick and wounded soldiers of our army on the march, on the battle-field, and in the hospital, for over three years, the heroine fell at her post, honored and loved by all who knew her.'"

MONUMENT TO COLONEL WILLIAM B. CARROLL.

The citizens of Lafayette, in 1867, erected a handsome and appropriate monument to the memory of Colonel WILLIAM B. CARROLL, Tenth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, who was killed in battle at Chickamunga, September 19th, 1863. The *Lafayette Journal* of September 3, 1867, thus describes the monument:

"Without pomp or ceremony, the monument to the memory of Colonel W. B. CARROLL was yesterday erected over his remains. It was the request of his family that no public display should be made on the occasion, so that no one was present except the workmen, and one or two friends who served with him in the army, and who have been active in getting up the monument. It is located in the southeast corner of Greenwood Cemetery, upon the family burial lot, where rest the body of the late Colonel, and a child who died in 1863. The limestone base, three feet three inches square and two feet thick, is firmly imbedded on a solid foundation a little more than two feet deep. The marble base above the limestone is two feet six inches square and ten inches thick. Upon this rests the die, two feet square and two feet six inches high, upon which are the inscriptions. Above the die comes the column, five feet six or seven inches in height and about eighteen inches square at its base, tapered off in the usual proportions, ornamented at its top with a beautiful Roman cap or cornice, and surmounted by an urn, which, with an acorn surmounts the whole, is about two feet high. Upon the die, facing the west, is the following inscription:

COLONEL WILLIAM B. CARROLL,

10th Indiana Volunteers,

*Killed at the Battle of Chickamunga, September 19, 1863.**Aged 32 years, 6 months and 16 days.*

"'Beloved husband, thou hast given thy life for thy country; we mourn thee in silence; God is just, and demanded the sacrifice.'

"On the south front is the following names of battles in which Colonel CARROLL participated: 'Mill Springs, Corinth, Perrysville, Tullahoma, Chick-
Vol. 1--26.

ananga.' On the south front of the column is engraved in *alto rilievo*, a spread eagle emblematic of a colonel's rank in the army, with the American shield and the arrows and olive branch in its talons. The acorn surmounting the monument represents the Fourteenth Army Corps badge, to which he belonged. The whole structure stands between twelve and thirteen feet above the ground, is made of the finest Italian marble, beautifully finished and polished to the fullest extent of which the marble is capable. It is by all odds the neatest and prettiest monument in the cemetery, and reflects great credit upon Mr. DAN. HAWK, who selected the design, and upon JOHN W. PAMPELL, at whose establishment it was gotten up. It is a noble monument, and is erected to the memory of as noble, as true-hearted, and as brave a man as ever drew a sword in defense of his country."

FUNERAL HONORS TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

The death of President LINCOLN, with whose name the war in defense of the Union was so intimately connected, overwhelmed the nation in sadness and grief. LEE had just surrendered, and the war was virtually closed. The hearts of the loyal people warmed toward their beloved chief magistrate, under whose masterly guidance the great victory had been achieved, and no man, not excepting the Father of his Country, ever possessed the love and esteem of his countrymen in a greater degree than Mr. LINCOLN did at that time.

The startling intelligence was communicated by telegraph on the morning after the occurrence of the event. The whole land, the day before so buoyant and joyous at the prospect of a speedy and triumphant peace, was at once thrown into the deepest grief and enshrouded in mourning.

The Executive of Indiana, the intimate personal and political friend of the President, and during the entire war one of his most trusted co-operators in the suppression of the rebellion, in his official capacity announced the sad event in the following touching language:

STATE OF INDIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
INDIANAPOLIS, April 15th, 1865.

To the Citizens of Indianapolis:

The mournful intelligence has been received that the President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, died this morning from a wound inflicted by the hand of an assassin, last night. A great and good man has fallen, and the country has lost its beloved and patriotic Chief Magistrate in the hour of her greatest need.

I therefore request the citizens of Indianapolis, in testimony of their profound sorrow, to close their places of business, and assemble in the State House Square at twelve o'clock M. to-day, to give expression to their sentiments over this great National calamity.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

The meeting was held in accordance with the Governor's recommendation, and was attended by a large concourse of citizens. It was a most mournful tribute to the virtues and worth of the illustrious dead, and gave an earnest expression of confidence in the successor to the Presidential office. Though the brightest jewel had been snatched from the coronet of the Nation, there was not one who despaired of its perpetuity or its future glory.

A few days after, throughout the country solemn and impressive funeral honors were observed in view of the great National loss. The arrangements for the ceremonies at the Capital of Indiana were most appropriate and beautiful. In every part of the State similar honors were observed.

The authorities of the Government, on the 18th of April, determined finally upon the route over which the remains of Mr. LINCOLN should be carried to their final resting place, at his old home in Illinois. Indianapolis was made a point. Governor MORTON, then in Washington, telegraphed instructions to Lieutenant Governor BAKER, and to his military staff, his desire that the remains should be received and honors paid in a manner befitting the great occasion and the character of the State. Accordingly, the Capital building was put in condition for the reception of the remains; it was beautifully and appropriately draped and decorated; funeral arches were erected in the streets and Capital grounds, a beautiful funeral car was constructed, and most of the business and private houses of the city were draped and decorated.

The remains arrived on Sunday, the 30th of April, and, with the guard of honor, were received by the Governor and his staff, Justices of the Supreme Court and other State officers, Major General JOSEPH HOOKER and staff, commanding the Department, and the military of the State under command of Major General ALVIN P. Hovey, commanding the District. The remains were deposited in the rotunda of the Capital, where they lay in state, and were viewed by more than one hundred thousand persons during the day and evening. At midnight they were placed again *en route* for Springfield, attended by delegations from all the loyal States.

MILITARY AUDITING COMMITTEE.

FIRST COMMITTEE—1861-2.

At the special session of the Legislature, 1861, large appropriations were made for military purposes to enable the State to respond properly and promptly to all calls for troops, to furnish her soldiers with necessary outfits, equipage and arms, and to relieve the sick and wounded. It was expected that these transactions would be of great extent, and, therefore, as a check upon any disposition to extravagance or dishonesty on the part of officials or claimants, as well as to insure economy in expenditures, it was deemed advisable to create an Auditing Board to examine and audit, prior to payment by the State, all claims, vouchers and accounts of a military character. A law was passed accordingly, and approved May 31st, 1861.* It provided for the appointment of a committee, denominated "The Military Auditing Committee," consisting of two members of the House and one of the Senate, who were required to meet at Indianapolis monthly and examine and audit the military accounts of every description payable out of the public treasury, under the act referred to.

The Hon. DAVID C. BRANHAM, of Jefferson, Hon. MATHEW L. BRETT, of Daviess, and Hon. JOSHUA H. MELLETT, of Henry, were appointed, the two former on the part of the House, and the latter on the part of the Senate. They met at Indianapolis on the 11th of June for the transaction of business, but being notified by the Auditor of State, Hon. ALBERT LANGE, that he considered it his right and duty to disregard the action of the Committee on the ground that the act constituting it was unconstitutional and void, and that he would, therefore, as in other cases, audit all just and duly certified military accounts and draw his warrants upon the treasury, as if the committee had not been appointed. The Auditor, in taking this course, was doubtless actuated by a sense of his own prerogatives, thinking, evidently, that what the committee proposed to do he could do as well and with less circumlocution and less hindrance to the efforts that were being made to place Indiana troops earliest and foremost in the field. He desired rather to facilitate than retard the great work that had been undertaken by the State. Personally, he was on the best terms with the members of the committee, but he insisted that he was the Auditor, and it was

*Appendix Doc. No. 52.

not the province of the Legislature to deprive him of any of his power, by the appointment of an irresponsible committee. He had been elected by the sovereign people of the State to audit all public accounts payable out of the public treasury; he had given bonds for the faithful and honest performance of his duties, and had duly qualified in every respect according to law. Here was a "dead lock," so far as the committee were concerned. The members, who were plain, practical men, had plenty to attend to on private account at home; they would gladly have been relieved of the labors, responsibilities and inconveniences imposed upon them; but they were of opinion that it was entirely competent for the Legislature to order preliminary investigation and authentication of any and all claims upon the public treasury; that anything they might do could not, under the law, deprive the Auditor of any of his right or power, and that it was their duty, under the extraordinary circumstances created by a state of war, to execute with scrupulous fidelity the trust the Legislature had imposed upon them. Legal proceedings were therefore instituted to test the constitutionality of the law creating the committee, and the Auditor was required to show cause why he should not recognize the committee's action and be restrained from auditing military accounts unless the same were first duly audited and certified by the committee. The case was submitted to the Common Pleas Court of Marion county and decided in favor of the Auditor. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court—the decision of the Common Pleas was overruled and the act declared constitutional and in full force.

It is but justice to Mr. LANGE to say, that when the Committee had fairly entered upon its duties, and when the importance became understood of thorough and searching investigations into every military claim, he frankly and cheerfully acquiesced in the wisdom and prudence of the Legislature in providing this additional safeguard. Instead of hindering or delaying the efforts of the authorities, it greatly facilitated the transaction of public business, gave confidence to the tax-payers of the State and held at bay a host of mercenary plunderers who otherwise would have used every devisable expedient to get hold of the public funds.

The Committee met again for the transaction of business on the 15th of July. Mr. BRANHAM was elected Chairman, and, under the sixth section of the act, W. H. H. TERRELL, of Vincennes, was appointed Clerk. The rule adopted in the adjustment of claims was

"to protect the State from unjust and exorbitant demands, and at the same time to award to claimants what was just and proper and no more." The Committee continued to meet monthly until January, 1863. Claims amounting to one million two hundred fifty-six thousand five hundred and ninety-three dollars and thirty cents were audited on account of the United States' and State service.

Mr. TERRELL having been appointed Military Secretary to Governor MORTON, in January, 1862, Mr. W. C. LUPTON succeeded him as Clerk, and continued to act in that capacity until the 19th of June, at which time he was appointed Quartermaster of Volunteers, and J. J. HAYDEN, Esq., was selected to fill the vacancy and served in that capacity until the Committee ceased to act.

The members of the Committee were prompt in their attendance upon their duties, and fairly and thoroughly investigated every matter brought before them. Many claims were rejected or reduced in amount, and the interests of the State carefully and honestly guarded. They deserve, for their faithful services, untiring zeal and strict integrity, the thanks of the people of the State.

SECOND COMMITTEE—1863-4.

Under joint resolutions passed by the General Assembly in March, 1863,* a second Military Auditing Committee was provided for, consisting of Honorables PARIS C. DUNNING (Chairman) and JOHN C. NEW, on the part of the Senate, and WILLIAM E. NIBLACK, SAMUEL H. BUSKIRK and ALFRED KILGORE, on the part of the House of Representatives. Mr. JACOB S. BROADWELL was appointed Clerk. The general plan pursued by the first committee, in the investigation and allowance of claims, was followed by the Second. The members of the Committee were recognized throughout the State as gentlemen of ability, integrity and good judgment. Their report, which was printed by order of the Legislature, is an interesting document, and shows the total amount of claims audited during their term to be nine hundred and eighty-five thousand seven hundred and sixty-three dollars and forty-three cents.

THIRD COMMITTEE—1865-6.

A third Military Auditing Committee was created by act of the General Assembly, approved March 6th, 1865,† which provided that the Committee should be composed of two members of the House of Representatives and one member of the Senate, with a Secretary.

*Appendix, Doc. No. 53.

†Appendix Doc. No. 54.

The Honorable PARIS C. DUNNING (Chairman) was reappointed on the part of the Senate, the Honorables ALFRED KILGORE and JOHN A. HENRICKS on the part of the House. Major O. M. WILSON was selected as Secretary. The law also made it the duty of the Attorney General of the State to act as the legal adviser of the Committee and to attend its sessions, whenever notified and required, and resist the allowance of all disputed claims. In addition the Committee was required, upon the completion of their labors, to make and submit to the ensuing regular meeting of the Legislature a full and succinct report of their transactions for the information of the General Assembly.

At the special session of the Legislature, 1865, an act was passed (approved December 23d*) requiring the Committee to wind up its business by the first of April, 1866. It is to be regretted that the Committee, up to this time, has not made a report of its transactions, as required by law. I am, therefore, unable to make any statement as to the extent or nature of its business.

STATE PAYMASTER.

MAJOR OSCAR H. KENDRICK.

The enactment of the Six Regiment Law,† and the enlistment of State troops‡ in accordance therewith, necessitated the employment of a State Paymaster. On the 1st of June, 1861, an act § was passed providing for the appointment of such an officer and defining his duties. Dr. OSCAR H. KENDRICK of Indianapolis, was appointed to the position on the 11th of June, and at once took charge of the State Pay Department. Although entirely inexperienced, he was a pains-taking, faithful and conscientious officer, and throughout his term of service discharged his responsible duties in a highly satisfactory manner.

The State regiments, as originally organized were the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth infantry, and STEWART'S company of cavalry; besides there were five extra companies of infantry and a squad of artillery. Early in June a requisition was made by the War Department upon the Governor for four infantry regiments, and they were promptly or-

*Appendix, Doc. No. 55.

†Appendix Doc. No. 43.

‡See "Six Regiments of State Troops," Page 11, ante.

§Appendix Doc. 49.

ganized from the six regiments above named, the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth volunteering for three years, except an inconsiderable number, who declined to enter the United States' service, and were discharged, their places being filled from the unattached companies. Subsequently the Twelfth and Sixteenth regiments were also transferred for one years' service.

Major KENDRICK paid, out of State funds, the discharged men, and the Twelfth and Sixteenth regiments; also some of the unattached companies, and a number of the officers of all the State forces for the time they were in the State service, his total disbursements amounting to the sum of \$94,083.27, which amount was duly accounted for upon proper vouchers filed with the State Treasurer. These vouchers have since been presented at the Treasury Department of the United States for re-imbursement to the State, and nearly, if not quite, the whole amount has been allowed.

After the transfer of the State forces to the General Government, Major KENDRICK was ordered by the Governor, to open an office at Indianapolis, and render all necessary assistance to discharged Indiana volunteers, in securing their pay and allowances from the United States. He prepared their accounts and attended to the collection of their dues, and thus saved them from vexations, delays and exorbitant charges of agents, to which they would otherwise have been subjected. On the 28th of June, 1862, he tendered his resignation, on account of ill health and was honorably discharged.

PAY DUE STATE TROOPS FOR SERVICES UNDER 'SIX REGIMENT BILL.'

The following communication was transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives on the 21th of February, 1865.

“EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

INDIANAPOLIS, February 24, 1865.

HON. JOHN U. PETTIT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

SIR: Under an Act approved May 11th, 1861, six regiments of State troops, for twelve month's service, were organized, viz: the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Regiments. A call was afterwards made for four regiments of United States Volunteers, which were organized from the companies composing the State regiments, and duly mustered into the United States service. This was done by transferring from different companies such men as would volunteer for three years service, and by consolidating the remaining men into two regiments of State troops—the Twelfth and Sixteenth. The transfers alluded to run through the rolls of nearly every one of the companies composing the six regiments. The State Paymaster made payments to those who did not enter

the United States' service, from the date the companies went into camp to the date of transfer to the United States service, and the United States Paymaster made payment from the date the companies, transferred to the service of the General Government, went into camp, except in cases where the men had been transferred from companies that did *not* enter the United States service. Thus a number of those who entered the United States service by transfer from the Twelfth and Sixteenth regiments and a detachment of five companies, (known, at that time, as the Eighteenth regiment) have not been paid for their services as *State troops*, because of their absence at the time the State Paymaster was making his payments. After their discharge from the United States service, many of them made claim for their dues from the State, but the military fund having been exhausted they could not be paid.

There are, also, some who were discharged from the State service, prior to the payments made by the State Paymaster, who have a legal claim for services rendered, and who cannot be paid on account of the absence of an appropriation.

From an estimate made, based upon a careful examination of the rolls in this office, the claimants represent, in the aggregate, 5895 day's service, which at \$13.50 per month, the monthly pay and clothing allowance, paid at the time the services were rendered, amounts to the sum of \$2,472.

I respectfully recommend that an appropriation be made to cover these claims, and that the State Paymaster be required to draw and disburse the money as it may be demanded, upon certified rolls to be furnished from this office.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. H. TERRELL, *Adjutant General, Indiana.*

On the 4th of March, 1865, the General Assembly made an appropriation of \$2,500 to cover the claims mentioned, and authorized the same to be disbursed by the State Paymaster upon evidence to be furnished by the Adjutant General. Accordingly certified copies of the rolls of all men, shown to be entitled to pay, under the Act of 4th of March, 1865, were made and furnished Major STEARNS FISHER, State Paymaster, on the 22d of April, 1865, showing the term of service and the amount due each. The aggregate amount thus certified was as follows :

Twelveth Regiment,.....	\$ 471.75
Thirteenth Regiment,.....	663.88
Fifteenth Regiment,	568.55
Sixteenth Regiment,.....	1,345.88
Eighteenth Battalion,.....	51.00
Total,.....	<u>\$3,107.03</u>

The amount appropriated, although less than the amount due, will doubtless be more than sufficient to pay all the claimants who will ever apply.

MAJOR STEARNS FISHER.

The frequent disturbances on the southern border of the State in 1861 and 1862, required the Indiana Legion* to be frequently called out. No arrangement was made for paying these troops until the 11th of April, 1863, when the Governor determined to use the militia fund for that purpose, appropriated by the act of 1861 for the support of the Legion, and which could not be distributed to the several counties, as the law intended, because of certain obstacles growing out of incomplete legislation. On the above date the Hon. STEARNS FISHER, of Wabash county, was appointed Paymaster.

In pursuance of the Governor's instructions he visited all the counties bordering on the Ohio river for the purpose of collecting facts and making up pay rolls for services rendered in repelling rebel raids, and guarding the border from threatened rebel invasion. This duty was attended with many difficulties; in many of the counties no record had been kept of services rendered; companies had been called out in emergencies and discharged when the danger was past, and no account kept of the time. Major FISHER, however, by patient and laborious research, succeeded in making up, from sworn evidence and other reliable data, a very satisfactory set of rolls, and as soon as possible commenced payment, visiting all the counties in person where troops had served.

The raid of MORGAN soon followed, and other raids and disturbances frequently occurred. The liabilities of the State for pay of the Legion and Minute-men rapidly increased, and the paymaster was again required to collect evidence and make up proper rolls for payment. This was a very considerable task, but it was fully and thoroughly performed. The amount due each soldier was small, and as the Morgan Raid troops were drawn from widely remote portions of the State, the process of payment was necessarily slow. The Paymaster was required to visit at least one, and in some cases two and three places in each county that furnished men. There were over three hundred companies on duty "after MORGAN," and every congressional district was represented, except the Tenth. In some cases not more than half the men would present themselves for payment at the time and place appointed, being absent and generally in the army. Very rarely was a company paid entire. Unpaid claimants, either by their attorneys or in person,

*See "Indiana Legion," in this volume, p. 106, ante.

constantly continued to demand their dues, and Major FISHER was therefore required to keep an office open at Indianapolis, and attend in person or by clerk until near the close of his term.

His accounts and vouchers were forwarded from time to time to the Treasury Department at Washington for re-payment, and up to the 11th of April, 1866, the sum of \$193,390 35 had been refunded to the State, since which time further re-payment has been stopped because the appropriation, made by Congress for this purpose, has been exhausted. Provision, however, has been made for final settlement through a Commission appointed by the President under an act of Congress, approved March 29th, 1867.

The entire disbursement made by Major FISHER, as shown by his account current, amount to the sum of \$648,885 05.

On the 11th of March, 1867, in pursuance of an act of the Legislature,* the records and business of the Pay Department were transferred to the Adjutant General, and that officer was required to perform the duties of Paymaster, after the 15th of June following, at which date Major FISHER was honorably discharged the service. It is due to him to say that he was an intelligent, faithful and honest officer, and in discharging the extensive and intricate duties of his position, won the respect and confidence of the people of the State.

PAY DEPARTMENT TRANSFERRED.

After the transfer was made to the Adjutant General, as above stated, a new system of vouchers was devised, and a different mode of payment established. The amount still standing on the rolls as unpaid was about \$30,000, the greater part of which, the separate amounts being small, will not probably be called for. Not desiring to hold in my hands any of the public funds, I suggested that payments be made upon my orders, after being approved by the Governor, directly by warrants drawn by the Auditor of State on the Treasury. This plan was adopted and incorporated by the Legislature in the act before referred to. Thus no funds are required except as claimants present themselves, and when they cease to make demands the balance of funds appropriated will remain, as it ought, in the coffers of the State and may be applied to other objects.

Since I have been acting Paymaster, payments to the amount of \$3,277 23 have been made to three hundred and ninety-eight different claimants.

*See section 23, General Appropriation Act, Laws of 1867.

RAILROADS, STEAMBOATS AND THE TELEGRAPH IN THE WAR.

RAILROADS

The railroads of the country, during the rebellion, performed a part so important to the Government in the transportation of troops, munitions and military stores, it would seem proper that their general good management and efficient coöperation, so far as the same related to Indiana troops, should receive some acknowledgment in this report.

It will not be denied that the hearty and generous spirit of patriotism, and the enterprising management so continuously displayed by the railroad companies operating within our limits, assisted materially in insuring the grand success which attended the efforts of the State to promptly place her quotas in the field; to furnish supplies and material of war to her troops; to look after and relieve her sick and wounded soldiers; to protect her southern border against rebel raids and to repel rebel invasions; and to meet and overcome the many critical emergencies that arose during those eventful years. While it may be truly said that our railroad corporations flourished to an unparalleled degree by the patronage of the State and General Government resulting from the war, many of them, indeed, having been enabled from their military business alone to extinguish very heavy indebtedness and to bring up their stock from merely nominal figures to handsome quotable rates—it is but just to add that they did not receive greater profits nor amass more wealth than they were reasonably entitled to by their energy and enterprise, their hazards and the immense capital employed.

Their regular business and the private interests of communities and individuals were necessarily subjected to many interruptions and annoyances by the peculiar and imperative demands of the public service, and such interruptions doubtless often resulted in heavy pecuniary losses and sacrifices to the business public. Military transportation always took precedence; and at times, for weeks in succession, the ordinary business of the country was almost entirely neglected and deferred.

The capacity of the several roads, the ability and tact of the managing officials, and the faithfulness and endurance of operating employees, were thoroughly tested in a manner that reflected the highest credit upon all concerned.

While it is impracticable to make special mention of the many occasions when the salvation of the country, and especially the safety of our own homes, seemed to depend upon the prompt action of the railroads, it is proper to state that their good management was strikingly displayed in forwarding new regiments to Kentucky in August, 1862, when the rebel forces under KIRBY SMITH, aiming to reach and destroy Cincinnati, were met and checked at Richmond; and in July, 1863, when JOHN MORGAN undertook his famous marauding expedition north of the Ohio. Cincinnati was saved; and the Morgan raiders were compelled to fly from the State, almost without sleep or rest. Most of the railroad companies observed the very liberal rule of carrying soldiers discharged in the field or on furlough, when unprovided with State or Government transportation, at one-half the usual rates, whenever it appeared from their papers that they had been honorably discharged, or were traveling on proper leaves of absence. To those who were sick this generous reduction was a particularly welcome and valuable favor, enabling thousands to reach their homes where they could recruit their impaired health, as well as to return to their regiments in the field at the proper time. In a great many cases where soldiers were destitute of means to pay their fare, or even represented themselves to be destitute, they were passed free. Impositions were of frequent occurrence, but the peculiar circumstances of the times and the disposition almost universally felt to mitigate the sufferings and relieve the destitution of every meritorious soldier, induced most of the companies to relax and liberally construe their otherwise inflexibly stringent rules.

Requisitions were frequently made by the State authorities for special and irregular trains for the movement of troops, and to convey surgeons, nurses and hospital stores to the battle-field. These requisitions were always promptly met, and the services thus rendered were the means of accomplishing incalculable good. In the severe winter of 1862-3, the wood for the use of the camps at Indianapolis, including the rebel prison, was nearly exhausted; the weather was such that a supply could not be brought in by teams, and the men consequently being upon put short allowance, became disaffected to such an extent that there was serious danger of a general stampede. In this condition of affairs, the officers of the Terre Haute road were applied to for relief, and they very promptly fur-

nished an abundant supply of fuel from their wood-yards in the country.

But while as a general rule the admirable management of the railroads in the State during the war reflected the highest credit upon their officers, there were exceptional instances where the interests of the Government and the comfort of troops were greatly neglected. Delays occurred, whereby the men suffered much from hunger; and insufficient supply of fuel occasionally afforded ground of complaint, and cars were furnished in some instances which were unfit for the transportation of human beings. Pressure of business and unavoidable accidents doubtless contributed largely to these evils, but inefficiency and culpable neglect on the part of railroad officials were sometimes clearly apparent. The bad conduct of a few soldiers in maliciously damaging coaches, frequently caused the substitution of freight and stock cars, where better conveyances might have been supplied. The soldiers were displeased at this offensive discrimination between themselves and the general traveling public. They regarded it as a slight, an attempt to degrade them, and were thereby provoked to acts of wanton destruction, in which they would not have engaged had they received such treatment as they believed themselves entitled to. Thus feelings of mutual hostility were engendered between the railroad officials and the soldiers, which led to harsh treatment from the former and aggressive acts by the latter.

In the summer of 1862, complaints against some of the roads were so frequent, it became necessary to appoint for this State a military railroad superintendent, and Colonel R. E. Ricker, Superintendent of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad, was appointed to that office, which action was attended with advantageous results.

The following table will be interesting:

STATEMENT of companies, recruits and persons on military business carried by the various railroads in the State, during the year 1861, and the amounts audited and allowed to the same by the Military auditing Committee, *exclusive of Regiments en route to the field of active service :*

RAILROADS.	Men.	Amount.
Evansville and Crawfordsville.....	6,916	\$9,927 45
Terre Haute and Richmond.....	12,640	14,668 04
Ohio and Mississippi.....	5,060	4,816 55

RAILROADS.	Men.	Amount.
Lafayette and Indianapolis.....	9,545	11,642 14
Indiana Central.....	5,342	6,694 21
Peru and Indianapolis.....	6,456	8 246 82
Toledo and Western.....	3,548	2,988 82
Indianapolis and Cincinnati.....	5,864	7,701 27
Indianapolis, Pittsburgh and Cleveland.....	2,079	1,981 58
Jeffersonville.....	6,199	9,413 66
Madison and Indianapolis.....	5,521	6,241 37
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago ...	853	500 18
Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana.....	3,369	2,858 10
Cincinnati Peru and Chicago.....	940	574 94
Louisville, New Albany and Chicago.....	9,105	9,149 42
Bellefontaine.....	2,088	1,662 97
Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line.....	1,628	1,313 48
	87,093	\$100,178 00
Carried by steamboats.....	1,893	2,293 05
Carried by wagons.....	1,232	1,970 10
Total for 1861.....	90,218	\$104,441 15

No returns are accessible for subsequent years, but it may be stated the railroad business was increased very largely until some time after the close of the war.

OHIO RIVER PACKETS.

The various lines of packets, operating on the Ohio river during the war, rendered important service to the State and National Governments, of a similar character to those performed by our railroads. Their promptness in seconding the efforts of the authorities, and the liberality and general efficiency of their management, contributed largely to the success of military operations.

Guerrilla bands which infested the Kentucky shore, and larger bodies of rebel troops, occasionally operating in that State, rendered river navigation exceedingly hazardous, and steamers were often exposed to imminent danger of capture. The risks of person and property, were met with such courage and business energy as entitled the owners and officers of the packet lines to honorable mention among the agencies employed in the prosecution of the war.

Steamers were frequently chartered for sending relief—sanitary supplies, surgeons and nurses—to battle-fields and to hospitals at various points on the Ohio, Tennessee, Cumberland, and Mississippi rivers, and for bringing home the sick and wounded, of which more particular mention is made in another part of this report. These steamers rendered invaluable service; their officers were prompt, brave and humane, and deserve the thanks of the country for their hazards and exertions in the cause of patriotism and humanity.

THE TELEGRAPH.

One of the most important, indeed one of the indispensable, instruments in carrying on the war was the telegraph. On many occasions it was relied on almost entirely as the means of communication, and at all times during the war it was used perhaps to an equal extent with the mails. To the superintendents, managers and operators in Indiana, and especially those on duty at Indianapolis, the thanks of the Governor and his military staff are especially due for their uniform courtesy and efficiency. JOHN F. WALLICK, Esq., Manager, and CHARLES C. WHITNEY, Esq., Chief Operator at Indianapolis, deserve particular mention for their faithful and able services in the line of their profession, and it is a pleasure to know that the Company so well represented by them has manifested its appreciation of their labors by promoting each to a higher position in the telegraph service.

The following statistics convey but an imperfect idea of the business transacted "over the wires" by the Executive and Military Departments of the State during the war:

OFFICERS.	Telegraph Charges.			
	Governor.	Ad't Gen.	Q. M. G.	Ch'f Ord.
<i>For the Year 1861.</i>				
Governor.....	\$5,939 07	.....	.....	.....
Adjutant General.....	.....	\$756 58	.....	.....
Quartermaster General.....	.....	.....	\$562 54	.....
<i>For the Year 1862.</i>				
Governor.....	8,907 03	.....	.....	.....
Adjutant General.....	.....	1,093 43	.....	.....
Quartermaster General.....	.....	.....	228 71	.....
Chief of Ordnance.....	.....	.....	.....	\$459 06
<i>For the Year 1863.</i>				
Governor.....	5,137 67	.....	.....	.....
Adjutant General.....	.....	627 71	.....	.....
Quartermaster General.....	.....	.....	14 16	.....
Chief of Ordnance.....	.....	.....	.....	162 12
<i>For the Year 1864.</i>				
Governor.....	3,902 87	.....	.....	.....
Adjutant General.....	.....	1,168 91	.....	.....
Quartermaster General.....	.....	.....	29 21	.....
Chief of Ordnance.....	.....	.....	.....	70 19
<i>For the Year 1865.</i>				
Governor.....	2,783 92	.....	.....	.....
Adjutant General.....	.....	1,456 87	.....	.....
Quartermaster General.....	.....	.....	8 45	.....
Total.....	\$26,670 56	\$5,103 50	\$843 07	\$691 37
Grand total.....	\$33,308 50			

CONTRABAND TRADE.

Early in the war the rebels in the South made the most strenuous efforts to secure a full supply of arms, ammunition, flour, corn, bacon, medicines, surgical instruments and other articles contraband of war, anticipating, of course, that as soon as the National Government succeeded in organizing an army, the shipment of these indispensable supplies would be stringently prohibited. In April and May, 1861, the contraband trade was extensively carried on between Kentucky and the States further South, and the commercial cities of the North. Provisions, in immense quantities, were shipped by steamers plying on the Ohio, Mississippi, Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, and by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. All descriptions of goods required by the rebels to equip and maintain their forces, including arms, ammunition and medicines, were purchased and sent South in large amounts. Our Government for some time paid but little attention to these matters; indeed, until military posts were established on the line between the two hostile forces there were but few barriers against the free transmission to the south of every kind of *material* required in fitting out troops.

The Government for several months did not interfere with the active secession movements going on in Kentucky, but seemed to be fearful to take action in any way unless the fragile thread by which that State hung to the Union might be sundered. The heresy of "armed neutrality" was pressed upon the authorities at Washington with energetic pertinacity by prominent and patriotic, though misguided, Kentuckians, as well as by those who had determined to follow the fortunes of the new "Confederacy," who were well able to see that no policy on the part of our Government would so well favor the rebel cause in Kentucky as the one proposed. General McCLELLAN, then in command of the Federal forces in the West, actually agreed with General BUCKNER, commanding the Kentucky State Guard—who headed the rebel movement and was intriguing to secure the vantage ground and carry the State over to the side of the rebellion—that the "neutrality" of Kentucky would be observed by the military authorities of the United States, so long as Kentucky actually remained neutral towards the Southern States. Thus the way of the contraband trade was left open and unobstructed. The railroads terminating on the

Ohio river, at Cincinnati, Madison, Jeffersonville, New Albany, Evansville and Cairo, and the river itself, were the channels used for this illicit traffic.

The citizens of the State at various points soon discovered the nature and extent of this business, and in the absence of other measures to suppress it, frequently took the responsibility to stop goods that were clearly intended for the Southern army, and contraband of war. The surveyors of the several ports on the river also exerted themselves in the same direction, and made many important seizures: yet it is now well known that the check thus given to the contraband trade was so insignificant it really interfered but slightly with the extensive and enterprising operations of the rebels.

About the first of May a Committee of Vigilance was organized by citizens at Indianapolis to inspect the contents of the various trains passing southward through that city, and to detain any supplies of a contraband character, until due and proper investigation as to the destination of the same could be had. Governor Morton also—through the military officers engaged in raising troops at various points, and with the aid of two detectives appointed by him and stationed at Indianapolis—did much to defeat the plans of the enemy and break up the transmission of munitions of war and other supplies destined for the use of the rebel army. Upon his suggestion an Agent of the Treasury Department was appointed and placed on duty at Indianapolis, with authority to seize and detain all contraband articles en route to the Southern States. Seizures were made almost daily. Large quantities of muskets, cartridges, percussion caps, provisions, &c., were stopped and turned over to the proper authorities to be held subject to the order of the Government. At Vincennes, Evansville and New Albany, several lots of pistols, swords, materials for trimming officers uniforms, and other military goods, were captured. Shippers and officers of railroads soon grew cautious, and became afraid of the consequences of participating in this unlawful business. The southern trade was tempting, and if left unobstructed would have been the source of great profits, but "confiscation" being adopted as the remedy to suppress it, it could be carried on only surreptitiously and at great risk.

MILITARY EDUCATION IN COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

In a communication submitted to the Legislature in extra session, November, 1865, I had the honor to urge the importance of introducing into the institutions of learning throughout the State, a course of military instruction for young men, and suggested that the beneficial influences of military training must be apparent, inculcating as it does superior habits of discipline, respect for civil and military authority, and insuring a higher degree of physical and mental energy than is attainable through the usual course pursued at our schools.

This subject is so worthy of public consideration, that I venture to allude to it again.

The problem of maintaining our republican form of government has thus far been favorably solved; the Revolution, the war of 1812, the Great Rebellion,—to say nothing of intervening wars of less importance,—have demonstrated our *present* ability "to take care of ourselves;" but there are considerations of greater magnitude in the unknown future, judging from the past, which impel us to ask if prudent forethought and ultimate safety do not require some greater preparation for the perpetuation of our liberties than the mere self-reliant principle, the "trust-to-luck" policy, so long regarded as sufficient to protect and preserve the grandest governmental fabric of the world's history, which will give direction and practically apply the real elements of strength possessed by us to a degree not surpassed, if equalled, by any nation on the globe?

Our jurisdiction now extends, with the prospect at no distant day of further expansion, from the icy-bound regions of the far north to the tropics; from ocean to ocean; embracing a people as volatile and as various in feeling, as diverse in habits and character, as any other on earth; our relations, fraternally and commercially, reaching to the ultimate limits of civilization. To-day we are at peace, but, so intricate and manifold are our relations, interests and intercourse with other countries, so dependent upon human judgment and action, who can say what day or hour we may not be involved in difficulties that will again place in jeopardy the Nation's life? The great powers, the despotisms of the old world, look with a jealous eye upon the gigantic strides, the rapidly increasing strength of the United States, and in the event of any

momentous trouble arising, would not fail to combine against the republican idea of free government, to the end that it may be blotted out and written down in history—A FAILURE. The experience of the last eight years; the precious blood and immense treasure expended in suppressing a rebellion of our people, presents a lesson that ought not to be lost upon the legislative department of our government. History teaches that “*abiding peace can be enjoyed only at the price of continued preparation for war.*” To perpetuate the blessings of liberty, to insure them to ourselves and our posterity, the Great God of Heaven has put within our reach certain means, which, if properly directed, cannot fail to place us beyond the danger of destruction or overthrow. The strength of all purely republican governments for defense must ever be in the volunteer militia. Any other system of protection, except in the extreme hour of peril, is repugnant to republican ideas. This fact requires no elaboration; conscription, under recent laws, need only be cited as proof. The great question then is, how can *the people*—the reliant element from whence our armies are drawn in the dire extremity of war,—be best qualified for this important duty? The answer is, by the adoption of a general system of Military Education in the institutions of learning in all the States and Territories of the Union.

On this point I take the liberty of making free quotations from a report recently submitted to the War Department by Major J. H. WHITTLESEY, United States Army, who was directed by the War Department in April, 1867, “to proceed to West Point, New York, and to such of the principal colleges of the United States as will enable him, after consultation with the college authorities, to report a method of introducing a suitable system of military instruction into such of the colleges of the United States as shall desire it.”

In pursuance of these instructions, Major WHITTLESEY submitted an able and elaborate report to the War Department on the 15th of October, 1867. The following extracts are commended to candid attention:

“The march of general science long since elevated the arts of national defense from the sphere of *muscle* to the domain of *mind*. While rare genius will sometimes supply in part, even in the art of war, the results of the patient preparations of study, yet nations can not, without fatuity, entrust their destinies to the vague chances of such miracles. Military knowledge forms no exception to the general laws of man's nature, mental and physical. Its

foundations must be laid in youth, and the *few*, who are to teach and lead the *many*, must learn more than the mere rudiments, which, in their practical application, may suffice for such as have only special and subordinate parts to fill. Instructors in military matters must be men who, by their general attainments and standing in society, can command the respect and confidence of the masses who are to profit by their occasional teachings.

"Hence the necessity for special *military schools*, or their equivalent in *military departments* added to *existing colleges* for the instruction of a portion of the youth of the country, of suitable age and preparation, in military science and practice. The so-called learned professions have long had their special schools—agriculture and the mechanic arts have recently received like facilities through the wise bounty of the National Government—while the arts and sciences which pertain to the grave interests of national defense are as yet confined to a single seat.

"Patriotism, valor and self-devotion are qualities inherent in our race and general among our people. Nothing is wanting to our prospect of national security but proficiency in military knowledge on the part of sufficient numbers among the educated class of the country, pursuing in times of peace the avocations of peace, to direct and apply these priceless elements *in the hour of need*. Only by the continuous supply of this deficiency, through efficient agencies set on foot and maintained by the National Government, upon which rests the constitutional obligation *to provide for the common defense*, can jeopardy of national safety and honor, and needless waste of blood and treasure be *then* avoided. The necessity for governmental action in this matter is the more urgent from the natural tendency of a busy people to utter neglect of military habits during the halcyon days of peace. We are rapidly losing as a nation even that personal knowledge of the use of fire-arms, which was formerly universal through the temptations presented by field sports and from the necessities of frontier life: a deficiency which will increase as population thickens.

"The first awakening in Congress to the importance of the subject of military education appears in the act of 1862, donating lands to States for the endowment of colleges for the agricultural sciences and the mechanic arts, in which act, instruction in *military tactics* is prescribed as one of the conditions of the grant.

"In the session of 1866, expression was again given to the opinion beginning to be generally entertained of the importance of the subject, by the enactment of the twenty-sixth section of the Army Bill of that year, providing for the detail of a limited number of officers of the army at colleges for the purpose as expressed in the act, of *promoting a knowledge of military science among the young men of the United States*. In this provision the *germ* of a national system of military education was plainly visible, and discussions followed under the auspices of the General-in-Chief, with regard to the proper method of inaugurating it. But the impracticability of establishing a symmetrical and comprehensive system upon so narrow a foundation soon became apparent. It was perceived that nothing worthy of the interests involved could be effected without further legislation. To prepare the way for

such action, the study of the subject, presenting a multiplicity of delicate and complex features, was continued, and every effort made to give practical embodiment to those pregnant expressions of the ideas of the people upon the necessities of the epoch.

"A plan was sketched embracing most of the principles and many of the details which seemed essential to such a system, and subjected to criticism and amendment by eminent collegiate authority. The plan, thus partially matured, was received with much favor as an effort in the right direction by many distinguished gentlemen of high position and influence in the councils of the nation, to whose notice it was brought. But time failed at the busy close of the last regular session of Congress to place the subject before it for a legislative verdict upon the merits of the scheme.

"It seemed best then to utilize the period which must necessarily elapse before the plan could again be brought to the attention of Congress, in perfecting more thoroughly its details, by subjecting them to enlarged academic and general criticism. To this end, and under the authority quoted in the introduction to this report, the undersigned visited the Military Academy at West Point and several of the most distinguished and venerable of the colleges of the United States. Full and free consultations were held with their authorities, and by the lights thus obtained, the plan was carried to a state of more perfect maturity. In the form it then assumed, it again received consideration and amendment from the General-in-Chief.

"With a view to a still more extended range of criticism, sufficient to test all the interests involved, in every section of the country, and to additional amendments of detail if found necessary, the plan thus matured, with pertinent explanations of its principles, was communicated to all the colleges of the United States through the medium of a printed circular. The statement of the plan thus sent abroad has been everywhere received with the warmest interest by colleges, and the criticisms invited have been fully and freely given by the authorities of all having any to offer.

"The digested results of all these studies, consultations and criticisms, have been embodied in the draft of a law, which constitutes the *plan of a national system of military education*, herein presented for consideration.

"It is a traditional principle of our public policy, handed down from the patriots and sages of the Revolution, and confirmed by all subsequent experience, that our system of national defense must comprise a small *standing army* as the nucleus of formation for the vast body of our *national militia*, which, by its active patriotism and imposing numbers, must form our chief reliance in war. Our system of national military education should therefore keep in view and provide for the *two-fold object* of supplying educated officers for our necessary permanent establishment, and of scattering among the people an adequate number of proficient in military knowledge to meet the demands of our militia for instruction in peace and for leadership in war.

"*Draft of the Plan.—An Act to establish a National System of Military Education.*

SECTION I. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed, upon the application of that*

one of the colleges (universities or institutes) of any State of the Union, and of that one additional college for every additional million of inhabitants after the first million in any State, which may be designated by the legislature thereof, and provided that the colleges so designated have a capacity sufficient to educate at one time, in a complete course of liberal studies, not less than one hundred male students, and college grounds suitable for military exercises, to order the detail, from time to time, of one competent officer of the army to act as Military Professor, and of one competent Lieutenant of the army, for periods of two years, to act as Military Assistant, in every such college, and that he may prescribe the course of military studies and military exercises to be taught by said officers, as the condition which shall entitle said colleges to the privileges hereinafter provided, and may establish general regulations for the government of the officers so detailed, but without infringement of the rights of self government of said colleges.

"SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any college shall have established a course of instruction in military studies and in military exercises under the foregoing section of this act, it shall be lawful to issue gratuitously to the students thereof such text books as may be necessary for the prescribed course of military instruction whenever Congress shall have appropriated money for the purchase of them, and to furnish from the national arsenals and storehouses such ordnance and ordnance stores and such camp and garrison equipage as may be necessary for the prescribed instruction in military exercises, and the President may direct the detail of one ordnance sergeant, and the enlistment of two competent musicians, to be styled college musicians, and to have the pay and allowances of principal musicians of regiments, for appropriate duties at every such college.

"SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the faculty of arts of every college which shall have introduced into its plan of instruction a course of military studies and military exercises in accordance with the foregoing sections of this act, shall be authorized and empowered to recommend to the President of the United States, on or before the thirtieth day of June of each year, a list of graduates of such college, of the class of that year, as nearly as practicable in the proportion of one to every ten of such graduates, distinguished for general proficiency in the collegiate course, special attainments in military science and skill in military exercises, of good moral character and of sound health: that the names of the distinguished graduates so recommended shall be published in the army register of that year, that one from each college of the graduates so recommended, shall be commissioned in the army in the same manner as provided by law for the graduates of the Military Academy at West Point: *Provided*, That such appointments shall be made after the assignment of the graduates of said Military Academy of that year, and that, when actual vacancies shall still exist in the army in the grade of Second Lieutenant after said assignments and appointments, all such vacancies shall be filled, as far as practicable, from the lists of distinguished graduates of colleges recommended as herein provided; regard being had in all such appointments to the order of relative merit of such graduates as fixed by the faculty of each college in their official recommendations, and to an equitable

distribution of such additional appointments among all said colleges: *And provided further*, That the rights under existing laws, of meritorious non-commissioned officers to recommendation, examination and promotion in the army shall in no wise be infringed.

"SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of encouraging continued study and improvement among officers of the army, and of securing and rewarding the exercise of special talent and zeal in the cause of military education by officers detailed at colleges under the provisions of this act, they shall have by virtue of such detail and while so employed, temporary rank and the cavalry pay and emoluments thereof, as follows, viz: a military professor of more than twenty years' service in the army, the rank of Lieutenant Colonel; a military professor of less than twenty years' service in the army, the rank of Major, and a military assistant, the rank of Captain.

"SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the direction, care, and supervision of national military education shall constitute a bureau of the War Department: that there shall be a Director General of Military Education, who shall have the rank, pay and emoluments of Brigadier General of the army, and shall be appointed by the President by selection from the officers of the army: that the Director General shall be stationed at the Seat of Government, and under the Secretary of War, shall have charge of the Bureau of Military Education and of all matters pertaining thereto, and shall, as often as necessary, inspect the Military Academy at West Point and visit the colleges at which officers may be stationed under this act, to insure uniformity of military instruction and faithful attention to duty on the part of officers: and he shall make to the Secretary of War, for the information of Congress, annual reports of the operations of the bureau; and there shall be detailed from time to time from the army, two officers, to act under the Director General, one as Inspector of the Bureau, and one as Adjutant of the Bureau, who shall have, by virtue of such detail and while so employed, temporary rank and the cavalry pay and emoluments thereof, as follows, viz: an officer of more than twenty years' service in the army the rank of Colonel; an officer of more than fifteen and less than twenty years' service in the army, the rank of Lieutenant Colonel; and an officer of less than fifteen years' service in the army, the rank of Major; and there shall be allowed for said bureau the necessary clerks, not to exceed four, with the pay of the classes in which they may be rated, and the necessary messengers, not to exceed two, with pay as fixed for others employed in the War Department. * * * *

"PROSPECTIVE ADVANTAGES.

"The many benefits and advantages which may reasonably be expected to result from the proposed plan, present themselves to consideration under a three-fold aspect—in their relation to *students*, to *colleges*, and to the *country* at large.

"There is no characteristic of our age and nation more to be deplored than the decline of that passion for athletic exercises which maintained the high physical development of our ancestral races, and contributed so largely to their pre-eminence in their native seats. This palpable symptom of physical degeneracy in our people may well arrest for a moment the attention of the statesman. It is a grave evil, for which neither the highest developments o

intellectual culture nor the most rapid advances in material progress can fully atone. The history of every ruling race, which from time to time has arisen among its fellows to dazzle the world by the splendor of its achievements, is the same; its rise to power and glory has been the result of pre-eminent *physical* endowments, and its decline has begun with the causes which have induced their deterioration. The members of our learned professions, our votaries of science, and our men of letters, are to a large extent a race of dyspeptics, whose vigor, happiness, and usefulness, have been impaired by a vicious system of education, which, during the critical period of life comprised in collegiate years, in training the mind, has ignored the requirements of physical culture for the body. This glaring defect of our academic system has of late years excited attention, and attempts to remedy the evil have been made with more or less success, by the encouragement of manly sports, the introduction of gymnastic exercises, or by providing facilities for manual labor.

"But there is no system of physical culture so efficient for good in this regard, as regular daily practice in martial exercises in all their wide variety. These being made *obligatory* as part of the college curriculum, and the means being provided for continuing them regularly, even during inclement weather, every student will be insured against the corroding influences of physical inaction, and will secure for himself the 'erect carriage—the firm, graceful, manly bearing—the expansion of chest—the harmonious action of every limb and muscle—in fine, that perfect physical development without which mental vigor in its highest type can never be long maintained.' These are advantages palpable to the senses, and which can not fail to be fully appreciated by all classes and conditions of men.

"Besides such personal advantages of a physical character to be derived from martial training, every graduate of a college which shall have received the military endowment will reap a rich reward in after life for his attention to its courses of instruction, in the enhanced social position and general respect, which knowledge of matters so useful and so captivating to the popular imagination can not fail to insure. No people are fonder than our own of the pageantries of martial display, or more covetous even in peace of the dignity conferred by military titles—while none have a higher appreciation of military distinction actually won in the service of the country. It will be remembered by all, that at the outbreak of our recent civil war, so great was the estimate set upon military knowledge by the people, the mere fact of having *served an enlistment* in the Army, was often sufficient, without other *academic qualifications*, to secure the command of companies, and even higher rank in our volunteer forces.

"The military instruction will exert upon the bearing and habits of students an efficient influence for good, by the inculcation of principles of delicate courtesy in social intercourse, respectful deference to authority, manliness of thought and of action, habits of punctuality and precision, and that spirit of *true honor* which has caused the graduates of West Point to be everywhere regarded as the most incorruptible of public servants. These results may reasonably be expected to flow from the personal and official influence of officers of the army selected for this work, who, by their education, manners,

and position, will command the respect and win the regard of the youth who come within its sphere.

"The effect of such influences upon the general discipline of colleges must be in the highest degree favorable, even though military subordination be enforced by no other sanctions than those of collegiate authority. The testimony of every college where military discipline in such modified form has been already tested, is the same, and affords ample warrant for confidence in its value, and in its sufficiency for the purposes to be accomplished."

* * * * *

"Our standing army is but the nucleus of a national force, necessarily maintained for the police duties of our frontiers, and to meet the first preliminary shock of internal violence or of foreign aggression. Our real, solid means of national defense lie in the *national militia*, as our fathers believed and taught us, whether called by that name or by the more modern designation of *volunteers*. All plans for the continuous organization and efficient instruction of this vast national force, have, in times past, sunk before the potent breath of ridicule justly due to universal ignorance of the arts of war among our people. The system we have developed will remedy this great evil. It will place among the educated classes, in every hamlet in the land, proficient in military science and experts in martial exercises whose attainments will command respect. It will supply, at all times and in all places, competent officers for our national militia, and will give character and dignity to any militia system which may already exist under State authority, or which may hereafter be established by the General Government. It will at the same time obviate, to some extent, the dangers which might again result from *continued neglect* of the organization and instruction of this chief means of national defense. * * * * *

"While interests so vast and benefits so varied are under review, extending in prospect to the remotest future of a nation founded upon principles which the world in ages past has never known, it seems almost petty to descend, even in argument, to considerations of mere pecuniary economy. But in this respect, as well as in every other, the system proposed will be found to maintain its claims to superior excellence. All the advantages which may flow from it will be attained, as may be perceived without special details, at an expense to the nation comparatively insignificant, which will be more than repaid by colleges, as a matter of mere business, in their supply of educated officers to the regular army, without mention of the broader and more important influences of the system upon the character and efficiency of the national militia. The annual cost of the system, inclusive of our existing Military Academy, will not equal that of a single regiment of cavalry, or two of infantry; while its inauguration would warrant our Government in dispensing with many regiments from its permanent establishment which would otherwise be essential to perfect national security. The entire cost of the system for a whole generation would be reimbursed by the superior economy of a single campaign in time of war, to say naught of *economy of life, security of honor, and assurance of success.*"

Major WHITTLESEY concludes his interesting report as follows :

"A comparison of the system herein presented, with the complicated, expensive and imperfect system of military education established in every nation of Europe, will show its vast superiority over them all—in its complete adaptation to the objects in view—in the high grade and variety of attainments, which, through its operation, will become the proud characteristic of the officers of our armies, *militia* as well as *regular*—in its simplicity, economy and perfect nationality.

"It is a system which, if established, must take deep root in the affections of our people, engrafted, as it will be upon existing and time honored educational foundations, and presenting to the whole body of our youth opportunities of acquisition in a tempting field of important knowledge hitherto accessible only to a select and favored few. In the natural course of events, and without further action on the part of the National Government, it would inevitably permeate with its influences the framework of every plan of general education in the country—being the *only and long-sought key* to the solution of the great problem which, since the foundation of the Republic, has perplexed our statesmen—the *introduction of a comprehensive system of national defense, at once efficient, economical, and not fraught with dangers to liberty.*"

MILITARY EDUCATION IN INDIANA.

On the 6th of March, 1868, I addressed a letter to General GRANT, Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, to the following purport : "Having understood that the General Government has taken some initiatory steps towards the introduction of a course of military instruction in such schools and colleges in the several States as desire it; and feeling, in common with a large number of citizens, a deep interest in securing for some one, or more, of our higher institutions of learning whatever advantages and assistance the General Government may be able to afford in behalf of this important branch of education, I have the honor to request that you will communicate to me such information relating to this subject as may be consistent with the public interest."

In reply, I received from Major WHITTLESEY, to whom my letter was referred by General GRANT, the following information, under date of March 17 :

"I have the satisfaction to state that on the 10th inst., General GARFIELD, of Ohio, Chairman of the House Military Committee, reported, by unanimous consent, a bill "To establish a national system of military education," which was read twice, ordered to be printed and recommitted on his motion. It is his intention to call it up at his earliest opportunity, and as the measure had been unanimously and warmly approved in committee, no doubts are

entertained of its success in Congress. The bill contains five sections—the plan contained in my report of October 15, 1867.*

“The obvious utility of the measure, and its wide-spread popularity, will doubtless commend for the system in future, whatever national assistance may be necessary to perfect it.

“The above will indicate the direction to give to any efforts you may see fit to make in aid of it—its fate depending upon the action of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.”

On the 9th of October, 1868, a special order was issued by command of General Grant, in accordance with section 26 of the act of Congress, approved July 28th, 1866, detailing Major General Eli Long, United States Army, as Professor of Military Science, at the Indiana University, at Bloomington. General Long entered upon his duties soon afterward, though not in time to have a course of military instruction adopted by the Board of Trustees for the present collegiate year. The leading features of the course, as proposed by General Long, (subject to such additions or modifications as the Trustees may hereafter decide upon,) comprise:

First—*Theoretical Instruction* in military science, (optional with the students, with the understanding that after they have once entered the military class they cannot be excused from it, except by the Faculty for good cause shown.) To those of the Juniors and Scientific Juniors, and to those Irregulars, in a corresponding state of advancement in their studies to the former, who wish it, instruction will be given in Infantry tactics. To those of the Seniors, Scientific Seniors and Irregulars, in a state of advancement in their studies corresponding to the Seniors, the course proposed will include the following branches: Infantry Tactics, (Upton;) Out-post Duty, (Mahan;) Military Organization and Field Fortifications, (Mahan;) The Art of War, (text book not yet selected;) Military Law, (Bènrèt,) and such parts of the Army Regulations as are most requisite to be known. Owing to the late day of General Long's assignment to duty, and the delay in getting some of the text books, it may be possible, though not probable, that the entire course of theoretical instruction cannot be completed by the 1st of July, 1869.

Second—*Practical out-door instruction* to all students desiring it, (with the same rule as to abandoning it after commencing, as in the case of theoretical instruction,) for at least one hour per day in

* Already quoted on pages Nos. 406-7-8.

five days of the week, in infantry tactics, the school of the soldier, company, battalion and skirmish drill, bayonet exercise, sabre exercise, and artillery practice, as far at least as the manual of the piece. Such practical instruction as may be found necessary to enable the student to get a clear idea of military engineering and field fortification, will also be given from time to time.

General Leno has the reputation of being an officer of high character; thoroughly versed in military science. It is hoped that the experiment now being made at the University, of combining a system of military instruction with the regular collegiate course, will prove successful and receive the favorable judgment of the people of the State. With the assistance of the General Government, proposed by General GARFIELD'S bill, with such additional aid as the Legislature might then be induced to give for the purpose of building barracks and quarters for the students, the University would add largely to its already renowned reputation, and rank with the first institutions of the country.

INDIANA STATE ARSENAL.

HOW IT ORIGINATED.

It is well known that in April, 1861, the General Government was unable to supply, without the delay required to manufacture, either arms, ammunition or clothing, sufficient for even the small army of seventy-five thousand men then called into service. The several loyal States were therefore compelled to equip their own troops, and many of them indeed furnished their own arms, as did ours. The Eleventh regiment was first armed, the arms being those heretofore drawn on the States' distributive quota under act of Congress. The next thing was to supply it with ammunition, so that it might be fully prepared to go to the field. The Government could scarcely supply the troops raised in States east of us, which, of course, being nearest the public arsenals, were supplied first. Governor MORRIS attempted to overcome the difficulty, temporarily, by undertaking the fabrication of enough for the three months regiments; but it was not expected, or even thought of, that the business would be long continued. Captain HERMAN STURM, who had a thorough knowledge of the business, from experience and study in Europe, was engaged to conduct the opera-

tions at Indianapolis. The materials were furnished by the Quartermaster General; the labor required was supplied by a detail of volunteers from the Eleventh Indiana, and on the afternoon of the 27th of April the work was begun. The facilities were a few hand-bullet moulds, the forge of a small blacksmith shop for casting, and a room adjoining for putting up the cartridges. The experiment may be said to have been successful, for, though the cost was much greater than at a later period, when the establishment was run on an extensive scale, and the materials used were bought in large quantities at wholesale rates, the ammunition was of the best quality, and our troops were thus enabled to march into Western Virginia with full cartridge boxes and an abundant surplus.

ITS CONTINUANCE.

The scarcity of ammunition in the country did not seem to diminish, while calls for it for border defense and the use of our new regiments, made it imperatively necessary, in the judgment of the Governor, that the Arsenal should for a time be continued. He therefore, about the first of June, ordered the erection of cheap and temporary buildings, consisting of a small brick foundry, two cartridge shops, and some other structures of picking, storage, &c. Safety, economy and convenience were thereby secured to a much greater extent than could be expected in rented tenements not specially adapted to the purpose. About one hundred females were at first employed in the cartridge shops, their labor being cheapest and best adapted to the lighter work. In the foundry and packing shops some fifty men were employed in casting bullets, filling and packing cartridges, and other work. As the demands for ammunition increased, the force was augmented,—as many as three, five and seven hundred persons, during the continuance of the Arsenal, being employed at one time. The ammunition was in great favor with all the troops who used it, and the price at which it was furnished, being net cost to the State, was said to be from thirty to fifty per cent. less than the Government was compelled to pay to private manufacturers on contract. Notwithstanding there was no law expressly authorizing the establishment of a State Arsenal, yet, as its origin and continuance was an indispensable military necessity, the Governor felt justified in assuming the responsibility until that necessity should be met by the United States furnishing the ammunition required.

Up to the month of October, 1861, when two hundred and fifty hands were employed, no arrangement had been made with the United States in reference to the Arsenal, or the ammunition issued from it to troops. The State had thus far paid all expenses, but so great were the demands upon the State Treasury for funds to meet military claims of various kinds, it was thought advisable to make an effort to get the General Government to assume the expenses of the arsenal, and thereby relieve the State from great responsibility and embarrassment. The Governor made the proposition to the War Department, suggesting that the public demands would not admit of the discontinuance of the arsenal at that time, and, in consideration of the depleted condition of the State Treasury and the extraordinary outlays that had been made in arming, clothing and equipping our large force of volunteers, it was but right and reasonable that the manufacture of ammunition at this point should be continued at the expense of the United States. The geographical location of Indianapolis, and its close relation to the great armies operating in the West and South, made it a most favorable point from which ammunition could be supplied to the troops without the delays incident to its shipment from the East.

In October, 1861, General CAMERON, Secretary of War, and General THOMAS, Adjutant General of the Army, visited the arsenal, and after careful investigation, and having fully learned how effective it had been, and how useful it could be made, advised and requested the Governor to continue it, with the understanding that the ammunition already issued should be paid for by the United States, and agreeing that some arrangement should be made for compensating the State for future issues. General THOMAS, in his report of this visit, asserted that "the ammunition was equal to that manufactured anywhere else," and suggested "that an officer of Ordnance be sent to Indianapolis to inspect the arsenal, and ascertain the amount expended in the manufacture of ammunition, with the view of reimbursing the State." Accordingly, in December, Captain CRISP, of the Ordnance corps, visited the arsenal. He expressed himself highly pleased with the manner in which it had been conducted, and that the ammunition was equal to any made. His report, submitted to his chief, General RIPLEY, was highly complimentary, but he was of opinion that the army in the West could be supplied without recourse to State establishments. General RIPLEY was emphatically opposed to the continuance of the arsenal

and reported against it, as follows: "On consideration of the subject in all its branches, I do not deem it advisable to continue the preparation of ammunition for small arms, or for artillery, further than may be necessary to consume the materials which have already been provided, at the arsenal at Indianapolis, for that purpose. Such additional supplies, if any, as it may be necessary to have there, can be provided by timely requisitions on this office, from Alleghany, or some other U. S. Arsenal." This was on the 30th of December, 1861, and at that very moment it was a well known fact the Government Arsenals could not fill one-half of the requisitions that were made, and large quantities, therefore, had to be purchased of private individuals at rates affording a handsome profit on cost of production, and much of it of poor quality.

General RIPLEY belonged to the "fossiliferous period" of the old army, and beheld the innovations which Governor MORTON and other "live" State Executives were making upon ancient departmental usages and prerogatives in raising and fitting out troops, with astonishment and disgust. Fortunately, General RIPLEY's authority did not extend very far, but he never lost an opportunity to embarrass and delay all business that came before him relating to the Indiana Arsenal. Despite all his efforts the establishment was continued, and, as will be shown, was eminently successful and of immense importance to the Government in the prosecution of the War.

The temporary buildings being unsuited for winter work, the Superintendent was compelled to hunt more comfortable quarters, and in the latter part of 1861 succeeded in securing a large, unoccupied furniture factory at low rental, and work was here continued for more than a year afterward. The number of employees was greatly increased, and shot, shell, canister and signal lights were added to the productions of the concern.

In January, 1862, Captain STERM was ordered to Washington, to make settlement with the Government for the ammunition, issued up to that time. After proper examination of the account, amounting to \$68,701.96, it was ordered by the Secretary of War to be paid.

An arrangement was then made between the Secretary of War, Hon. ROBERT DALE OWEN, Agent for the State, and Captain STERM, that all the ammunition issued at the Arsenal in the future to the United States, should be paid for quarterly, at the rates charged

in the first account. In accordance with this understanding, an account was forwarded in April, for the first quarter of the year 1862, but, notwithstanding the arrangement above referred to, it failed to receive the approval of General RIPLEY, Chief of Ordnance. That officer decided, "that the law does not allow the establishment of an United States Arsenal in this manner, nor the purchase or issue of ordnance stores without the authority of the Chief of Ordnance." The account was, therefore, referred back to the Secretary of War for further orders; and that officer referred the matter to the Ordnance Commission then sitting in Washington.

It ought to be stated just here, that General RIPLEY, on the 18th of October, 1861, in a letter to Governor MORRIS, made the following decision in reference to the payment of the States' claim for ammunition: "According to the Regulations, money can only be expended by the duly appointed agents of the Department. If, however, you will take the trouble to direct the State officer who has charge of the manufacture of small arm ammunition, at the Indiana State Arsenal, to make out his accounts for the expenditure and transmit them to this office, with a certificate that he holds the ammunition for the use of the United States, they will be paid at the Treasury." This indicated a favorable feeling, but when the bills were presented the General could find neither "law" nor "regulation" authorizing him to approve them, even for the ammunition actually issued to troops in the service of the Government.

The Ordnance Commission took up the case referred to them some time in June, 1862. Meantime, a second quarterly account had been presented and referred, for ammunition issued up to the first of that month. The Commission, after thorough scrutiny, decided¹ that the ammunition should be paid for at a rate that covered all costs and expenses of manufacture, and in accordance with this decision the amount due the State was promptly paid into the State Treasury.

To definitely settle matters in future it was agreed, by and between the Secretary of War and the Governor, that the manufacture of ammunition should be continued as before—the bills therefore to be presented and paid monthly. It was further agreed that the Government should furnish powder, lead, percussion caps and

¹Appendix Report of United States Ordnance Commission, Dec. No. 87.

other supplies at current prices, the amount to be deducted from the accounts of the State on settlement.

The economical management of the Arsenal, and the security of property as well as life, soon rendered it necessary to remove it outside of the city limits. Suitable buildings were erected on a convenient tract of leased ground about a mile and a half distant from the capitol, where the business was continued until the Arsenal was finally closed.

General RIPLEY, however, continued to be much dissatisfied, and, notwithstanding the action of the Ordnance Commission and the agreement entered into by the Governor with the Secretary of War, determined that operations at the Arsenal should stop. His report, setting forth his views on this subject, and recommending that no more ammunition be received from the State or supplies furnished, was submitted to the Secretary of War on the 24th of November, 1862, and concurred in by that officer. This determination was as unexpected as it was unjust. Relying upon the agreement that the Arsenal should be continued, new buildings had been erected, additional tools and machinery added, and the facilities for economically carrying on all the branches of the work greatly increased; all which had been done at heavy expense, without as yet receiving any return for the outlay. At the same time every round of ammunition made was called for by troops in the field, almost as soon as it was ready for issue. The Governor made an earnest protest to the Secretary of War against the proposed action, and through the efforts of Mr. OWEN, succeeded in getting the decision revoked. But little trouble was experienced afterward on the score of General RIPLEY's objections. He was soon relieved from duty in the Ordnance office, and subsequent transactions under his successor, General RAMSAY, met with but few interruptions or delays.

COLONEL STURM.

On the 17th of November, 1862, Captain STURM was promoted to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the Fifty-Fourth Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, with the view of being detailed for ordnance duty at Indianapolis, but this being found to be impracticable he resigned on the 28th of the following December. He was, however, continued as Superintendent of the Arsenal.

In addition to his other duties, Colonel STURM acted as Chief of

Ordnance for the State, and as such officer had supervision of all issues of arms and other property belonging to the United States and placed in custody of the Governor for the use of Volunteers; also of issues of State arms to the Indiana Legion. The management of the Arsenal, the settlements and returns required for all ordnance property received and issued, and the general business of the Ordnance Office of the State, demanded a high order of ability, great industry and inflexible integrity. Colonel STURM displayed these qualities in a remarkable degree, and his efforts to carry out the plans and orders of the Governor were crowned, from the outset, with the most complete and gratifying success. The service required at his hands was immense, involving heavy responsibility, constant vigilance and unabating labor. Many trying and discouraging difficulties were encountered and overcome. Colonel STURM possessed untiring energy and confident perseverance; he made the prosperity of the Arsenal a matter of personal pride, and it is but justice to say that he proved himself equal, and more than equal, to every demand made upon him during the war.

LEGISLATION REQUIRED.

From the state of the military funds under the control of the Governor and applicable to the procurement of munitions of war, and the responsibility incurred by him personally in conducting the business of the Arsenal, he desired to be relieved from the burden as soon as possible. He therefore submitted a special message to the General Assembly on the 20th of February, 1863, in which, after giving a history of the enterprise and a statement of the profits realized up to that time, he said:

"Employment has been furnished to many persons, sometimes to the number of five hundred, and great relief has resulted to many families, who would otherwise have been without the means of support. My instructions to Colonel STURM were to give preference, in the employment of operatives, to those whose parents, children or relatives were in the army."

Touching the continuance of the institution, he made the following suggestions:

"While the Arsenal has been of great service to the Government and the State, and by its demand for labor has afforded relief to many persons, it has been the source of much responsibility and anxiety. The operations have been large, and had they been unfortunate, would have subjected me to much censure at the hands of the public. It is not necessary that I should longer take this responsibility, and I therefore refer the subject to the Legislature, with the suggestion, that if it be desired to continue the institution

until the buildings for the Government Arsenal shall be completed (which will be from one to two years) that legal provision and sufficient appropriations be made therefor."

INVESTIGATIONS.

The management of the Arsenal, the books and vouchers and every transaction connected with it, were made the subject of frequent and searching investigation by Legislative committees. The business was so large, and the interests of the State in its honest and economical administration so great, these inquiries were both reasonable and proper, and always met with the approbation of the Superintendent and the officers of State. Every facility was afforded and full information given the committees to enable them to make thorough examinations. The first of these committees, composed of members of both houses, was appointed under a concurrent resolution of the Legislature at the session of 1863. After careful and thorough investigation they unanimously reported that the arsenal had been safely, prudently and economically managed, and that its continuance was essential to the public service. At the same session a select committee, consisting of nine members of the House of Representatives, was appointed to make personal examination of the Arsenal and report its condition and such other facts as they deemed important for the information of the Legislature and the people of the State. This Committee submitted the following report,* which was unanimously concurred in:

"The select committee, appointed for the purpose of making examination of the State Arsenal, and to report any facts they might deem necessary, connected therewith, have performed that duty, and submit the following report:

"The Committee visited the Arsenal, which is situate one and a-half miles east of the city. The buildings are mostly of a temporary character; sufficient, however, for the purpose, and built out of the profits of the institution, so that it pays no rent. At the time of the visit there were employed in one room about ninety females, and in another about forty, all employed in making ball cartridges and preparing caps. In another building the men were moulding bullets, preparing shells, round shot, &c.

"The Committee were much gratified with the system and economy, and also the neatness and dispatch with which the business was conducted.

"In reference to the operation of the Arsenal since its commencement, the Committee would refer to Captain STURM's report, which contains a full account of its past transactions and its present condition.

"The Committee take pleasure in complimenting Captain STURM upon the very satisfactory condition of his accounts, the readiness with which he has furnished us with every desired information, and the zeal and energy he has

* House Journal, 1863, page 743.

shown in the enterprise, which are the chief qualities constituting a good officer.

"It was the design of the Committee to recommend the Arsenal to be continued under the patronage of the State, and a bill was prepared for that purpose, but subsequent events^{*} have rendered it impossible take any further steps.

"Since our visit the Arsenal has been compelled to suspend operations for a time, at least, greatly to the injury of many poor persons that depend on its patronage as a means of support."

A third committee was appointed by the General Assembly (March, 1863,) to investigate the transactions connected with and growing out of the war loan of 1861, and all expenditures, (including the management of the Arsenal,) made through several military officers of the State. The following extract from the report[†] of this Committee shows the result of their labors so far as the same related to the Arsenal:

"The Committee spent much of its time in examining the transactions of the Arsenal. The organization of this institution was a necessity, growing out of the circumstances under which the State was placed at the beginning of the war. Many of the first regiments were ordered to the field wholly unprovided with the necessary ammunition. None could be readily furnished by the Government. Our soldiery had to be sent forward without the requisite ammunition, and run the hazard of getting it, or else it had to be provided by the State. The Governor saw the urgent necessity, and promptly adopted a remedy. The manufacture of the required ordnance stores was ordered, and Colonel HERMANN STURM, who was thoroughly instructed in this branch of business, was appointed to superintend their manufacture. That which was at first intended as a temporary expedient ripened into a permanent establishment. Under the superintendence of Colonel STURM the Arsenal was not only enabled to supply an existing necessity, but was made a source of profit to the State. It depended for its success upon its utility and the economy of its management. Subsequent to its establishment, and after large quantities had been sent to the field by it, an arrangement was made by which the General Government agreed to pay for the ammunition already issued by it at prices which were remunerative to the State. It was also provided that the Arsenal should be continued, and that future supplies furnished should be paid for at the same rates. Up to the time of the investigation, Colonel STURM had manufactured and turned over to the Government about 100,000 rounds of artillery ammunition, and nearly 30,000,000 rounds of ammunition for small arms. The ammunition was thoroughly tested by competent agents of the Government, and pronounced to be of superior quality. Not only did the State thus meet a demand created by the exigency of the times, but it gave constant employment to from one to five hundred persons at good wages, the preference always being given to those whose rela-

^{*}The breaking of a quorum for business in the House.
[†]Documentary Journal, 1865, part 2, page 528.

tives and supporters were in the field. The Arsenal not only did not prove disastrous in a financial point of view, but turned out to be a source of profit. While it furnished stores of a superior quality, at prices below those usually paid, yet, by the judicious management of Colonel STURM and the State authorities, on the 1st of May, 1863, according to the estimate made by the Committee, it had realized a net profit of over \$60,000. In every respect was the management of the Arsenal singularly successful. Its purchases were made judiciously, and everything was so thoroughly and perfectly systematized that it could not be else than a success. Large purchases having been made for the benefit of the Arsenal at New York, the Committee soon found that a thorough investigation could not be made without visiting that city. The same was true as to the purchase of State arms—that business having been almost wholly transacted in New York. The sitting of the Committee was limited, by the resolution creating it, to forty days, and no appropriation having been made for expenses to New York, the Committee feared that they would have to suspend its action and leave the investigation incomplete. The Governor learning this promptly tendered the Committee the means of defraying their expenses East, and insisted that it should continue in session until its duties had been performed thoroughly and completely. Not only did His Excellency propose to defray the expenses of the Committee, but also to pay its per diem for any time it might necessarily be employed beyond the forty days contemplated by the resolution.

"The Committee finding itself thus provided with means, proceeded to New York and continued its investigations in that city for some two weeks. Those who had furnished material for the Arsenal were examined as witnesses, touching the prices paid, and as to whether any bonus of any kind what ever had been paid or given Colonel STURM, or any other person in any wise connected with the State Government, to influence them in making purchases. The examination fully convinced the Committee that every transaction in this connection had been conducted honorably and fairly; that the prices paid for material were never above, and in many instances below, their market value.

"We think the Governor was particularly fortunate in selecting Colonel STURM as Superintendent of the Arsenal. His thorough knowledge of the business, his capacity and energy as a man and his honesty of purpose, in an eminent degree qualified him for the place."

It is proper to add that a majority of the Legislature as well as of the Committees, whose action has been above given, were politically opposed to the State Administration then in power, and therefore the reports quoted cannot be charged with partiality or partizan bias.

The accounts and vouchers for all expenditures had been, by direction of the Governor, submitted to the Military Auditing Committee, and by them duly audited before payment. By the strict letter of the law this action was not authorized, but the Committee, believing that the public service absolutely and imperatively

demanding the establishment and continuance of the Arsenal, was unwilling, by a strict and rigid rule of construction, to injure or embarrass military operations in any manner, and therefore determined to examine and audit the claims.*

In the fall of 1863, it was ascertained to be impracticable for the whole Committee to give that personal attention to the transactions of the Arsenal, and to the investigation of the accounts, required by the magnitude of the interests involved. The Governor, Quartermaster General and Adjutant General, were each requested by the Committee to give their personal attention to the business, so that the correctness of the claims might be officially certified, (Colonel STURM not being an officer of the U. S.) but neither of these gentlemen could do so from the pressing nature of their public duties in their respective departments. The Committee, therefore, determined to appoint on its own behalf, one of its members to supervise the current transactions of the concern. This duty devolved upon the Hon. SAMUEL H. BUSKIRK, who was required to give his personal and undivided attention to the business, and to certify, from his own knowledge, to the correctness of all claims presented for the action of the Committee. This arrangement was made with the assent of the Governor, and Mr. BUSKIRK discharged the duties of his position with zeal and faithfulness and to the entire satisfaction of the remaining members of the Committee.

CLOSE OF THE ARSENAL—PROFITS.

The manufacture of ammunition was continued with entire success until the 18th of April, 1864, when the necessity which caused the establishment of the Arsenal, nearly three years before, having in a great measure ceased to exist, the concern was closed, with the approbation of the Secretary of War. Upon final settlement it was ascertained, that the entire transactions of the Arsenal amounted to \$788,838.45, and that the State had realized a clear profit of \$77,457.32, of which \$71,380.01 was in cash, and the remainder in tools retained and ammunition on hand for the use of State troops. "It was no part of the original plan that profits should result to the State from its operations, and they sprung solely from the economical and skillful management, for which Colonel STURM is entitled to the chief credit." † The Military Auditing Committee had an excellent opportunity to judge of the

*Military Auditing Committee's Report, Doc. Journal, 1865, part 2, page 54.

†Governor's Message, January, 1865. Appendix Doc. No. 116.

manner in which the business had been conducted, and in a report to the Governor, dated September 15th, 1863, said :

"We can not close this report without bearing testimony to the ability, integrity and economy with which Colonel STURM has managed the affairs of the Arsenal. His position has been a most difficult and responsible one, requiring constant and unremitting labor and great skill and perseverance. Fortunately for the State, he has shown himself equal to every duty that has devolved upon him, and we congratulate you upon the great success which has attended his and your efforts, as well on account of the pecuniary advantage which has resulted to the State from the operations of the Arsenal, as for the service it has been to the Government. In our judgment, the public service requires that the Arsenal should be continued."

Again, in the final report of the committee, its previous good opinion of the Superintendent was confirmed by the following :

"The committee takes pleasure in saying that nothing has occurred, since our report made to your Excellency, on the 15th September, 1863, to weaken the confidence that we then felt and expressed in the ability, integrity and economy displayed by Colonel H. STURM in the management of the Indiana Arsenal."

Colonel STURM was afterwards commissioned as Colonel in the Indiana Legion, and assigned to duty as Chief of Ordnance, with orders to collect in the State arms. On the 1st of January, 1866, he retired from service, and was complimented by Governor MORTON with an honorary commission in the Indiana Legion, conferring upon him the rank of Brigadier General.

INDIANAPOLIS (U. S.) ARSENAL.

The success which attended the establishment of the temporary arsenal by the State at Indianapolis, and the great benefits derived from it by the Government, led to the idea of establishing at several important points in the West permanent arsenals by the United States. Governor MORTON, early in 1862, by personal interviews with the Secretary of War, and with our delegation in Congress, urged the importance and necessity of the proposed enterprise, and insisted that, in case the arsenals should be authorized to be built, one of them should be located at Indianapolis. He was ably and effectively assisted in this preliminary movement by the Hon. ROBERT DALE OWEN, then agent for the State to purchase arms and munitions of war. The effort was successful and

resulted in the passage of an act * (approved July 11, 1862,) which provided for the erection of National arsenals at Columbus, Ohio, Indianapolis, Indiana, and on Rock Island, Illinois, "for the deposit and repair of arms and munitions of war,"† and appropriated one hundred thousand dollars for each of said arsenals.

The United States soon after purchased a beautiful tract of timbered land, embracing seventy-five acres, adjoining the city of Indianapolis, for which the price of \$35,500 was paid. At the ensuing session of the Legislature an act was passed ceding to the General Government jurisdiction over the lands above mentioned, and their appurtenances, for the purposes of a National Arsenal, exempting the same from taxation, and reserving the right only to serve process thereon.

Work was commenced on the Arsenal in 1863, under the direction of T. J. TREADWELL, Captain of Ordnance, U. S. A., and was successfully prosecuted by him until February, 1864, when he was succeeded in command by Brevet Major JAMES M. WHITTEMORE, Captain of Ordnance, U. S. A. The principal buildings were erected mainly under Major WHITTEMORE'S supervision, who displayed great energy, ability and zeal in the discharge of his important duties, and who continued in command until September 1866, when he was relieved at his own request by Brevet Lieutenant Colonel W. H. HARRIS, Captain of Ordnance, U. S. A., the present accomplished and faithful commanding officer.

Although not yet fully completed, the grounds and buildings present a most beautiful and substantial appearance. The following dimensions of the buildings were kindly furnished by Colonel HARRIS:

Main Store House, for the storage of arms, etc.—three stories high, 183 feet long, 63 feet wide.

Artillery Store House, for the storage of artillery, etc.—two stories, 201 feet long, 52 feet wide.

Magazine, for the storage of powder and fixed ammunition—one story, 50 feet long, 34 feet wide.

Office—one story, 43 feet long, 22 feet wide.

Commanding Officer's Quarters—two and a half stories, 79 feet long, 40 feet wide.

*Appendix, Doc. No. 76.

† Robert Dale Owen to Governor Morton: "Mr. Watson, Assistant Secretary of War, informed me that this act was construed to include the *manufacture* of ammunition but of course not of arms, as essential to an arsenal; so that it need not be merely a depot for arms and ammunition in time of war.

The grounds have been handsomely graded and laid off with roadways and walks, and the thrifty young forest trees have been allowed to stand. The buildings are all of pressed brick and cut Vernon limestone, and constructed in the most elegant and substantial manner. The whole cost, when fully completed, will not be less than half a million of dollars.

PURCHASE OF ARMS AND WAR MATERIAL FOR THE STATE.

WANT OF ARMS AT THE OUTBREAKING OF THE WAR.

The deplorable condition of the military resources of the State at the commencement of the war, is described in another portion of this report. It remains to set forth here, more particularly, the efforts to supply the want of arms, which was first and most severely felt. When the Legislature of 1861 met in regular session on the 10th of January, the apprehensions created by the disturbed condition of the South were too indefinite to impel the necessary action to prepare the State for hostilities, but, as the purpose of the seceding States changed or developed from simple separation to aggression, the necessity of meeting such a contingency became apparent. The first steps were naturally directed to ascertaining the number and condition of the arms in the State, and the number due from the General Government under the law regulating the distribution of arms to the States. Of those in possession of the State, the greater portion had been distributed to various military organizations, and their condition was unknown; while a small number still remained in the hands of the State Quartermaster. To ascertain the number and condition of those distributed to military companies, Governor MORRIS on the 28th of January addressed a circular to the various County Auditors, instructing them to report to him, as soon as the information could be obtained, "the number, quality and condition of all arms in their respective counties, belonging to the State, not in the hands of military companies meeting regularly for drill; where located, and under whose control; and to furnish copies of all bonds given for the safe keeping and return of arms, together with an accurate account of the sureties thereon, whether living, and if so, where residing and whether solvent." He also directed Mr. E. A. DAVIS, of Indiana-

polis, to investigate the records of the Quartermaster General, and to report the number and condition of the military companies in the State, the quantity of arms distributed, their probable value, and the feasibility of obtaining indemnity for those lost or destroyed.

Little or no information was obtained from the County Auditors. Mr. Davis reported that there had been distributed by the State, altogether, as appeared from the State Quartermaster's showing about \$200,000 worth of arms, of which he estimated \$150,000 worth was accessible and serviceable. Of this quantity, \$15,000 worth, numbering 600 (estimating them at \$25 each), were in the hands of fifteen companies averaging forty members each, maintaining at least a nominal organization. The remainder, 5,400 guns worth \$135,000, were unaccounted for further than they had been sent out and never heard of again. If the estimated quantity remaining of the whole number distributed could be obtained, the State would have about 6,000 arms of different qualities, exclusive of those in the hands of the Quartermaster. The utter carelessness with which they had been distributed is shown by a few statements of Mr. Davis's report. Fifty-one counties, a little over half of the State, had obtained all the arms, the remaining counties getting none. The State had eight pieces of artillery, and Vanderburg county had one-fourth of these. The law required distributions to be made upon the requisitions of County Boards, but very many, if not most, were made without any such requisition, and usually upon the verbal order of the Governor. On the 14th of January, the day acting Governor HAMMOND retired from office, he ordered from the United States Ordnance Office at Washington, without any requisition, 104 muskets, over one-sixth of the entire quota of the State for that year, to Vanderburg county. Where the provisions of the law for the preservation and return of arms had been complied with, the securities were ample, but the law had been little regarded, and the arms that had been lost were unlikely to be replaced. Mr. Davis's estimate of the probable number remaining, 7,000, was liberal, but if it could have been fully realized the result would not have been very encouraging, if the proportion fit for service should have proved no larger than that of the arms which had never been distributed.

About the time he reported the probable condition of those scattered through the State, the Quartermaster turned over for inspec-

tion by Captains EPHRAIM HARTWELL and A. I. HARRISON, of Indianapolis, those still in his hands, and they reported 505 muskets worthless and incapable of being repaired: 54 flint lock YAGER rifles which could be altered at \$2.00 each to percussion locks: 40 serviceable muskets in the hands of military companies in Indianapolis, which could be returned at once; 80 muskets with accoutrements in store; 13 artillery musketoons; 75 holster pistols; 26 SHARPE'S rifles; 20 COLT'S navy pistols; 2 boxes of cavalry sabres; 1 box powder flasks; 3 boxes of accoutrements. This was the condition of the State's arms on the 1st of February. In order to ascertain what might be due the State, Governor MORRIS, on the 17th of January, wrote to the War Department, inquiring "what quantity and kind of arms Indiana is entitled to from the General Government. Whether there are not arrearages for past years; upon what principle or ratio arms are distributed, whether upon Congressional representation, or the enrollment of militia, or both; what form of application should be made, and how soon the arms due can be forwarded." The reply stated that arms were distributed upon the ratio of Congressional representation, and that no arrearages were due to the State. The quota for 1861, was 592 2-13 muskets, which could be drawn in any kind of arms desired, at the rate of one six-pounder cannon for 31 1-13 muskets, and ten long range rifles, with sword bayonets, for 13 5-13 muskets. He directed the remainder of our quota 487 11-13 muskets, (after deducting the 104 1-13 guns drawn by Governor HAMMOND for Vanderburg county the day he left office) to be forwarded in one six-pounder cannon, and the balance in long range rifles with sword bayonets.

As soon as these facts had been ascertained, he communicated them to the Legislature, in February, with a statement of the inefficiency of the militia laws; and on the 5th of March following, a bill was passed and approved, authorizing the Governor to collect all the arms belonging to the State, not held by companies effectively organized, and to distribute them in his discretion to regularly organized volunteer companies in different portions of the State. A circular containing the act was at once sent by the Governor to the various counties, and agents dispatched to execute its requirements. Mr. AMEROSE BALLWEG, an experienced gunsmith, of Indianapolis, was appointed Quartermaster General to receive and repair the arms that might be returned. But it soon became evident that the

result of the effort to collect the arms would be trifling; and, about the middle of March, the Governor went to Washington to obtain arms from the General Government, in addition to the meagre remnant of the year's quota. His foresight anticipated the perils which a state of hostilities would create for the Northwest. The adhesion of Kentucky to the Union was by no means certain. If she seceded, Indiana would rest directly upon the rebel Confederacy, and must be prepared for defense. If she did not secede, her territory was certainly to be made the scene of constant conflicts, and probably the starting point of invasions, encouraged and protected by the strong and almost dominant rebel feeling among her people. Protection against these dangers necessitated a better supply of arms than could be expected from the reports of the collecting agents. He was promised 5,000 muskets, but before any steps were taken to fulfill the promise, the war broke out, and then the necessity of State defense was enlarged to the necessity of both State and National defense, and the 5,000 arms, with what could be collected, would be a very inadequate provision. The result of the collections under the act of the 5th of March, was 3,436 small arms of sixteen different kinds, but of uniform inferiority. They were fit for nothing, and were never used for anything but guard duty or drill instruction. Some 1,700 accoutrements of but little better character than the arms, eight pieces of old artillery, of doubtful value, were also collected. It was evident that some other resource than the overstrained ability of the General Government, the wretched lot of arms on hand, and the meagre supply provided, must be looked to. That resource could be only the treasury or credit of the State. This necessity, combining with the many others of the emergency, impelled the Governor to issue on the 19th of April, a call for the assembling of the Legislature (the regular session of which had terminated but little more than a month before) in extraordinary session on the 24th.

On the day the Legislature met, the Governor received notice that but three thousand five hundred of the five thousand arms promised could be furnished. He replied at once that this number "would not arm even the troops we have assembled here in camp, under the requisition of the President, and the State must be left without arms." A few days previously he had been informed by General Wool, that no accoutrements could be furnished. This left the State with very little help in arms from the General Gov-

ernment, and none at all in equipments, without which they could not be used. The Governor, in the same dispatch (of the 24th) in which he complained of the deficiency of arms, says, of the entire failure of accoutrements, that he had "given orders to have them made, but it would take time." He asked if there were no arsenals East or West from which arms might be forwarded, and urged that a requisition he had previously made for twenty-four heavy guns to protect the Ohio river border, be increased to fifty, as "our river towns are full of alarm, and constantly sending deputations calling for cannon and small arms." The cannon, he was informed, were in the Pittsburg Arsenal. This condition of things will explain the urgent need of the action recommended in his message delivered the next day, (25th), that "one million dollars be appropriated for the purchase of arms and munitions of war, and the organization of the militia." On the 28th, three days after his message, he presented the condition of the State, as to its means of offense or defense, fully and forcibly in a letter to the Secretary of War. He said:

"Fifteen hundred rifle muskets have been received from the Alleghany Arsenal, and two thousand more are expected this week, and we have been informed that no more can be obtained from that quarter. A dispatch was received on the 25th, from General Joux B. Wool, stating that five thousand muskets and two hundred thousand cartridges would be shipped from the Watervliet Arsenal to this State, but no time was fixed for their shipment, and I have received no further information on the subject. As you will perceive, the arms received and those expected this week will fall nearly one thousand short of arming six regiments, and I regret to learn from the Quartermaster that those received are of an inferior character, being old muskets rifled out, and in very many instances the bayonets have to be driven on with a hammer, and many others are so loose that they can be shaken off. No accoutrements have been received, and I have no definite information when they will be. Orders have been issued for their manufacture, but our mechanics are not prepared for it, and their work proceeds slowly. I regret to add that great dissatisfaction prevails among the troops with regard to the quality of the arms furnished and the delay and uncertainty in the reception of stores and ammunition. * * * * It is now nine days since I have had the honor to hear from the Department, and from lack of information I am unable to take such steps for furnishing accoutrements, equipage, and supplies as I otherwise should. * * * I beg leave again, most earnestly, to call your immediate attention to the subject of furnishing our State with arms. The number on hand belonging to the State, good, bad and indifferent, will not exceed two thousand five hundred, and we have only fifteen pieces of cannon, of small calibre. The country along the Ohio river, bordering Kentucky, is in a State of intense alarm. The people

entertain no doubt but that Kentucky will speedily attempt to go out of the Union. They are in daily fear that marauding parties from the other side of the river will plunder and burn their towns. The demands upon me for arms for their defense are constant, and I am compelled to reply that I have them not, and know not when or where I can get them. A bill will pass our Legislature, probably on Monday, appropriating a half million of dollars for the purchase of arms, but I am informed that engagements of Eastern manufacturers are such that they can not be procured, perhaps, for months. This State is one of the most exposed, by its geographical position, to the immediate evils of civil war, and it does seem to me should be preferred, in the distribution of arms, over those geographically distant from the scene of probable conflict. If, in your opinion, these considerations are entitled to weight, I trust that at least twenty thousand stands of arms will be promptly shipped to this State, with a large supply of artillery, which is indispensibly necessary to prevent our river towns from being bombarded and burnt by batteries erected on the other side of the river. Indiana is loyal to the core, and will expend her blood and treasure without limit for the successful prosecution of the war, and it is due to her loyalty that she be provided by the General Government to the extent of its capacity."

PURCHASE OF ARMS BY THE STATE

On the first day of May the Legislature passed, and the Governor approved, "an act" to provide for the defenses of the State of Indiana, to procure first-class arms, artillery, cavalry and infantry equipments and munitions of war, making the necessary appropriations therefor, and authorizing the Governor to borrow money." This act directed the Governor "to procure immediately a supply of first-class arms sufficient for twenty thousand men, including such as are now on hand and fit for service, and such as may be procured from the Government," and to dispatch agents immediately to procure them. It also appropriated five hundred thousand dollars for the purpose, and authorized the Governor to borrow money, if necessary, and pledge the faith of the State for its payment.

Anticipating the passage of this bill, and anxious to be as early as possible in the market, in which the sudden and enormous demand was rapidly advancing the price of arms, the Governor, on the 27th of April, authorized CALVIN FLETCHER, Sr., of Indianapolis, "to proceed to the manufactories of arms in the Eastern States, to any place where they may have arms to sell, and make careful examination as to the kind and quality of arms that can be purchased, the prices for cash, and the prices on a credit of a few

*See Appendix, Doc. No. 41.

months; if they can not be had now, how soon can they be manufactured and ready for delivery. Procure all the information in your power, even in regard to second-hand serviceable arms, or arms not of the latest improvement, and communicate with me from time to time by telegraph. Before making any contract, advise with me as to the character of it, kind of arms that can be procured, etc. I wish you to make particular inquiries about artillery—guns, carriages, caissons, equipments and harness for “flying” artillery; also in regard to rifled cannon. Should you have any information making it probable that arms can be procured in Canada, you will proceed there and prosecute your inquiries.” Accompanying this authority was a memorandum of the most serviceable classes of arms for the different branches of the service, made by Major (now General) THOMAS J. WOOD, then United States’ mustering officer at Indianapolis.

Mr. FLETCHER’S mission accomplished little towards supplying the wants of the State, though, with characteristic energy and care, he prosecuted it in all directions that promised a favorable result. Some small quantities of our arms were procured, but the aggregate was too slight to make any special record of it necessary. Subsequently, his son, Prof. MILES J. FLETCHER, Superintendent of Public Instruction, was dispatched upon a similar errand, with a similar result; and several other agents, directly or indirectly in connection with other objects, made like ineffectual efforts to increase the State’s armament. While these were in progress the Governor did not fail to press our necessities upon the Government. On the 9th of May he wrote to General McCLELLAN, then in command of the Western Division of the army, that the condition of Kentucky was alarming, particularly to our river towns, and that the “people were defenseless for want of arms.” “Louisville,” he said, “should be commanded by batteries upon our side of the river that she might be held, in some way, as a hostage for the good conduct of the Kentucky rebels and the security of our border.” This object was to some extent effected by a detail of two pieces of heavy ordnance for New Albany, but to complete it a like battery should be placed at Jeffersonville. This would not only keep Louisville quiet, but “prevent the shipment of heavy ordnance to pass over the Louisville railroad up the river. But Madison, which was particularly exposed, should have a battery of two heavy guns to dislodge any assailing battery upon the hills on

the opposite side of the river. Evansville and Lawrenceburg were in a similar exposed condition. "Ten heavy pieces (10-inch Columbiads) would, we think, make us secure. Now is the time to put them in place when it may probably be peaceably done." The futility of these applications confirmed what could hardly be doubted before, that the State must depend upon her own exertions, for the time at least, for the means not only of assisting the General Government, but of defending herself.

On the 30th of May, the Governor having resolved to do all that was necessary for the proper preparation of the State for war, without relying upon the uncertain and insufficient provision of the General Government, and trusting that the outlay would be reimbursed, appointed Hon. ROBERT DALE OWEN, (formerly a member of Congress from the First District of the State, and more recently Minister to the Kingdom of Naples, whose abilities, varied experience, and vast information, no less than his well-tried integrity, pointed him out as eminently qualified for the duty,) Agent of the State, to procure arms, equipments and munitions of war, under the act of May 1st. The following is the authority given him by the Governor's commission:

"The Hon. ROBERT DALE OWEN is hereby appointed Agent of the State of Indiana, to visit the Eastern States and Europe in order to purchase arms for the use of said State. He is to exercise his best diligence to purchase arms on the best terms, for military purposes. He is to select the best quality of approved modern arms, rifles or rifled muskets, with bayonets, and carbines. His purchases are not to extend beyond six thousand rifles and rifled muskets, and one thousand carbines. These arms are to be forwarded to this city (Indianapolis) as fast as possible, and the arms purchased in Europe are to be paid by drafts upon the State of Indiana, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., in the city of New York. No arms to be bought until after full inspection and trial as to their fitness for service. Mr. OWEN is to proceed in the execution of his mission with all diligence. Original bills and invoices signed by the parties from whom purchases are made shall be preserved and filed with the Governor for his inspection and information."

Mr. Owen's Purchases.—The day that Mr. OWEN received his commission he started for New York to execute the duties it imposed. From that day till he closed his labors, February 6th, 1863, all the State's purchases of arms were made through him, the original limit of six thousand rifles and one thousand carbines being extended from time to time, by further orders from the Governor. His final report shows that he bought altogether:

Vol. 1.—29.

Of English Enfield Rifles of the best quality	30,000
Of Carbines.....	2,781
Of Revolvers.....	751
Of Cavalry Sabres.....	797

In addition to these purchases made by the authority of the State, Mr. OWEN also purchased for the United States, the State advancing the money, ten thousand Enfield rifles, which were put into the hands of Indiana soldiers during the movement of General KIRBY SMITH through Kentucky to the Ohio river. Adding this we have a total of rifles purchased by him of forty thousand. The outlay for these was, in part, made directly by the General Government, and, in part, by the State, ultimately reimbursed by the General Government.

The total of all Mr. Owen's purchases was \$752,694 75, of which the General Government furnished funds to the amount of \$611,240 48, and the State \$141,454 27. The prompt assumption of the State's liability by the General Government was due mainly to the superior character and comparative cheapness of the arms bought by Mr. OWEN. The first lot of twenty thousand Enfields was bought at an average price of \$19 59 each; and the second, of ten thousand Enfields, at an average of \$17 85. Mr. OWEN says, in his report, that the price of the first lot "was very considerably lower than the average price paid by the Government for first class Enfields during the period of my purchases. The later contracts for sixteen thousand guns could, some time after they were made, undoubtedly have been sold at an advance of not less than \$40,000 or \$50,000." Of the second lot of ten thousand, he says: "The difference between the price paid by me for these guns, certified to be of the *best* quality, and that paid by the Government for *ordinary* Enfields at the time of transfer, was \$23,388 00." The total difference between the prices of his purchases and those prevailing when the arms were delivered, was about *seventy thousand dollars*. That amount was saved to the General Government, (as it ultimately paid for all Mr. OWEN's purchases,) by his judicious action as Agent of Indiana. The advantage to the State of the assumption of her purchases was very great. Mr. OWEN states it thus: "In this way Indiana was enabled, without throwing her funds into market, or incurring losses by advances made, except for a few of the first rifles she bought, to place in the hands of a considerable portion of her troops arms of a quality very superior

to the average of those which fell to the lot of other States." The Investigating Committee appointed by the Legislature at the Special Session of 1864, reported that "in their opinion Mr. OWEN exhibited much foresight in making the various purchases at the time he did. His duties were discharged with commendable fidelity and energy, and certainly the trust could not have been confided to an abler or more faithful agent."

Besides the arms, Mr. OWEN purchased at various times large quantities of blankets, clothing and equipments which the General Government could not supply in time to meet the wants of our troops, but for which the State was reimbursed. These purchases are stated in his report of February 6th, 1863, as follows:

Cavalry Equipments.....	\$ 3,905.44
Army Blankets.....	50,406.93
Infantry Great Coats.....	84,829.13
Total,	\$139,141.50
Add purchases of Arms,	752,694.75
Total of Mr. OWEN'S purchases,	\$891,836.25

Mr. OWEN'S charge for services and expenses in attending to this business for a year and eight months was \$3,452, or a little more than one-third of one per cent on the amount of his purchases. Any responsible New York house would have charged for the same service a commission of at least one and a quarter per cent, or \$11,140.95. Mr. OWEN thus saved to the State and General Government \$7,678.95.

Re-imbursements.—I have said that the States' purchases of arms through Mr. OWEN were all re-imbursed by the General Government, but a word of explanation is necessary to give the exact result of one of the purchases. Governor MORTON, in his message of January 9th, 1863, says that during the advance of the rebels under General KIRBY SMITH, to the Ohio river, in August and September, 1862, he "believed it his duty to purchase 10,000 superior arms for the use of Indiana troops." The General Government authorized the purchase, but the State had to supply the money and await repayment. To obtain the money the Governor applied to the Ocean Bank of New York, the President of which, Mr. D. R. MARTIN, advanced it "without requiring any security, and upon the credit of the State." The amount was \$237,269.30. "There was some delay," says the Governor, "in getting the warrant through the Departments at Washington," and the interest for

that time "the officers of the Treasury alledged they had no authority to pay." It was consequently paid by the State.

Other Purchases.—During the "HIXES Raid" in the summer of 1863, Governor MORTON, then in New York, telegraphed to the Secretary of War, for 1,000 cavalry equipments and 1000 carbines for State troops. They were promised but not furnished. When the "MORGAN Raid" occurred in July following, it was necessary to have mounted State troops to make any sort of effective pursuit of the flying guerrilla, and the Governor, finding that Messrs KITTREDGE & Co., of Cincinnati, had some 760 WESSON's breech-loading rifles, bought them at the same price the General Government paid for them. The whole amount was \$18,811.40. These arms are still retained by the State.

Besides this purchase the following were made by the State authorities :

STEDMAN & Co., Aurora,	
Six iron cannon, one carriage,.....	\$ 904 07
DAMSON & MARSH, Jeffersonville,	
Twelve gun carriages, \$250 each,.....	3,000 00
COUNTY OF FAYETTE,	
One brass cannon and fixtures,....	634 50
Set of harness for same,.....	100 00
R. J. HART & BROTHER,	
Pistols, moulds and wrenches,.....	1,449 50
W. E. FEATHERSTON,	
Fifty-four navy revolvers, \$20.70 each.....	1,117 80
HALL AYRES & Co., COLUMBUS, Ohio,	
Two caissons, \$320 each,.....	640 00
Five battery wagons, \$700 each,.....	3,500 00
Five travelling forges, \$445 each,.....	2,225 00
Sixteen sets six horse artillery harness,.....	3,780 00
	\$17,350 80
Add KITTREDGE rifles,.....	18,811 40
Total purchase of arms, besides OWEN's,.....	\$36,162 20

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Until the establishment of the United States Arsenal at Indianapolis, all of our regiments and batteries, as well as the militia, received their armament from the Indiana Armory, attached to and under charge of the Quartermaster General. The Superintendent of the Armory was Captain AMBROSE BALLWEG, Deputy Quartermaster General, who faithfully served in that capacity from the 16th of April, 1861, to the 1st of November, 1863. Under his direction the arms were repaired, kept in order, and issued. After

his resignation the Quartermaster General performed the duties of ordnance officer until the 14th of November, 1864, when Lieutenant Colonel HERMANN STURM, late Superintendent of the Indiana State Arsenal, was commissioned Chief of Ordnance with the rank of Colonel. He was actively engaged for some eight months in making up returns of United States arms issued to our troops, and in assisting Indiana officers in adjusting their ordnance accounts with the Government. The latter service was performed without charge to the officers, and greatly facilitated their settlements.

Transfer of Ordnance Duties to the Adjutant General.—By the Act of the Legislature, approved December 23d, 1865, the duties of the Ordnance Department of the State were committed to the charge of the Adjutant General, and it was provided that he should discharge the same, in addition to his duties as Adjutant General, and without additional compensation.

Under orders issued from this office on the 27th of June, 1865, the militia organizations of the Indiana Legion were required to return all ordnance and ordnance stores in their possession, without delay, to the end that the State might be able to settle her ordnance account with the General Government—the arms having been furnished by the United States for the use of the militia during the late war. Colonel STURM at once proceeded to procure returns and collect the arms, but owing to the confused and imperfect manner in which the accounts of issues in the Ordnance and Quartermaster's Departments had been kept, the work was extremely difficult. Agents were dispatched to all parts of the State, and by personal effort and the assistance of officers of the Legion and the county authorities, succeeded, after much labor and expense, in securing the return of only an inconsiderable portion of the arms. Colonel STURM closed his connection with the Department on the 31st of December, 1865, and on the 30th of January, 1866, by command of Lieutenant Governor BAKER, acting as Governor, I issued a stringent order, requiring all arms, accoutrements and military stores issued by the State to companies of the Indiana Legion, and to independent companies of militia, home guards and minute men, to be returned at once to the Quartermaster General. Under these orders there were returned during the year, 34 cannon, 41,251 muskets and rifles, 2,007 pistols, 2,015 swords; total, 45,307; together with a large quantity of equipments, all of which were turned over, in pursuance of instructions from

the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., to the United States Military Storekeeper at this post, and his receipts taken therefor. By the books of the Quartermaster General, it appeared that 660 arms of all kinds were lost, captured or destroyed, and properly accounted for by returns filed in his office, and that a large quantity of arms and ordnance stores still remained outstanding in a number of the counties, amounting in value to the sum of \$93,263.35. Under the Militia Law, it is made the duty of the Auditor of State to settle the account of each county, with reference to the issues of arms and other public property; and whenever it appears, to his satisfaction, that a county has failed to return said issues, or any part thereof, on demand of the Governor, or that any arms or other issues have been damaged beyond the injury resulting from their necessary use, or that a deficiency at any time exists in the number or quantity of such arms or military stores, he is required to charge the value thereof, and the amount of such unnecessary damage, to such county; and the amount thus found due shall be assessed as a part of the county levy, and collected in such county in the same manner as ordinary taxes, and shall be paid into the State Treasury as a separate fund, to be applied by the Governor to the purchase of other arms for the State. In this matter two difficulties were presented: first, the State was apparently deficient in her returns to the United States several thousand stands of arms, and in case the authorities of the General Government insisted upon it, could be required to return them, or pay their value in money; in the second place, it was evident from the state of the accounts against several of the counties, that many of them were improperly charged, and others probably not charged at all. This state of affairs grew out of the confusion and haste which prevailed during the first three years of the war in almost every military department, and the many changes which occurred in the militia organization, requiring frequent transfers of arms from one county to another for home defense, of which the Quartermaster General's Department and Ordnance office here were not advised. Under these circumstances to have undertaken the collection of the value of the arms in the manner prescribed by the law, would have been unjust and productive of much trouble and complaint. Twenty counties were reported in arrears in the value of arms, etc., amounting to from one thousand to seventeen thousand dollars each, besides a large number of others in smaller amounts. The penalties pre-

scribed by the law were pointed out to the county authorities, but in most cases they replied that they were unable to trace the arms, or to make any satisfactory explanations as to why they could not be returned.

Accordingly in December, 1866, with a view of effecting, if possible, a settlement with the General Government, which would relieve the State from her responsibility, and thereby enable her to release the counties, I forwarded to the Chief of Ordnance at Washington City, complete abstracts and vouchers, made up by General STONE, Quartermaster General, for the arms and ordnance stores turned over to the Military Storekeeper, as before stated, together with a statement of the arms captured, lost and destroyed, as shown by the returns, and in view of all the facts and circumstances, asked that the State be relieved from further liability in that behalf. The Secretary of War was also addressed on the same subject. On the 28th of December the Chief of Ordnance replied as follows: "It is to be presumed that all the arms and ordnance stores furnished to your State, during the war, were used and disposed of for the best interest of the public service. If, therefore, it will be agreeable to your State authorities, this Department will consider the papers transmitted in your letters of 10th and 20th inst., as closing the accountability of your State for the arms and ordnance stores issued to it as above stated." By direction of Governor MORTON, I immediately accepted the foregoing proposition, and afterwards received from the Ordnance Office, War Department, a full and complete acquittance, relieving the State from all liability as to said arms and stores, and acknowledging the final settlement and closing of the account. Proceedings against the counties, under the Legion law, were at once stopped by the following orders:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ORDERS: INDIANAPOLIS, January 5, 1867.

The account of the State of Indiana for arms and ordnance stores received from the United States, for the use of the Indiana militia during the late rebellion, having been adjusted and settled by and between this Department and the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., and the State fully released from all accountability on that behalf:

It is ordered, That all proceedings against counties for the collection of the value of arms and ordnance stores issued to the same, and supposed not to have been returned or accounted for, be suspended until further orders from this Department. By order of Governor MORTON:

(Signed,)

W. H. H. TERRELL,
Adjutant General and Ordnance Officer, Indiana.

Other Ordnance Returns.—From the commencement of the war, in April, 1861, until the 1st of July, 1863, the volunteer forces of the State were supplied with United States arms and ordnance stores, the same being issued through the State Ordnance Department. Although the State, in this matter, simply acted as the agent of the General Government, without, probably, incurring any pecuniary liability, it appeared to be necessary that she should render her account, and show a faithful discharge of the trust, by furnishing to the Ordnance Officer at Washington, proper abstracts and vouchers for all the arms and ordnance stores issued to United States Volunteers, as above stated. Instructions touching the premises were asked of General RIPLEY, then United States Chief of Ordnance, but he declined to give any, and refused to receive any State returns. Upon taking charge of the Adjutant General's Office, I suggested to Colonel STURM the propriety of making up the returns, being well satisfied that they would some day be required, and that without them a complete and final adjustment of the State's ordnance account could not be made. The State had herself purchased large quantities of the arms, and had filed her account for the same in the United States Treasury Department; and it appeared to me, that unless it was shown that the arms so purchased had been properly issued to United States troops, the General Government would hardly be willing to pay for them. So it turned out. My suggestion to Colonel STURM was complied with, and the returns, which were very full and complete, were duly placed in my hands. After some correspondence with the War Department on the subject, I forwarded the same by express to the United States Ordnance Office, and requested, as soon as the necessary examination could be made, that the State be released and the account closed. From information received since, I learn the returns are regarded as a final settlement of the matter.

State Claim for taking Care of United States Arms.—In the settlement of the affairs of the Indiana State Arsenal, the War Department decided and agreed that the State should be reimbursed for any expense and outlay incurred in taking care of, repairing, and issuing arms belonging to the United States, to volunteers. These expenses, up to the time of the decision, were blended with the expenses of the Arsenal, and consequently they were not included in our general claim against the United States for advances on account of the war. By a thorough overhauling of the

Arsenal vouchers, the items properly chargeable to the United States were ascertained; and, after much difficulty, new vouchers were procured, amounting to the sum of \$23,916.68, which vouchers I transmitted, on the 15th of December, 1866, through the Secretary of War, to the United States Chief of Ordnance, for settlement. The claim was subsequently allowed, except \$57.40, and the money paid into the State Treasury.

Quota of arms due the State from the General Government.—The act of Congress approved April 23d, 1808, provides that the annual sum of two hundred thousand dollars shall be appropriated for the purpose of providing arms and military equipments for the whole body of the militia of the United States, either by purchase or manufacture, by and on account of the United States; and that all the arms procured in virtue of said act shall be transmitted to the several States and Territories, to each State and Territory, respectively, in proportion to the representation in Congress, and that such arms shall be distributed to the militia under such rules and regulations as the Legislature of each State may prescribe by law.

During the Rebellion, this State made no claim, and did not draw her quota of arms under the act above quoted. As Ordnance Officer of the State, I therefore felt it to be my duty to address to the Chief of Ordnance at Washington on the subject, and in reply was informed, under date of January 11th, 1867, that the State was entitled to arms and equipments of such patents as were issued to United States troops, equal in value to \$27,137.98. I also obtained from the Chief of Ordnance a list of the different kinds of arms and accoutrements available for issue to States, and was advised by him on the 1st of February, 1867, that the State was entitled to a further allowance of arms for the year 1867, amounting in value to the sum of \$7,180.04, which, added to the previous allowance, made the total sum due \$34,318.02.

On the 6th of April, I made requisition on the Chief of Ordnance for the following arms in satisfaction of the quota due the State:

1,479 Springfield Rifled Muskets, with Accoutrements, at \$17 34.	\$25,645 86
718 Cavalry Sabres, at \$6 50.	4,667 00
716 Cavalry Sabre Belts, at \$2 15.	1,539 40
100 Non-commissioned Officers Swords and Belts, at \$6 00.	600 00
50 Musicians Swords and belts, at \$5 50.	275 00
716 Cavalry Sabre Knives, at 32 cents.	229 12
716 Carbine Cartridge-boxes, at \$1 30.	930 80

716 Carbine Cartridge-pouches, at 60 cents.....	429 60
Total value	\$34,316 78
Leaving balance due the State.....	1 24
	<hr/> \$34,318 02

The arms were duly received in good order and condition, but as the State Armory is a wooden structure and not guarded, I did not consider it a safe place for a depository of ordnance. I therefore effected an arrangement with Colonel HARRIS, commanding the Indianapolis Arsenal, to store all of the State's arms in the Arsenal building. They were boxed and stored accordingly.

By correspondence with the Ordnance office in November, 1868, I learned that the quota of arms due the State for the year 1868, amounted in value to \$7,180 24. By direction of the Governor, I made requisition, in satisfaction of the same, for four hundred and fourteen Springfield Rifle Muskets and accoutrements of the value of \$7,178 76, leaving to the credit of the State \$2 52. These were placed in store with the others at the Indianapolis Arsenal.

State Armament.—The following is a complete inventory of arms now owned by the State:

2,093 Springfield Rifle Muskets.

500 Enfield Rifles.

716 Smith & Wesson Carbines.

718 Cavalry Sabres.

100 Non-Commissioned Officers' Swords.

50 Musicians' Swords.

7 Iron six-pounder Cannon.

6 Bronze six-pounder Cannon.

1 Bronze Field-Piece—a trophy; together with the necessary gun carriages, accoutrements, belts, etc.

The militia being wholly unorganized, and the law being so worthless as to render the maintenance of an effective force under it impossible, it was determined by Governor BAKER, soon after the arms had been drawn in from the Indiana Legion, that no effort ought to be made toward organizing any portion of the militia until a more stringent and effective law could be enacted. Many applications were received, principally from veteran volunteers of the late war, for arms and equipments, and a strong desire was manifested in various parts of the State to form companies, either under the law, or independent of it. The Governor,

however, adhered to his original determination, and in pursuance of his orders, a circular was issued from this office on the 5th of June, 1867, the substance of which was as follows:

"In consequence of the numerous requisitions that have been made, and are likely to be made, upon this Department for arms and equipments for Military Companies, I am directed to announce that it is not, at this time, deemed advisable to organize any portion of the militia of the State.

"Within the past two years, experience has demonstrated that it is impossible to maintain an effective and well disciplined militia force under existing laws. During the late war, it is true, the 'Indiana Legion' rendered invaluable service in repelling rebel raids and guarding our Southern border against rebel invasion; yet it is also true that upon the surrender of LEE, every company of the 'Legion' abandoned its organization. The inefficiency of the militia law rendered it impossible to enforce any sort of discipline or responsibility; and to save the State from great loss, the authorities were compelled to gather in the arms and other public property. This was only partially accomplished, and at an expense almost equal to the value of the arms and stores recovered. It is estimated that there are now outstanding, scattered throughout the State, not less than 7,000 muskets, most of which will probably never be reclaimed.

"An additional reason why the militia can not now be effectively maintained, is, that there is no fund provided for defraying the expenses which would necessarily be incurred.

"In a number of cases it has been proposed to organize Independent Companies; but as these are not recognized by the law, there is no authority whatever for issuing to them the public arms.

"In view of the foregoing facts, it is believed that the public interest will be best subserved by retaining the few hundred arms now in possession of the State until such time as the Legislature, or the General Government, may provide by a new and more stringent law for the proper organization of the militia.

"The arms on hand are new and in perfect order, and have recently been carefully packed and stored for safety, at considerable expense, in the United States Arsenal near this city. In case of insurrection or riot they may be required, and will be at once available."

Ordnance Returns.—The complicated nature of ordnance accounts, rendered it extremely difficult for many Indiana volunteer officers to make their settlements with the General Government. Certificates of non-indebtedness for ordnance and ordnance stores were required before they could draw their pay. Claim agents charged exorbitant fees for making up the accounts, and delays occurred in receiving certificates of non-indebtedness that caused real hardship to many officers. While Colonel STUEM was engaged in making up the accounts and returns for arms received and issued by the State, he was required by the Governor also to

make up the ordnance accounts of such officers as applied to him, as before noticed, and from his intimate acquaintance with the forms and requirements of the United States Ordnance Office, he had but little difficulty in securing satisfactory and speedy settlements. Other duties claiming the attention of Colonel STURM, the Governor, on the 29th of June, 1864, directed Mr. C. F. ROOKER, Chief Clerk of the State Ordnance Office, to continue making up the ordnance and other returns of our officers, without charge. He continued to do this, the State paying his salary, office rent and furnishing blanks and stationery, until the 31st of July, 1865, when the office was discontinued and the unfinished business was placed in the hands of Colonel STURM, by whom it was closed in a short time.

Several thousand officers were thus enabled to settle their accounts with the Government, many of which were badly complicated, without being subjected to heavy expense and long delays. It is estimated that by this arrangement on the part of the Governor, the officers saved in fees alone not less than forty thousand dollars, while the expense to the State was trifling.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

GENERAL MORRIS.

The office of Quartermaster General was created by the Constitution of the State, and that officer is appointed by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

The duties pertaining to this office prior to the rebellion were nominal—the care and issuing of the few arms and accoutrements drawn by the State from the General Government, and collecting the same from the counties when demanded by the Governor, comprised all the labors required. There was no particular regularity system or order observed in conducting the business, and when Governor MORRIS first entered upon the duties of his office he was unable to ascertain even what number of arms the State had, or where they were. As the salary of the Quartermaster General was only twenty-five dollars per annum, it is not surprising that no accounts were kept, or that the public property was allowed to become scattered and lost.

The call upon the State for six regiments in April, 1861, made

it necessary to thoroughly reorganize the office and place it upon a "war footing." Colonel THOMAS A. MORRIS, whose superior business qualifications and acquaintance with military affairs and usages well fitted him for the position, was appointed Quartermaster General on the 16th day of April, 1861, and at once actively engaged in arranging for clothing, equipping and quartering the troops, no supplies at that time having been provided by the United States. Mr. AMBROSE BALLWEG was made Deputy Quartermaster General and assigned to duty as Superintendent of the State Armory, which position he continued faithfully to fill until the 1st of November, 1863, when he resigned. Eleven days after General MORRIS's appointment he was called to a new field of duty, having been commissioned Brigadier General and assigned to command the Indiana three months' forces.

GENERAL VAJEN.

JOHN H. VAJEN, Esq., an enterprising and successful merchant of Indianapolis, succeeded General MORRIS on the 29th of April. Under his administration the office soon assumed an important place among the military "institutions" of the State. Much inconvenience and difficulty was experienced in getting the department, which proved to be vast and intricate in its details and of grave responsibility, in complete and easy working order. Officers and employes were alike inexperienced and unacquainted with the usages and *forms* always inseparable from military business. General VAJEN brought to the discharge of his duties splendid business tact and unflagging industry, and soon had his office organized as thoroughly as the pressing nature of the circumstances would allow. It must be recollected that the first six regiments were completed and in camp in less than one week, and that everything required by them had to be furnished without any previous preparation. The troops impatiently chafed under the least inconvenience or delay, and they were jealous too of every right and claim which they thought might belong to them as soldiers. That they became occasionally demonstrative on the subject of uniforms, blankets, tents and so on; or that they, fresh from the comforts, ease and luxuries of home, often complained respecting the quality and quantity of their daily supplies, will not be considered extraordinary. So great was the demand all over the country for military goods, it could not be met. Cloth for uniforms, blankets, tents, camp equipage, and even arms and accoutrements had to be

manufactured from raw materials; in the meantime the necessities of the volunteers were supplied in the best manner possible. Fortunately the season of the year was mild, pleasant and healthy; so there was no real cause for complaint, but the clamor of the soldiers and their importuning and sympathizing friends was incessant, and worried everybody, and more especially the unfortunate wights whose duty it was to furnish the necessary toggery and supplies to make them at once—*soldiers!* These clamorings are now looked upon as humors of the war; they teach, nevertheless, a useful and instructive lesson.

General VAJEN's success in procuring the required stores was considered at the time somewhat remarkable, for it was but a few days after the regiments were mustered in before they were fully uniformed and equipped. The continued tender of troops by the Governor and their acceptance by the Government, called for redoubled exertions on the part of the Quartermaster's Department; warehouses and barracks were built, camps fitted up, ammunition manufactured and outfits procured with a promptitude that won the applause of the people of the State, and it is not vain-glorious now to say that no troops anywhere at that time were put into the field quicker, or with better arms, uniforms and equipments, than were those from Indiana, and gentlemen who have had actual experience in the war will know how greatly all this depended on the energy and efficiency of the Quartermaster's Department.

During General VAJEN's incumbency, and while the State was exclusively required to clothe and equip her troops, twenty-two regiments of infantry, two regiments and two independent companies of cavalry, and three batteries of light artillery were furnished with clothing, wool and rubber blankets, tents, tools and complete camp equipage; the entire cost of which, including many extra articles not furnished by the General Government, did not exceed twenty dollars per man.

In the month of August, 1861, an Assistant Quartermaster of the United States Army was stationed at Indianapolis, who, from that time, assumed the charge of clothing and equipping troops subsequently raised. This saved the advance of large sums on the part of the State, and secured the transaction of the business in the mode prescribed by regulations. The Governor and Quartermaster General, however, did not omit attention to the demands of the troops, and it was not unfrequently the case that supplies, such

as blankets, over-coats, etc., were purchased by the State authorities—(generally by Hon. ROBERT DALE OWEN, State Purchasing Agent in New York.) payments being made directly to the contractors by the United States Quartermaster. These efforts facilitated recruiting, and were of great benefit to Indiana soldiers, many of whom in the fall of 1861, serving in Missouri and Western Virginia, were unable to procure these indispensable articles through the regular channels, and but for the timely interposition of the State authorities would have suffered terribly in consequence. Besides, our officers and agents having acquired a full knowledge of the markets, could buy supplies cheaper than the Government Quartermasters could, and the arrangement alluded to, therefore, aside from all other advantages, was the means of saving money to the United States.

On the 17th of March, 1862, General VAJEN desiring to give his attention to his private affairs, tendered his resignation, but, to enable him to complete his official report, it was not accepted until the following May.

GENERAL NEW.

JOHN C. NEW, Esq., succeeded General VAJEN, as Quartermaster General, his appointment dating May 30th, 1862. He continued in office until the 13th October of the same year, when he resigned. During this time the General Government, through Captain EKIN, United States Quartermaster, stationed at Indianapolis, furnished all the clothing and camp equipage for the troops organized in the State, excepting such necessary articles of camp and garrison equipage as were not provided for by the regulations of the United States, which were deemed necessary for the comfort and convenience of the soldier, and which had hitherto been always supplied by the State. General New, therefore, purchased by contract, at public lettings, such articles as were absolutely required by the troops, consisting of tin buckets, wash-pans, coffee-boilers, cups, fry-pans, coffee-mills, etc., and issued them for the use of the various camps of volunteers. He also caused comfortable barracks to be erected for the accommodation of the troops in process of organization in the several Congressional districts—the general government not being able to furnish tents at the time. Other duties of a miscellaneous character claimed the attention of General New, during his term, and were discharged with promptitude and good judgment.

GENERAL STONE.

Upon the resignation of General NEW, the Commissary General, Hon. ASAHEL STONE, was assigned to the office of Quartermaster General, his commission bearing date October 15th, 1862. General STONE had already proved himself a most faithful and capable officer and his appointment to this new position, was a fitting and deserved tribute to his usefulness and efficiency.

General Duties.—The demands upon the Quartermaster General during the time General STONE served in that capacity, were of a very miscellaneous character; in fact he came nearer being an officer of "all work" than any other connected with the State military service. An epitome of his duties can only be here given. He was required to take charge of and issue all the arms, accoutrements and quartermaster stores used by the Legion, and after the war was over and the Legion refused longer to maintain its organization, it became his duty, under orders issued from this office, to collect together all the outstanding arms and turn them over to the United States' ordnance officer at the Indianapolis Arsenal, in satisfaction of the Government's claim against the State, for arms furnished the militia. His report shows that he recovered and turned over 41,212 muskets. It was made his duty also to examine and certify a variety of accounts for transportation, supplies and other expenses incurred by the State for home and government service; to provide camps and barracks and keep them in repair whenever the Government officials failed to do so; to furnish wood, straw, stoves, cooking utensils and thousands of other things, when required for the health and comfort of newly organized troops; to superintend and manage the Post or State Bakery and furnish wholesome loaf bread in lieu of the usual flour rations provided by the Government; to furnish rations and lodgings at the "Soldier's Home and Rest" for furloughed soldiers and for troops from all quarters who might be temporarily delayed, or who were en route to the field; to provide temporary quarters and suitable accommodations and subsistence for the indigent wives and children and female relatives of soldiers who visited the capital to see their sick or departing husbands, fathers and friends; to supply poor suffering refugees from the South with bread and blankets; to investigate abuses and inaugurate reforms in and about the camps of rendezvous; to receive from the United States Quarter-

master and issue to recruits before they were organized into companies such articles of clothing, camp and garrison equipage as was required for their comfort and well being; and to look after any and every other general, special and miscellaneous wants connected with the service, that required prompt and faithful attention. He was a sort of military break-water; his duties were incongruous and manifold, oftentimes vexatious and annoying, but always discharged with scrupulous fidelity.

State Bakery.—In September, 1862, after the exchange of the Fort Donelson prisoners, Governor MORRIS directed General STONE to take charge of the bakery which had been erected by the State for the benefit of the prisoners at Camp Morton, while used as a prison camp. Its capacity was from six to seven thousand loaves daily, but it was soon increased to the capacity of eleven or twelve thousand loaves daily. It was subsequently still further enlarged, and from it all the camps, hospitals, the military prison, the "Soldiers' Home," "Ladies' Home" and large numbers of refugees and indigent soldiers' families were daily supplied with freshly baked bread, the Government furnishing the usual "flour ration" for the number of troops officially reported, which being economically manipulated at the bakery yielded a profit, altogether, of nearly one hundred and fifty-seven thousand dollars. To explain this—a pound of flour when properly kneaded and baked will make considerably more than a pound of good wholesome bread. By furnishing all the bread required, the Quartermaster General was enabled to run the bakery on an extensive scale, and after paying all expenses, a handsome profit accrued which was used, as far as required, for the benefit of the troops. Stoves and other conveniences and comforts for soldiers' quarters and hospitals, which could not be procured from the Government, were thus supplied. At the same time the bread ration was much better, subject to less waste, and in every respect much more acceptable to the soldiers than the flour ration. The following extracts from General STONE's report to the Governor, January 1st, 1865, explains how the profits accrued:

"Flour is furnished, on proper requisition, by Captain THOMAS FOSTER, the Commissary of Subsistence, and the bakery delivers to the soldier the amount of bread that the army regulations allow them. At the end of each month we find that we have a surplus of flour on hand. In other words, a given number of pounds of flour will furnish an equal weight of bread, and leave a surplus of, say thirty-three and a third per cent. of flour on hand. This sur-

Vol. 1--30.

plus the Commissary of Subsistence purchases of me at the price fixed by the flour contract then existing between himself and the party furnishing it."

The total operations of the bakery, as shown by General STONE's final report, was as follows:

Total receipts from all sources in connection with the Bakery, from September 1st, 1862, to May 5th, 1866...	\$100,124 83
Paid expenses of building ovens, sheds, repairs, pay and board of hands, wood for baking, and all other necessary expenses	\$41,372 77
Paid from the clear profits of the Bakery, for various articles and supplies necessary for the comfort of soldiers, building and repairs of the Soldiers' Home, Barracks, etc., together with the entire expense of the Quartermaster's Department to January 1st, 1866, which otherwise would have been a charge upon the State Treasury.	56,168 73
Balance, cash transferred to the Quartermaster's Department, proper.....	2,583 33
Total Disbursements.....	\$100,124 83

General STONE reports, also, that further savings on flour accrued to the amount of \$50,258 53, arising as did all the *savings*, from the State Bakery; but, as the money was not needed for the benefit of the soldiers, it was not drawn and that amount was, therefore, a clear saving to the Government. Besides, there was distributed gratuitously to the poor families of soldiers and to refugees a large quantity of bread, amounting in value to \$6,354. This shows a grand total of savings to the State and General Governments of \$156,737 36.

The foregoing figures attest, in the strongest possible terms, the efficiency and ability of General STONE's administration of his department. His watchful care and interest in our soldiers and their dependent families, in the management of the "Soldiers' Home" and "Ladies' Home," have been already described in preceding pages. *

All the important business of the Quartermaster General having been settled and closed, General STONE resigned his position on the 11th of March, 1867. He was succeeded on the same day by PETER SCHMUCK, late an officer of the Twenty-Fourth and One Hundred and Forty-Third Regiments Indiana Volunteers, who is still in office.

* See pages 362 and 366, *Ante*.

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE.

GENERAL MANSUR.

Mr. ISAAH MANSUR was appointed to this office on the 15th of April, 1861, and was at once compelled to proceed with all energy to furnish commissary supplies for the thousands of troops who came rushing to the Capital in response to the President's first call. Of course there were no supplies on hand; all had to be purchased, and the Commissary General, without having time to arrange the details of his department, or study regulations, or make contracts, or learn any of the intricate duties of his position, was required to feed a hungry horde of raw and untrained men, just from homes of plenty, and therefore imperious and exacting in their demands, extravagant in their expectations and altogether dainty and particular as to the food they ate. These men had to be fed, and it was the desire of the State authorities that they should be well fed, and they were; but the gallant fellows knew nothing of army life, and while they did not exactly expect first-class hotel fare, they did expect at least to live in good "home style." If ever a poor fellow unwittingly stirred up a hornet's nest about his ears without previous notice, it was MANSUR, when he took upon himself the purveyorship for the military camps at Indianapolis, in April, 1861. True, he did the best he could under the circumstances, purchasing what the market afforded, and of the best quality, adding largely to the regular army ration, and including such extras as vegetables, dried fruit, pickles, etc. But the men were not easily satisfied; the meat was too salt; some of the dried apples were "wormy;" the beans were not wholly sound; and it was suspected that all this was the result of the Commissary's desire to impose inferior articles on them and put money in his purse. Finally it was discovered that the ground coffee was adulterated with burnt beans! Then the excitement culminated in a general clamor, which, reaching the Legislature (then in extra session), an investigating committee was promptly ordered, and a general overhauling of persons and papers ensued. Excitement ran high, and a large portion of the community, sympathizing with the soldiers, shook their heads angrily and declared it a burning shame that the poor boys should be put off with anything less than the fat of the land afforded. Soon boxes of roasted fowls, baked hams, fresh butter and eggs, pound cakes,

preserves, jellies, pickles, and all manner of delicacies, came to favorites from all quarters, and many mess-tables presented more the appearance of a grand old-fashioned barbacue than of the frugal fare eked out to soldiers in accordance with regulations. It is related of a good Mother who resided in one of the townships of Marion county, and who had a "pet" son in the Eleventh regiment, that she sent a jug of cream to her young Napoleon for his coffee, and that during its transit it churned itself into delicious buttermilk, which was as heartily relished on its arrival in camp as the cream would have been. The friends at home evidently had resolved that even if the boys were to be killed by the rebels, they should not starve to death while in their own State. At the same time, the provisions furnished by the Commissary were as a general thing of first quality, and delivered in such abundance that but few of the men could possibly consume what was apportioned to them. In this statement no account is taken of the immense quantity of pies, fruits, and other eatables with which the men stuffed themselves, as all raw soldiers are wont to do, procured from sutler's stands and hawkers about the camp. The burly fellows, instead of being starved, were surfeited. It was no uncommon thing to see soldiers pelting one another with loaves of bread, or with potatoes or pieces of bacon—using them as missiles as boys use snow balls, or as Irishmen are said to use sticks, stove-wood and ale-bottles at a Donnybrook fair.

The Legislative Committee investigated thoroughly, and it is believed impartially. They reported: "The soldiers, being fresh from homes of plenty, wholly unacquainted with the military service, and inexperienced in camp cooking and camp economy, the Governor and Commissary General thought best to issue extra rations to the troops and not confine them to regular army rations." The regular army ration consisted of pork, *or* fresh beef, flour *or* hard bread, beans *or* rice, coffee, sugar, vinegar, salt, candles and soap. The State rations were increased over those of the regular army from twenty-five to one hundred and fifty per cent. in quantity, and extras were added, consisting of potatoes, pepper, dried fruit, onions and other anti-scorbutics. Besides, instead of flour or hard-tack, fresh bakers' bread was furnished. The committee further found that favoritism had been shown towards some companies by employees of the Commissary, without his knowledge, however, and that there were many well-founded complaints of

short allowances directly traceable to the same source. Most likely the employees acted upon the "miller's rule"—first come first served—and allowed the early applicants to take what they wanted out of the general daily supply, leaving but scanty allowances to the dilatory and less enterprising. Hungry men, or those who think they are or may be hungry, are apt to "lay in" with a liberal hand when a tempting display of provender is placed within their reach. There was evidently a lack of system in the State Commissary Department in its first days; the employees were unskilled and perhaps liberal to a fault in their distributions as long as their stock on hand would allow them to be liberal; and in this liberality and looseness no doubt the secret lay of the favoritism complained of. As to the quality of the provisions the committee ascertained positively that the ground coffee was adulterated with beans, but nobody except the roaster and grinder appeared to have made anything by the operation: and the committee gravely reported that mixing roasted beans with coffee was "a criminal practice and crying evil that should be condemned rather than encouraged." In this view of the matter the soldiers doubtless concurred. The committee go on to say that the bacon shoulders were nearly universally complained of as too thin, too salty, and in bad condition. Evidently they were not country cured for family use. The beans, too, and some of the dried fruit, were unsatisfactory. After setting forth the foregoing, the committee say: "The testimony shows that there are no further well-grounded complaints as to the quality of provisions."

The report was duly communicated to the Legislature on the 24th of May. The Senate took no action, but the House, evidently swayed by the excitement and prejudices of the turbulent and exacting soldiery, who thought they were being deliberately imposed upon and swindled, adopted a resolution demanding General MANSUR's removal.

It may well be imagined that at this period half-rations were not thought of, and that the great "war measures," subsequently known as "sow-belly" and "hard-tack," were unknown to our legislators, who thus summarily determined to dispose of the Commissary without ever going through the forms of a Court Martial, or subjecting him to interrogation or overhauling by a Court of Inquiry.

General MANSUR, who had accepted the position merely as a

matter of duty and whose standing as a business man of capacity and integrity was impregably established, very gladly and promptly acted upon the not very gentle or delicate hint of the House, and resigned on the 29th of May, 1861. He had paid all or nearly all of his bills out of his own pocket, for the State had no money then; he had furnished the best he could get and at reasonable prices, although the coffee turned out to be adulterated, but the five or six thousand men in camp had to have ground coffee or none, as they had no means to parch or grind it, and as was well remarked at the time, "green coffee would have been about as useful to them as so much gravel." If any of the bacon was sour, tainted or unsound, it was shown by the Commissary that it was not discovered in the haste of delivery, or else it became so after it was issued. At this juncture a spoiled ham would have put the whole camp in a fury. It is due General MANSUR to say, that he discharged his duties economically and conscientiously, and did all in his power to make the troops feel comfortable and contented. That he did not succeed was due to the capricious and complaining disposition of the raw and undisciplined forces he had to supply, more than to any other cause. Six months later, when the nature and realities of camp life became to be a little better understood, not a complaint would have been uttered against him.

GENERAL STONE.

Upon the resignation of General MANSUR, the vacancy was filled by the appointment of Hon. ASAHEL STONE, State Senator from the county of Randolph, his commission bearing date May 29th, 1861. At this time there were several regiments in camp at Indianapolis, and others in camp at various points in the State, all which were subsisted by the Commissary General. Subsequently, the three months regiments were all re-organized and some twenty new regiments were raised, all receiving their subsistence from the State.

It is hardly probable that any troops were better or as cheaply subsisted, as ours were, during the time General STONE administered his department. His entire study was to look after the welfare and comfort of our volunteers; and he furnished them, as did his predecessor, many articles of food and conveniences for camp use, not provided for by the "army regulations." So admirably did he discharge his duties, but few complaints were made; and

when finally the General Government took charge of the troops and ruled them down to "regulation fare," the expression was universal among the men, that the subsistence and comforts furnished by the State, were of better quality and much more liberally dispensed than by the Government. General STONE's economy is strikingly set forth in an official statement, showing the whole expense of his department, from May 29th to September 1st, 1861, to have been \$94,459.16, and the number of rations issued 728,000, being an average cost per ration of only *eleven and ninety-four one hundredth cents* per ration. This included all expenses for extra allowances, such as vegetables, condiments and camp cooking utensils, salaries of the Commissary and his clerks, telegraphing, office rent, etc.

About the first of September, 1861, an arrangement was effected by which the United States took the entire charge and control of subsisting the troops in Indiana during their organization and preparation for the field, and the State was thus relieved from that responsibility.

A portion of General STONE's time, up to his appointment as Quartermaster General in October, 1862, was employed in visiting regiments in the field, and looking after their wants and interests. In discharge of this duty, he traveled more than five thousand miles by rail, and over one thousand miles on horseback, visiting nearly all the Indiana regiments from Pea Ridge, Arkansas, to Cheat Mountain in West Virginia. He assisted them in getting clothing, shoes and other necessary supplies; visited the hospitals, and aided the sick and disabled in obtaining furloughs and discharges; and brought home and distributed to the families of soldiers large sums of money. By direction of the Governor, he also opened an office at the Capital for the assistance and information of sick and disabled soldiers in the field and their friends at home, and from this subsequently grew the general system of State Military Agencies, which proved so useful during the war, and of which an extended account is given elsewhere in this report.

CAMP MORTON REBEL PRISON.

Fort Donelson, the first important victory of the Union arms in the war of the rebellion, was captured, with a large number of

prisoners, on the 16th of February, 1862. These prisoners had to be sent North for safe and comfortable keeping and to await exchange. Major General HALLECK, commanding the Department of the West, at once telegraphed Governor MORTON, asking how many prisoners he could provide for. The answer was, "Three thousand." The only place in the State well suited for the accommodation of the captives was Camp Morton, adjoining the city of Indianapolis, fitted up originally for State Fairs, and after the breaking out of the rebellion used as a general rendezvous for Indiana troops. The camp was well located, on high ground, with good drainage, a light and porous soil, an abundance of excellent water, well shaded, with very comfortable buildings for quarters. Colonel RICHARD OWEN, an experienced officer and a most humane and accomplished gentleman, was then organizing the Sixtieth Regiment, at Evansville. He was ordered by the Governor to bring his incomplete command to Indianapolis, for prison guard-duty, and was placed in charge of the camp; Kinn's battery and the Fifty-Third Regiment of Volunteers, and some recruits assisting for a time. The United States' Quartermaster, Captain, now General JAMES A. FRANKLIN, proceeded to erect such additional barracks as were required, and placed those already built in the best condition possible for the reception of the prisoners. In the large agricultural and mechanical halls, bunks were arranged on the sides for sleeping and long tables were placed in the center for serving up rations. Stoves were provided and suitable bedding—clean straw and blankets—furnished to make every man as comfortable as could be expected or reasonably desired under the circumstances. The halls being insufficient to accommodate more than two thousand persons, other barracks were constructed out of the stock stalls adjoining the northern fence of the camp. These had been occupied by our own troops the preceding summer and fall as quarters, and were considered quite cozy and comfortable. They were remodeled for the prisoners so as to give six apartments for sleeping and one for eating purposes, the latter made by throwing two stalls into one with a table in the center, alternating along the whole northern line of the ground in the proportion of six sleeping rooms to one eating room. The usual garrison equipage and cooking utensils with regulation rations, plenty of dry fuel, etc.—precisely the same as issued to our own troops—were furnished and so disposed as to be convenient for messing. These

preparations, of course, had to be made hurriedly, as only short notice of the arrival of the prisoners had been given, but they were improved upon afterwards, and the camp was made as comfortable and safe as circumstances would allow.

On the 22nd of February and succeeding night, three thousand seven hundred had arrived and were comfortably quartered; besides some eighty officers were separately provided for at the barracks of the Nineteenth United States Infantry in the city. About eight hundred prisoners were also quartered at Terre Haute in large warehouses, the recruits of the Sixty-First ("Second Irish") Regiment under Colonel BERNARD F. MULLEN, doing guard duty. A similar lot was sent to Lafayette and quartered in the same manner, the recruits of the Sixty-Third Regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel JOHN S. WILLIAMS, acting as guards. These arrangements were temporary, Camp Morton not being provided with sufficient accommodations for all the prisoners at the time. They were, however, all sent to Indianapolis about the middle of March. Squads of prisoners continued to be sent during the spring and summer, one thousand coming just after the battle of Shiloh, and the camp was enlarged as the necessities demanded, and made as comfortable as if the occupants were recruits for our own army.

On arrival, especially the Fort Donelson and Fort Henry prisoners, many were sick from the terrible exposure to which they had been subjected. The day after the main body came, the Surgeons of the city prescribed for more than five hundred, and the sick list for some time increased rapidly. The men were thinly clad, unaccustomed to the rigors of outdoor life in winter, and had been poorly fed. The prevailing diseases were pneumonia and diarrhea. Ample hospital arrangements were made, and everything that kindness or humanity could suggest was done to alleviate the distressed condition of the prisoners. The citizens of Indianapolis, as well as of Terre Haute and Lafayette, responded to the calls of the authorities and did all that was possible to be done in furnishing suitable nourishment, delicacies and attention. Many very estimable ladies and gentlemen volunteered their services as nurses and attendants, and prominent members of the medical profession were particularly kind and attentive. Buildings were rented outside the camp and converted into infirmaries, with every convenience and comfort required by the sick. Despite all these efforts, the mortality was frightful during the first month or two. All who died

were decently buried in plain wooden coffins, in the public cemeteries, and a record made of their names, regiments, etc., for the information of relatives and friends. After the weather moderated and grew warm a marked change took place in the general health of the prisoners and but few deaths occurred.

The excitement consequent upon the sudden influx of so large a number of rebels, taken in arms against their Government, was intense, not from a disposition to taunt or injure them, but from simple curiosity. It could not have risen to a higher pitch had a half dozen ship loads of Feejee islanders, or Chinese coolies been suddenly discharged in our midst. The war itself was a novelty, and up to that time the people had never laid eyes upon a genuine fighting "Secesh." A few extracts from the *Indianapolis Journal* of the 20th of February, are here given as expressing the general sentiments of the community, and the generous and even kindly and humane feelings entertained toward these prisoners.

February 20, under the head of "Our Prisoners and Ourselves," the *Journal* said :

"For the sake of those who either honestly believe they were menaced with oppression by the Government, or have been compelled in spite of their convictions to join the rebel army, we ought to spare the prisoners all exhibition of triumph that would make us appear malignant in their eyes, or little in our own. We owe it to ourselves to show them that our triumph is but the realization of well-fixed hopes, and not the wild exultation of men unexpectedly successful and unaccountably relieved from a deadly peril. We who have always believed that the rebellion could and should be put down, owe it to the justice and strength of our cause that our enemy shall never see in unseemly rejoicing over their calamity that we have done more than we aimed to do. We have *not*. We have done only what we have taken months of weary preparation to gain, and what was almost as sure to follow as any effect in nature follows a cause. We have abundant cause for congratulation, none for boisterous exultation over the fallen. What a proper sense of our position and cause demands, humanity doubly demands. These men, misled as many have been, were but a few months ago friends and neighbors. Let us bear a memory of the past if they do not, and add no bitterness to their hard fate by unkind taunts or unfeeling treatment. Let us receive them as the Tennesseers received Dr. FLETCHER when he was captured, with no shouts, no taunts, but in silence, and with more of pity than triumph in our acts. It will do us no good to crow over them, and it will merely embitter their feelings toward us. Considerate treatment will open the eyes of the deluded, and strengthen the loyalty of the loyal. It is right and manly for us, and it is best for the cause we love, and the future we are so rapidly approaching."

Again, on the 25th of the same month, the same paper, after having noticed the arrival of some 4,800 prisoners, said :

"We are pleased to note the fact that the prisoners of war were allowed to pass through the city on their way to the place of their confinement without any unbecoming manifestations being made against them by our citizens. No insult by word or deed was offered by any one, but on the other hand, they were all treated civilly. If any acts of indiscretion were committed, it was on the part of those who, thoughtlessly, engaged some of the prisoners in argument as to the justice of slavery and the causes of the war. It is well enough to disabuse their minds as to any prejudice they may have as to the objects of the war, and the intentions of our government, but this can be done without entering into needless arguments. They do more harm than good, and if visitors are to be allowed to see the prisoners, it would be well enough to have the guards instructed to put a stop to all controversies of the kind which may arise between visitors and prisoners. We trust our officers will see that it is done."

In regard to the sick, the *Journal*, of the 4th of March, contained the following:

"Of the sick prisoners at the military prison and hospitals of this city, the greater proportion are Mississippians. Though some of the Tennesseans and Kentuckians are quite ill, their maladies are not so deep seated as those of the First, Fourth, and Twenty-Sixth Mississippi prisoners. These regiments were at Fort Henry, and at the time of the attack made upon it by Commodore Foote: they retreated so rapidly that they left behind most of their baggage, including many articles of clothing much needed for their comfort. On arriving at Fort Donelson they were thinly clad as they were put to work immediately upon the fortifications, and were compelled to labor on the trenches constantly. During the siege of the Fort, they lay in the ditches and rifle pits, day and night. Such exposure would produce disease in the ranks of the most able bodied soldiers, but when incurred by men of feeble constitutions, the seeds of disease are so firmly planted that no medical skill can remove them. Of the latter class are those now in the hospitals. Many are under eighteen years of age, and the large majority are persons of feeble constitution. They receive the best medical treatment, and the nursing care of female attendants; but in many cases, the best of attention cannot save them from the grasp of death. What punishment is in store for the leading rebels who have been the cause of thus desolating the firesides of many a Southern home? That it will be a terrible one, we cannot doubt. Hundreds of happy homes have been made houses of mourning by such acts of inhuman treatment of the soldiers of the Confederate army as that mentioned above. Boys have been induced to enlist in the service and taken away from mothers who have become heartbroken—and died. The prejudices of fathers of families have been aroused against the Northern people, by systematic and repeated lying, until they have left all behind to fight against imaginary evils, to be taken prisoners and die in a Union hospital surrounded by ladies and gentlemen, who give the lie by every action and word to the foul slanders heaped upon them by secession libelers.

It is hardly necessary to add to these extracts. The newspapers

of the day were filled with interesting accounts of the prisoners, and of the excellent accommodations afforded to those who were well, and the care and kindness bestowed upon those who were sick. When the fact was brought to the knowledge of Governor Morton, that about three hundred of the Fort Donelson captives were deficient in clothing, he telegraphed the Secretary of War for orders to have their wants supplied by the U. S. Quartermaster at Indianapolis, and the order was promptly given. After that whenever a prisoner needed clothes, shoes or whatever else that was essential to his health or comfort, the Government supplied it. The friends of prisoners were allowed to send them anything but luxuries, and the things sent, even money, were distributed as their wants required with scrupulous fidelity.

A deep solicitude was felt in the South for the welfare of the prisoners, and frequent personal visits and enquiries by letter were made by their friends with the view to add to their comfort. The following letter very clearly explains the treatment the men received :

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
INDIANAPOLIS, February 28th, 1862.

REV. LIVINGSTON WELLS of Louisville,

Secretary on behalf of Commission, etc.

SIR: In response to your communication addressed to Captain GREENE, Assistant Adjutant General at Louisville, and by him referred to this department, I am instructed to submit the following statement relative to the Rebel prisoners confined here :

Of prisoners there are about 4,000 here, 800 at Lafayette and 500 at Terre Haute, all placed in comfortable quarters, under safe guard. Their quarters are well warmed with large stoves and have bunks furnished with clean straw. They receive the same subsistence in every respect, as our own troops, consisting of full rations of coffee, fresh bread, meat, beans, hominy, rice, potatoes, etc.—indeed everything authorized by our Army Regulations. Some have received blankets and clothing from the U. S. Quartermaster, Captain EKIN, and others will be supplied as their wants may require. They are supplied with materials and allowed to write brief letters to their friends and families under the inspection of those in command. The sick are placed in comfortable hospitals in good clean beds and receive proper subsistence and medical treatment from excellent Physicians assisted by prisoners detailed as nurses.

Rigid rules have been promulgated for the safety of the prisoners and to prevent any intercourse with them. None will be admitted to the camp under any pretext whatever. Every attention will be paid to the prisoners that their necessities and well being demand; any thing further will not be allowed. They, and their friends, must reflect that they are Rebel prisoners

and as such cannot be allowed the luxuries and comforts incident to a peaceful home. Any or all contributions of a proper character that may be made for the sick prisoners in the Hospitals will be received and properly applied, under the directions of the Physicians in charge. All such things should be addressed to "J. H. VAJEX, Quartermaster General, Indiana," and the contents plainly endorsed on the packages.

By Order:

Very respectfully,

(Signed,)

LAZ NOBLE, Adjutant General, Indiana.

Even the excess of rations and the savings of flour by means of a bakery which was established at Camp Morton, were applied to the benefit of the prisoners, and the Government took the most kindly interest in securing for them all the comforts their necessities required. The following letter will fully explain this:

"OFFICE OF COMMISSARY GENERAL OF PRISONERS,

March 23d, 1862.

"CAPTAIN: — Please give your attention to the following matters relating to the Prisoners of War:

"See that the Hospitals are furnished with under-clothing for the sick, and sheets and pillow-cases sufficient to insure cleanliness and comfort.

"Have a careful account of the rations due the Hospital, and the rations drawn, kept, so that the sick men have the advantage of the savings, and with the fund purchase all articles that may in any way be of benefit to the sick.

"I wish the Commissary at the camp, to withhold any part of the rations which may be in excess over what is really necessary, and semi-monthly pay to Colonel OWEN, the value of the rations so retained, thus forming a fund to be disbursed by the Colonel for the benefit of the prisoners.

"Many articles which are not furnished by the Government may be purchased with this fund, such as brooms, buckets, table furniture, &c., &c. Of course it will be required that a careful account of receipts and expenditures, with the bills, will be kept by the Colonel.

As soon as practicable, put the prisoners in tents, from one building at a time, and rearrange the bunks so as to give more room and more light, making the barracks as comfortable as possible without incurring but little expense.

"Put a second floor, or half floor, as may be found most expedient, in the receiving hospital at the camp, to divide it into two stories, and give larger accommodation to the sick.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,

Lieut. Col. Eighth Regiment, Com'y Gen'l of Prisoners.

Captain JAMES A. EGIN, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A., Indianapolis, Indiana."

A number of sick prisoners were allowed to be removed to private residences, where they could be cared for to better advantage

than in the hospitals; and on one occasion the Surgeon in charge of the camp certified that a prisoner would die of consumption, if kept in confinement, who was thereupon discharged on parole, upon application of the Governor, by order of Major General HALLECK.

The prisoners themselves, very generally, were profuse in commendations of their treatment, and when the time came for their exchange, many of them preferred taking the oath of allegiance, and remaining North, than to be sent back to fight against a government that had manifested such kindness and magnanimity towards them. In contrast with the horrors of Libby, Belle Isle, Andersonville and other Southern prison pens, where thousands of brave Union men were starved and murdered, the history of Camp Morton is as Heaven is to Hell.

Colonel OWEN remained in command until the 10th of June, when his regiment was ordered to the field, and its place supplied by a force of the Indiana Legion, which was mustered into the service of the United States for three months, as the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Regiments Indiana Volunteers. Colonel DAVID GARLAND Rose, of the Fifty-fourth, was made Commandant, and discharged the responsible duties of his position to the satisfaction of the authorities, and with entire acceptability to the prisoners. A general exchange was effected in August, 1862, and the camp was closed as a prison soon after. A few guerrillas were subsequently sent in to be taken care of, by the recruiting officers stationed there during the fall and winter of that year.

In the Vicksburg campaign, 1863, a large number of prisoners were captured, and several thousand were sent to be confined at Camp Morton. Others arrived from various quarters, and from that time on till the close of the war the number confined ranged from three to six thousand. The camp was refitted, comfortable hospitals and other buildings were built, the force in charge as guards being the Fifth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, under command of Brevet Brigadier General A. A. STEVENS. The State authorities not being charged with the care and custody of the prisoners after the year 1862, further account of Camp Morton would be superfluous in this report.

MILITARY DISTRICT OF INDIANA.

The State of Indiana was constituted a Military District in the Department of the Ohio, by General Order No. 25, of Major General H. G. WRIGHT, commanding the department, dated March 23d, 1863, and Brigadier General H. B. CARRINGTON was assigned to command said district—headquarters at Indianapolis.

On the 15th of April, 1863, General CARRINGTON was relieved from the command of the District by Brigadier General MILO S. HASCALL, acting under the orders from Major General A. E. BURNSIDE, commanding the Department.

Under Special Orders No. 1, issued by General BURNSIDE, dated June 5th, 1863, the District of Michigan was detached from the District of Ohio and attached to the District of Indiana, and Brigadier General O. B. WILCOX was assigned to command the same, relieving General CARRINGTON.

On the 11th of September, 1863, Brigadier General WILCOX was relieved from the command and ordered to the field, at his own request, by telegram from the War Department, and the District of Indiana and Michigan was broken up—Indiana remaining a separate District in the Department of the Ohio under command of Colonel JOHN S. SIMONSON.

In the month of February, 1864, the Northern Department was organized, of which Indiana formed a part; and on the 23d of May, 1864, under orders from Major General S. P. HEINTZELMAN, Brigadier General H. B. CARRINGTON relieved Colonel SIMONSON, and again assumed command of the District.

Brevet Major General ALVIN P. HOVEY, relieved Brigadier General CARRINGTON of the command of the District, on the 25th of August, 1864, by order of the Secretary of War. During General HOVEY's incumbency the Department was re-organized July 5th, 1865, and re-named the Department of the Ohio.

On the 25th of September, 1865, Brigadier General THOMAS G. PITCHER, Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General for Indiana, took command of the District in accordance with Special Order No. 64, Department of the Ohio, September 18th, 1865—General HOVEY having been appointed U. S. Minister Plenipotentiary to the government of Peru, South America.*

* On the 6th of August, 1866, the Department was re-organized under the name of the Department of the Lakes, Major General JOSIEPH HOOKER, commanding.

On the 17th of August, 1866, General PITCHER was relieved by the War Department, and ordered to the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, New York, as Superintendent, and the District of Indiana was discontinued.

Brevet Brigadier General JOHN S. SIMONSON, being Post Commander at Indianapolis, took charge of the unfinished business of the District from the time of General PITCHER's departure until the 31st of May, 1867, when by order from the War Department the U. S. Military Headquarters for Indiana were finally closed, the State however still remains under command of Major General PORG, commanding the Department of the Lakes.

MILITARY DEPARTMENTS WHICH HAVE EMBRACED THE STATE OF INDIANA.

DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO.

On the 3d of May, 1861, a new Military Department, styled the Department of the Ohio, was constituted under General Orders No. 14, Adjutant General's office, War Department, comprising the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and Major General GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, Ohio Volunteers, was assigned to the command with Headquarters at Cincinnati.

Under General Orders No. 19, A. G. O., War Department, May 9th, 1861, the Department of the Ohio was extended so as to embrace so much of Western Virginia and Pennsylvania as lies north of the Great Kanawha, north and west of the Greenbrier, thence northward to the southwest corner of Maryland, thence along the Western Maryland line to the Pennsylvania line, and thence northerly to the northeast corner of McLean county in Pennsylvania.

On the 6th of June, 1861, by General Order No. 30, Adjutant General's Office, War Department, the State of Missouri was added to the Department of the Ohio, and Major General MCCLELLAN was directed to extend his command accordingly.

Under General Orders No. 80, A. G. O., War Department, September 19th, 1861, the Military Department of the Ohio was made to comprise the States of Ohio, Indiana and so much of Kentucky as lies within fifteen miles of Cincinnati, under the com-

mand of Brigadier General O. M. MITCHELL, U. S. Volunteers, with Headquarters at Cincinnati.

On the 9th of November, 1861, under General Orders No. 97, A. G. O., War Department, the Department of the Ohio was made to consist of the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, that portion of Kentucky east of the Cumberland river, and the State of Tennessee. Brigadier General D. C. BUELL was assigned to the command of the same with Headquarters at Louisville.

Under General Orders No. 112, A. G. O., War Department, August 19th, 1862, the Department of the Ohio was re-constructed and made to comprise the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Kentucky east of the Tennessee river, and including Cumberland Gap and the troops operating in its vicinity. Major General H. G. WRIGHT was assigned to the command and established his Headquarters at Cincinnati.

On the 25th of March, 1863, in accordance with instructions from the General-in-Chief, Major General A. E. BURNSIDE announced in Department General Orders No. 27, that he had assumed command of the Department of the Ohio—Headquarters at Cincinnati.

On the 16th of November, 1863, (General Orders No. 369, A. G. O., War Department) the Department of the Ohio was changed to include only the State of Kentucky north of the Tennessee river, and such part of the State of Tennessee as was occupied by the troops of the Army of the Ohio; Major General J. G. FOSTER was placed in command and Major General BURNSIDE ordered to report in person to the Adjutant General of the Army.

It does not appear from any orders or records accessible to this office, that any person succeeded General BURNSIDE in command of the remaining States of the Department until the establishment of the

NORTHERN DEPARTMENT.

About the 1st of February, 1864, when Major General HEINTZELMAN assumed command of the same—the Department embracing the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois, with headquarters at Columbus, Ohio.

On the 1st of October, 1864, in conformity with Special Orders No. 263, dated War Department, September 28th, 1864, Major General JOSEPH HOOKER assumed command of the Northern Department and removed Headquarters to Cincinnati.

DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO.

Major General E. O. C. ORD succeeded General HOOKER in the command of the Department on the 5th of July, 1865, in conformity with General Orders No. 118, A. G. O., War Department, and established his Headquarters at Detroit, Michigan. The Department embraced the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, and was re-named "The Department of the Ohio." The State of Wisconsin was added to the Department on the 30th October, 1865.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES

was organized in conformity with General Orders No. 59, A. G. O., War Department, August 6th, 1866, and embraced the States of Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois. Major General JOSEPH HOOKER was placed in command, with Headquarters at Detroit. General HOOKER was granted leave of absence, June 1st, 1867, for one year, to visit Europe, and was succeeded by Brevet Major General JOHN C. ROBINSON, Colonel Forty-Third U. S. Infantry. Major General JOHN POPE, U. S. A., is now (December 1st, 1868,) in command of the Department.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT,
INDIANA.

STATISTICS AND DOCUMENTS.

STATISTICS AND DOCUMENTS.

Document No. 1.

TROOPS FURNISHED BY THE STATE OF INDIANA—WAR OF THE REBELLION—UNITED STATES SERVICE.

CONDENSED STATEMENT.

REGIMENT, INFANTRY.	Term of service.	Original Commissioned officers.	Original non-commissioned officers and band.	Original enlisted men.	Recruits.	Re-enlisted veterans.	Unassigned recruits.	Commissioned officers died.	Non-Commissioned officers & enlisted men died.	Deserters.	Non-Commissioned Officers, band and enlisted men unaccounted for.	Total Officers and Men accounted for.	Total belonging to Regiment.
1st	Three months	37	4	740	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	8	.....	781	781
7th	Three months	37	5	746	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	782	782
8th	Three months	37	4	743	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	15	1	781	781
9th	Three months	37	4	745	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	786	786
10th	Three months	37	5	747	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	790	790
11th	Three months	37	4	740	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	781	781
12th	Three years	46	23	927	11	.....	9	11	242	48	10	1108	1118
13th	Three years	45	29	972	190	46	17	11	204	25	27	1272	1299
14th	Three years	46	26	980	177	426	17	12	236	75	47	1625	1672
15th	Three years	47	50	984	747	291	4	12	339	125	18	2123	2141
16th	Three years	45	7	934	197	72	17	8	177	10	11	1259	1270
17th	Three years	49	30	980	855	29	138	4	241	25	239	2169	2248
18th	One year	39	51	718	243	.....	1	.....	22	84	1	1031	1032
19th	Three years	41	6	901	372	.....	12	9	184	8	13	1319	1332
20th	Three years	41	30	976	192	148	40	8	128	103	25	1492	1427
21st re-organized	Three years	36	5	969	125	.....	41	.....	98	1	30	1116	1146
22nd	Three years	46	30	979	112	59	48	10	175	65	12	1262	1274
23rd	Three years	46	30	989	72	75	17	4	167	114	17	1263	1220
24th	One year	38	21	666	231	.....	45	.....	12	73	16	955	971
25th	Three years	42	2	919	282	.....	241	5	268	56	204	1282	1486
26th	Three years	49	30	984	863	288	97	4	228	161	82	2229	2311
27th	Three years	45	31	980	116	359	21	6	174	53	158	1399	1555
28th	Three years	43	30	981	218	215	229	7	260	.....	451	1173	1614
29th	Three years	42	29	980	377	282	35	13	215	66	176	1567	1743
30th re-organized	Three years	38	13	875	27	.....	6	.....	44	.....	56	883	929
31st	Three years	42	30	984	956	362	374	14	313	88	62	2656	2718
32nd	Three years	42	30	978	477	277	36	6	148	59	273	1567	1810
33rd	Three years	45	30	980	262	514	115	10	241	61	164	1612	1773
34th	Three years	45	30	977	615	287	66	12	295	56	235	1780	2015
35th	Three years	41	5	978	669	248	56	4	332	58	56	1961	1997
36th	Three years	49	30	982	75	154	41	12	263	17	52	1270	1322
37th	Three years	49	28	879	884	204	106	8	287	63	49	2081	2169
38th	Three years	46	4	964	117	121	129	5	369	67	70	1338	1408
39th re-organized	Three years	39	6	791	31	.....	35	.....	68	2	7	796	803
40th	Three years	44	19	975	547	288	18	19	356	75	13	1873	1886
41st	Three years	43	26	839	493	2	81	9	213	171	50	1335	1585
42nd re-organized	Three years	19	.....	399	14	.....	242	.....	32	1	11	664	674
43rd	Three years	43	6	869	886	449	492	7	266	115	117	2758	2875
44th	Three years	42	28	941	339	138	18	7	229	44	15	1791	1866
45th	Three years	42	30	799	704	192	102	3	241	236	51	1818	1869
46th	Three years	48	26	949	130	21	13	13	221	44	12	1165	1177
47th	Three years	41	29	929	99	193	18	7	291	18	2	1298	1300
48th re-organized	Three years	5	.....	162	47	.....	336	.....	10	.....	3	218	247
49th	Three years	46	24	925	720	247	6	10	343	58	77	1951	2028
50th	Three years	44	6	879	545	246	36	11	301	191	29	1726	1755
51st	Three years	43	25	951	902	215	27	6	248	6	119	2044	2163
52nd	Three years	45	7	933	939	165	215	6	200	121	285	2019	2394
53rd	Three years	44	.....	889	987	229	65	13	266	65	102	2101	2293

REGIMENT, INFANTRY.	Term of Service.	original Commissioned Officers.	original non-commissioned officers and band.	original enlisted men.	Recruits.	Re-enlisted veterans.	Unassigned recruits.	Commissioned Officers died.	Non-commissioned officers & enlisted men died.	Deserters.	Non-commissioned officers, band and enlisted men unaccounted for.	Total officers and men accounted for.	Total belonging to regiment.
46th.....	Three years.....	41	5	920	191	286	14	7	244	32	56	1404	1440
47th.....	Three years.....	41	4	942	344	409	18	7	304	62	20	1728	1748
48th.....	Three years.....	44	4	943	529	284	74	3	210	96	199	1679	1878
49th.....	Three years.....	45	5	924	251	177	43	4	244	94	42	1463	1415
50th.....	Three years.....	42	5	935	284	258	49	6	205	71	20	1541	1564
51st.....	Three years.....	43	16	889	654	295	69	7	259	136	51	1905	1957
52d.....	Three years.....	44	5	881	204	370	17	4	163	129	26	1495	1521
52d re-organized.....	Three years.....	40	4	994	8	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	956	956
53d.....	Three years.....	44	.....	872	994	381	200	15	281	100	127	2364	2494
54th.....	Three months.....	57	.....	850	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	946	946
54th.....	One year.....	41	.....	945	20	.....	13	3	213	81	358	131	989
55th.....	Three months.....	36	.....	603	.....	.....	19	1	3	.....	19	639	653
57th.....	Three years.....	50	5	918	449	245	15	7	270	51	24	1628	1652
58th.....	Three years.....	41	22	841	799	202	17	5	257	45	16	1906	1922
59th.....	Three years.....	42	5	674	834	240	301	1	220	32	158	1998	2156
60th.....	Three years.....	41	4	900	126	.....	25	5	198	87	29	1067	1096
61d.....	Three years.....	40	.....	832	360	.....	15	5	179	47	14	1231	1245
65th.....	Three years.....	41	4	895	224	.....	50	4	233	59	8	1162	1170
66th.....	Three years.....	42	4	971	84	.....	17	4	240	32	15	1103	1118
67th.....	Three years.....	43	.....	941	42	.....	14	3	158	45	216	821	1040
68th.....	Three years.....	41	.....	864	161	.....	8	4	158	48	5	1012	1047
69th.....	Three years.....	42	.....	960	77	.....	21	6	326	61	21	1079	1100
70th.....	Three years.....	44	6	962	336	.....	22	4	191	39	29	1343	1370
71d.....	Three years.....	44	1	944	283	.....	54	4	151	35	36	1289	1325
73d.....	Three years.....	47	.....	974	136	.....	13	3	229	74	5	1164	1169
74th.....	Three years.....	42	.....	900	208	.....	7	7	253	25	4	1153	1157
75th.....	Three years.....	42	.....	989	89	.....	7	4	223	39	31	1096	1127
76th.....	Thirty days.....	37	.....	749	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	786	786
78th.....	Sixty days.....	24	.....	563	.....	.....	.....	1	3	2	.....	587	587
79th.....	Three years.....	41	.....	880	26	.....	219	5	182	48	6	1160	1166
80th.....	Three years.....	42	.....	907	89	.....	11	8	229	49	3	1046	1049
81st.....	Three years.....	43	5	891	37	.....	6	5	231	33	8	974	982
82d.....	Three years.....	47	.....	891	154	.....	3	8	219	33	13	1082	1095
83d.....	Three years.....	42	.....	931	85	.....	35	9	240	19	116	977	1093
84th.....	Three years.....	43	.....	966	69	.....	9	7	200	53	9	1018	1027
86th.....	Three years.....	40	.....	845	196	.....	4	5	207	52	3	1082	1085
88th.....	Three years.....	41	.....	917	41	.....	3	3	238	48	1	968	999
89th.....	Three years.....	44	.....	901	292	.....	10	12	256	29	7	1210	1247
89th.....	Three years.....	42	5	904	161	.....	19	12	196	36	8	1123	1121
89th.....	Three years.....	45	.....	949	94	.....	30	11	231	25	8	1110	1118
91st.....	Three years.....	48	.....	1150	121	.....	40	5	130	82	155	1213	1368
93d.....	Three years.....	40	1	911	182	.....	18	4	275	47	22	1130	1152
97th.....	Three years.....	41	.....	835	24	.....	2	9	221	35	2	900	902
99th.....	Three years.....	41	1	858	81	.....	3	5	173	38	2	982	984
100th.....	Three years.....	43	.....	925	75	.....	11	5	232	31	11	1043	1054
101st.....	Three years.....	44	.....	904	117	.....	7	4	206	41	20	1052	1072
115th.....	Six months.....	39	.....	883	55	.....	.....	.....	72	21	.....	977	977
116th.....	Six months.....	41	.....	954	84	.....	.....	.....	6	120	1	1075	1075
117th.....	Six months.....	39	.....	958	15	.....	.....	.....	95	13	32	980	1012
118th.....	Six months.....	38	.....	949	30	.....	.....	1	80	26	17	1000	1017
123d.....	Three years.....	41	.....	935	218	.....	1	2	149	52	.....	1195	1195
124d.....	Three years.....	40	.....	1010	15	.....	7	5	166	36	7	1043	1070
124th.....	Three years.....	41	.....	917	74	.....	7	3	146	37	6	1031	1067
128th.....	Three years.....	41	6	912	239	.....	15	5	134	64	16	1197	1213
129th.....	Three years.....	40	6	901	67	.....	3	4	171	34	4	1013	1017
130th.....	Three years.....	40	6	948	21	.....	1	3	175	21	9	977	985
132d.....	100 days.....	39	.....	909	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	948	948
133d.....	100 days.....	39	4	898	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	2	.....	941	941
134th.....	100 days.....	41	.....	908	1	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	950	950
135th.....	100 days.....	39	5	881	2	.....	.....	.....	27	4	.....	930	930
136th.....	100 days.....	39	5	928	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	977	967
137th.....	100 days.....	39	5	884	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	2	.....	928	928
138th.....	100 days.....	39	.....	847	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	.....	886	886
139th.....	100 days.....	39	6	818	2	.....	.....	.....	11	1	.....	865	865
140th.....	One year.....	39	.....	968	45	.....	3	.....	102	56	7	1018	1055
142d.....	One year.....	41	.....	926	27	.....	21	.....	61	28	22	993	1015
143d.....	One year.....	40	.....	958	5	.....	5	.....	90	78	4	1002	1006
144th.....	One year.....	38	.....	922	6	.....	.....	.....	46	19	1	1035	1036
145th.....	One year.....	40	.....	955	30	.....	.....	.....	68	55	.....	1023	1023
146th.....	One year.....	38	.....	941	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	39	7	972	979
147th.....	One year.....	39	.....	1012	24	.....	3	.....	44	63	1	1077	1078

REGIMENT.	Term of service.	Original Commissioned Officers.	Original non-commissioned officers and band.	Original enlisted men.	Recruits.	Re-enlisted veterans.	Unassigned recruits.	Commissioned officers died.	Non-Commissioned officers & enlisted men died.	Deserters.	Non-Commissioned officers, band and enlisted men accounted for.	Total officers and men accounted for.	Total belonging to Regiment.
148th.....	One year.....	39	536	52	.....	.....	.....	3	77	.....	107	107	107
149th.....	One year.....	39	987	15	.....	1	1	38	27	.....	1	1040	1041
150th.....	One year.....	39	949	85	.....	5	.....	34	50	.....	8	1047	1082
151st.....	One year.....	38	961	14	.....	.....	.....	0	3	.....	.....	1041	1043
152d.....	One year.....	39	963	15	.....	3	.....	48	22	.....	.....	988	988
153d.....	One year.....	39	965	31	.....	.....	.....	47	75	.....	12	1033	1033
154th.....	One year.....	39	968	.....	.....	7	.....	40	81	.....	1	961	982
155th.....	One year.....	39	992	40	.....	26	1	14	18	.....	7	1099	1043
156th.....	One year.....	29	491	16	.....	7	.....	17	54	.....	.....	594	594
U. S. Colored Troops.....	Three years.....	39	911	552	.....	1672	5	215	87	863	1766	2764	2764
Independent Companies.....	Thirty days.....	54	1034	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1087	1088	1088
Hancock's Corps.....	One year.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	168	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	168	168
Miscellaneous Organizations.....	Three years.....	.....	3	256	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	248	412	560
1st Cavalry.....	Three years.....	51	4	984	138	7	165	6	127	47	273	1072	1345
1st Cav. re-organized.....	Three years.....	48	.....	197	9	.....	9	.....	22	.....	8	225	253
2d Cavalry.....	Three years.....	51	5	1075	349	78	176	7	227	106	54	1677	1724
2d Cav. re-organized.....	Three years.....	49	.....	5729	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	9	465	474
3d Cavalry.....	Three years.....	50	1008	191	37	202	2	451	65	519	1169	1488	1488
3d Cav. re-organized.....	Three years.....	6	.....	194	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	560	562
4th Cavalry.....	Three years.....	57	110	230	.....	51	9	195	84	54	1470	1524	1524
5th Cavalry.....	Three years.....	51	1191	423	.....	99	1	216	127	99	1665	1764	1764
6th Cavalry.....	Three years.....	50	8	1142	48	.....	0	264	166	72	1676	1748	1748
7th Cavalry.....	Three years.....	51	1151	95	.....	32	5	228	163	29	1600	1629	1629
7th Cav. re-organized.....	Three years.....	25	7	543	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	2	575	575
8th Cavalry.....	Three years.....	53	39	112	775	105	126	10	320	66	137	2278	2445
9th Cavalry.....	Three years.....	48	.....	1219	41	.....	2	1	20	126	20	1314	1334
10th Cavalry.....	Three years.....	50	1264	46	.....	47	4	165	88	47	1509	1647	1647
11th Cavalry.....	Three years.....	53	1193	37	.....	6	3	167	168	8	1591	1599	1599
12th Cavalry.....	Three years.....	50	1211	83	.....	13	2	166	54	7	1330	1357	1357
15th Cavalry.....	Three years.....	50	1107	228	.....	8	7	163	87	9	1384	1393	1393
Independent Cav. Co.....	One year.....	.....	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104	104
1st Heavy Artillery.....	Three years.....	80	36	126	1342	448	636	16	382	228	206	3639	3839
2d Battery.....	Three years.....	137	.....	549	274	549	.....	17	669	387	432	6468	6410
25th Battery.....	One year.....	.....	142	50	.....	.....	.....	7	38	.....	25	182	207
Deserters from draft call of Aug. 4, '62.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	373	.....	.....	373	.....	.....	373	373
Deserters from draft call of July 18, '64.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1858	.....	.....	1858	.....	.....	1858	1858
Deserters from draft call of Dec. 19, '64.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	218	.....	.....	218	.....	.....	218	218
Bounty jumpers (S. I.).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	166	.....	.....	166	.....	.....	166	166
Enlistments in Regular army and in volunteer organizations of other States.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5000	.....	5000	5000

SUMMARY OF TROOPS FURNISHED BY THE STATE OF INDIANA.

Commissioned officers at original organization.....	6,293
Non-Commissioned officers and musicians at original organization.....	1,112
Enlisted men, privates, at original organization.....	137,401
Recruits, privates.....	60,836
Re-enlisted Veterans.....	11,718
Unassigned recruits, regular army, etc.....	15,007
Grand total troops furnished.....	298,367

KILLED AND DIED OF DISEASE.

Commissioned officers.....	652
Non-Commissioned officers and enlisted men.....	23,764
Total.....	24,416

DESERTERS.

Officers.....	13
Enlisted men.....	10,833
Total.....	10,846

ACCOUNTED FOR, AND UNACCOUNTED FOR.

Officers and men accounted for.....	194,588
Non-commissioned officers and enlisted men unaccounted for.....	43,779
Grand total.....	298,367

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

TERMS OF SERVICE.

	30 days.	60 days.	3 months.	100 days.	3 months.	9 months.	1 year.	3 years.	Total.
Infantry	1,774	587	6,098	7,115	4,082	539	21,331	13,964	17,576
Cavalry .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	203	104	2,298	21,005
Artillery .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	297	10,779	16,986
Total.....	1,874	587	6,098	7,115	4,082	742	21,642	16,547	20,857

TROOPS FURNISHED BY THE STATE OF INDIANA—CONTINUED.
DETAILED STATEMENT.

Regiment & Company	Term of Service.	Original Commissioned Officers.	Original non-commissioned officers and band.	Original enlisted men.	Recruits.	Re-enlisted veterans.	Unassigned recruits.	Commissioned officers died.	Non-commissioned officers & enlisted men died.	Deserters.	Non-commissioned officers, band and enlisted men unaccounted for.	Total Officers and men accounted for.	Total belonging to Regt. men.
7th Infantry.....	Three months.	37	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	41
Company A.....	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	74	74
Company B.....	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	74
Company C.....	74	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	74	74
Company D.....	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	74
Company E.....	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	74	74
Company F.....	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	74
Company G.....	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	74	74
Company H.....	74	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	74	74
Company I.....	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	74
Company J.....	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	74
Company K.....	74	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	74	74
Total	37	4	719	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	8	.....	781	781
7th Infantry.....	Three months.	37	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	42
Company A.....	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	74	74
Company B.....	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	74
Company C.....	73	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	73	73
Company D.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	75	75
Company E.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	75	75
Company F.....	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	74
Company G.....	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	74
Company H.....	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	74
Company I.....	73	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	73	73
Company J.....	74	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	74	74
Company K.....	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	74
Total	37	5	719	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	782	782
8th Infantry.....	Three months.	37	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	41
Company A.....	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	74	74
Company B.....	74	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	74	74
Company C.....	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	74	74
Company D.....	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	74
Company E.....	74	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	74	74
Company F.....	74	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	74	74
Company G.....	77	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	77	77
Company H.....	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	74	74
Company I.....	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	74
Company J.....	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	74
Company K.....	74	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	74	74
Total	37	4	743	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	15	.....	781	784
9th Infantry.....	Three months.	37	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	41
Company A.....	76	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	76	76
Company B.....	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	74
Company C.....	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	74
Company D.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	75
Company E.....	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	76	76
Company F.....	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	74
Company G.....	74	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	74	74
Company H.....	74	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	74	74
Company I.....	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	74
Company J.....	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	74	74
Company K.....	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	74
Total	37	4	745	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	.....	786	786

Regiment & Company	Term of Service.	Original Commissioned Officers.	Original non-commissioned officers and band.	Original enlisted men.	Recruits.	Re-enlisted veterans.	Unassigned recruits.	Commissioned officers died.	Non-commissioned Officers & enlisted men died.	Deserters.	Non-Commissioned Officers, band and enlisted men unaccounted for.	Total Officers and men accounted for.	Total belonging to Regiment.
10th Infantry.....	Three months.	37	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	42
Company A.....				74	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	74	74
Company B.....				74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	74
Company C.....				76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	76
Company D.....				76	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	76	76
Company E.....				74	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	74	74
Company F.....				73	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	73	73
Company G.....				74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	74
Company H.....				73	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	73	73
Company I.....				75	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	75	75
Company K.....				78	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	78	78
Total.....		37	5	747	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	790	790
11th Infantry.....	Three months.	37	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	41
Company A.....				75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	75
Company B.....				73	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	73	73
Company C.....				74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	74
Company D.....				74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	74
Company E.....				74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	74
Company F.....				74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	74
Company G.....				74	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	74	74
Company H.....				74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	74
Company I.....				74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	74
Company K.....				74	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	74	74
Total.....		37	4	740	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	781	781
12th Infantry.....	Three years.	46	23	.....	.....	.....	9	11	1	.....	5	73	78
Company A.....				98	8	.....	.....	28	9	.....	1	105	106
Company B.....				98	27	.....	.....	32	2	.....	.....	125	125
Company C.....				97	11	.....	.....	23	4	.....	.....	108	108
Company D.....				90	12	.....	.....	28	2	.....	.....	102	102
Company E.....				82	13	.....	.....	22	2	.....	1	94	95
Company F.....				95	9	.....	.....	23	6	.....	1	103	104
Company G.....				98	4	.....	.....	21	7	.....	1	101	102
Company H.....				84	15	.....	.....	19	5	.....	.....	99	99
Company I.....				94	9	.....	.....	23	4	.....	1	102	103
Company K.....				91	5	.....	.....	22	7	.....	.....	96	96
Total.....		46	23	927	113	.....	9	11	42	48	10	1108	1118
7th Infantry.....	Three years.	45	29	.....	1	46	17	11	3	.....	13	125	138
Company A.....				95	11	.....	.....	16	2	.....	2	104	106
Company B.....				98	11	.....	.....	22	1	.....	.....	109	109
Company C.....				98	17	.....	.....	22	2	.....	1	114	115
Company D.....				97	13	.....	.....	19	3	.....	3	107	110
Company E.....				96	39	.....	.....	20	3	.....	2	133	135
Company F.....				98	36	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	1	133	134
Company G.....				98	26	.....	.....	24	1	.....	.....	124	124
Company H.....				96	9	.....	.....	10	3	.....	3	102	105
Company I.....				98	14	.....	.....	20	2	.....	1	111	112
Company K.....				98	13	.....	.....	16	9	.....	1	110	111
Total.....		45	29	972	190	46	17	11	201	26	27	1272	1290
8th Infantry.....	Three years.	46	26	.....	.....	126	17	12	.....	3	6	509	515
Company A.....				98	2	.....	.....	23	14	.....	.....	100	100
Company B.....				98	29	.....	.....	27	5	.....	1	126	127
Company C.....				98	4	.....	.....	10	13	.....	8	94	102
Company D.....				98	22	.....	.....	23	7	.....	1	119	120
Company E.....				98	25	.....	.....	28	13	.....	.....	124	124
Company F.....				98	14	.....	.....	30	2	.....	3	100	112
Company G.....				98	20	.....	.....	18	10	.....	.....	118	118
Company H.....				98	26	.....	.....	29	2	.....	1	123	124
Company I.....				98	13	.....	.....	24	4	.....	2	109	111
Company K.....				98	21	.....	.....	21	2	.....	25	94	119
Total.....		46	26	980	177	126	17	12	233	75	47	1625	1672

Regiment & Company.	Term of Service.	Original Commissioned Officers.	Original non-commissioned officers and band.	Original enlisted men.	Recruits.	Re-enlisted veterans.	Unassigned recruits.	Commissioned Officers died.	Non-commissioned Officers & enlisted men died.	Deserters.	Non-Commissioned Officers, band and enlisted men unaccounted for.	Total Officers and men accounted for.	Total belonging to Regiment.
9th Infantry.....	Three years.	47	30	.....	12	291	46	12	1	7	16	410	426
Company A.....				98	75	.....	.....	.....	20	15	1	172	173
Company B.....				98	71	.....	.....	.....	23	6	.....	169	169
Company C.....				98	75	.....	.....	.....	37	5	1	172	173
Company D.....				98	79	.....	.....	.....	36	4	.....	177	177
Company E.....				98	76	.....	.....	.....	33	15	.....	174	174
Company F.....				98	75	.....	.....	.....	39	8	.....	173	173
Company G.....				98	78	.....	.....	.....	49	9	.....	176	176
Company H.....				98	78	.....	.....	.....	29	13	.....	176	176
Company I.....				98	61	.....	.....	.....	21	32	.....	159	159
Company K.....				98	67	.....	.....	.....	41	11	.....	165	165
Total.....		47	30	580	747	291	46	12	339	125	18	2123	2141
10th Infantry.....	Three years.	45	7	.....	.....	72	15	8	1	3	10	129	132
Company A.....				98	9	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	107	107
Company B.....				98	20	.....	.....	.....	23	1	.....	118	118
Company C.....				98	16	.....	.....	.....	11	1	.....	114	114
Company D.....				98	33	.....	.....	.....	26	2	.....	131	131
Company E.....				98	10	.....	.....	.....	13	5	.....	108	108
Company F.....				98	16	.....	.....	.....	18	9	.....	114	114
Company G.....				94	16	.....	.....	.....	12	4	.....	110	110
Company H.....				87	9	.....	.....	.....	19	6	1	95	96
Company I.....				71	30	.....	.....	.....	18	8	.....	101	101
Company K.....				94	38	.....	.....	.....	21	1	.....	132	132
Total.....		45	7	934	197	72	15	8	177	49	11	1259	1270
11th Infantry.....	Three years.	49	30	.....	.....	296	138	4	4	.....	113	390	503
Company A.....				98	91	.....	.....	.....	23	3	9	180	189
Company B.....				98	85	.....	.....	.....	9	3	25	158	186
Company C.....				98	69	.....	.....	.....	18	1	7	160	167
Company D.....				98	79	.....	.....	.....	27	1	6	171	177
Company E.....				98	86	.....	.....	.....	29	2	13	171	184
Company F.....				98	100	.....	.....	.....	27	2	18	180	198
Company G.....				98	79	.....	.....	.....	22	1	19	158	177
Company H.....				98	90	.....	.....	.....	31	3	15	173	188
Company I.....				98	87	.....	.....	.....	23	2	14	171	186
Company K.....				98	89	.....	.....	.....	25	7	.....	187	187
Total.....		49	30	980	865	296	138	4	241	25	239	2109	2348
12th Infantry.....	One year.	59	31	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	71	71
Company A.....				76	19	.....	.....	.....	1	14	.....	95	95
Company B.....				72	30	.....	.....	.....	1	14	.....	102	102
Company C.....				73	19	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	92	92
Company D.....				72	21	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	93	93
Company E.....				73	25	.....	.....	.....	2	8	.....	98	98
Company F.....				70	24	.....	.....	.....	1	8	.....	94	94
Company G.....				70	21	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	91	91
Company H.....				66	28	.....	.....	.....	2	5	1	93	91
Company I.....				74	29	.....	.....	.....	5	10	.....	103	105
Company K.....				72	27	.....	.....	.....	2	14	.....	99	99
Total.....		39	31	718	243	.....	1	.....	22	83	1	1031	1092
12th Infantry.....	Three years.	41	6	.....	.....	.....	12	9	.....	.....	12	47	59
Company A.....				85	55	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	140	140
Company B.....				91	35	.....	.....	.....	16	2	.....	126	126
Company C.....				97	21	.....	.....	.....	17	2	1	117	118
Company D.....				80	39	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	119	119
Company E.....				91	39	.....	.....	.....	26	1	.....	139	130
Company F.....				100	28	.....	.....	.....	17	2	.....	128	128
Company G.....				93	35	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	128	128
Company H.....				88	44	.....	.....	.....	23	1	.....	132	132
Company I.....				89	36	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	125	125
Company K.....				87	40	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	127	127
Total.....		41	6	901	372	.....	12	9	184	8	13	1319	1332

Regiment & Company	Term of Service.	Original Commissioned Officers.	Original non-commissioned officers and band.	Original enlisted men.	Recruits.	Re-enlisted veterans.	Unassigned recruits.	Commissioned Officers died.	Non-Commissioned Officers & enlisted men died.	Deserters.	Non-Commissioned Officers, band and enlisted men unaccounted for.	Total officers and men accounted for.	Total belonging to Regiment.
13th Infantry.....	Three years.	41	30	.....	41	148	40	8	1	3	22	178	390
Company A.....		.....	.....	98	12	.....	.....	.....	15	19	.....	116	116
Company B.....		.....	.....	96	22	.....	.....	.....	17	11	.....	118	118
Company C.....		.....	.....	98	45	.....	.....	.....	13	5	1	142	143
Company D.....		.....	.....	98	24	.....	.....	.....	16	6	.....	122	122
Company E.....		.....	.....	97	5	.....	.....	.....	14	2	.....	102	102
Company F.....		.....	.....	97	11	.....	.....	.....	16	9	.....	108	108
Company G.....		.....	.....	98	8	.....	.....	.....	16	8	.....	106	106
Company H.....		.....	.....	98	15	.....	.....	.....	12	20	.....	113	113
Company I.....		.....	.....	98	6	.....	.....	.....	4	12	2	102	104
Company K.....		.....	.....	98	3	.....	.....	.....	4	17	.....	104	104
Total		41	30	976	192	148	40	8	128	103	25	1402	1427
13th Inf'ty re-org'd.	Three years.	36	5	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	1	.....	30	72	82
Company A.....		.....	.....	98	14	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	112	112
Company B.....		.....	.....	99	84	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	183	183
Company C.....		.....	.....	86	13	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	99	99
Company D.....		.....	.....	88	14	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	102	102
Company E.....		.....	.....	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	95	95
Company F.....		.....	.....	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	92	92
Company G.....		.....	.....	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	92	92
Company H.....		.....	.....	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	98	98
Company I.....		.....	.....	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	97	98
Company K.....		.....	.....	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	93	93
Total		36	5	929	125	.....	41	.....	98	1	30	1116	1146
14th Infantry.....	Three years.	46	30	.....	.....	59	48	19	8	.....	7	176	189
Company A.....		.....	.....	98	10	.....	.....	.....	11	8	.....	168	168
Company B.....		.....	.....	98	2	.....	.....	.....	17	6	.....	100	100
Company C.....		.....	.....	98	16	.....	.....	.....	23	7	.....	114	114
Company D.....		.....	.....	98	26	.....	.....	.....	25	2	1	123	124
Company E.....		.....	.....	98	2	.....	.....	.....	12	6	3	97	100
Company F.....		.....	.....	98	15	.....	.....	.....	9	4	.....	113	113
Company G.....		.....	.....	97	5	.....	.....	.....	10	12	1	101	102
Company H.....		.....	.....	98	16	.....	.....	.....	29	7	.....	111	114
Company I.....		.....	.....	98	17	.....	.....	.....	19	8	.....	115	115
Company K.....		.....	.....	98	3	.....	.....	.....	21	3	.....	101	101
Total		46	30	979	112	59	48	19	175	63	12	1292	1274
15th Infantry.....	Three years.	46	30	.....	.....	75	17	4	.....	.....	7	161	168
Company A.....		.....	.....	98	11	.....	.....	.....	21	8	.....	100	100
Company B.....		.....	.....	97	11	.....	.....	.....	26	7	4	104	108
Company C.....		.....	.....	99	3	.....	.....	.....	19	11	.....	102	102
Company D.....		.....	.....	98	5	.....	.....	.....	15	19	2	101	105
Company E.....		.....	.....	98	6	.....	.....	.....	20	17	1	103	104
Company F.....		.....	.....	98	12	.....	.....	.....	20	8	3	107	110
Company G.....		.....	.....	98	8	.....	.....	.....	12	11	.....	106	106
Company H.....		.....	.....	98	8	.....	.....	.....	16	15	.....	136	106
Company I.....		.....	.....	98	2	.....	.....	.....	10	15	.....	106	100
Company K.....		.....	.....	98	6	.....	.....	.....	11	4	.....	104	104
Total		46	30	980	72	75	17	4	167	115	17	1263	1229
16th Infantry.....	One year.	38	21	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	5	11	60	74
Company A.....		.....	.....	72	26	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	88	98
Company B.....		.....	.....	74	14	.....	.....	.....	1	9	.....	88	88
Company C.....		.....	.....	71	4	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	78	78
Company D.....		.....	.....	73	19	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	92	92
Company E.....		.....	.....	75	18	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	93	93
Company F.....		.....	.....	63	34	.....	.....	.....	2	8	2	95	97
Company G.....		.....	.....	58	29	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	78	78
Company H.....		.....	.....	74	15	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	89	89
Company I.....		.....	.....	72	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	84	84
Company K.....		.....	.....	31	69	.....	.....	.....	1	11	.....	100	100
Total		38	21	666	241	.....	15	.....	12	73	16	955	971

Regiment & Company	Term of Service.	Original Commissioned Officers.	Original non-commissioned officers and band.	Original enlisted men.	Recruits.	Re-enlisted veterans.	Unassigned recruits.	Commissioned Officers died.	Non-Commissioned Officers & enlisted men died.	Deserters.	Non-Commissioned Officers, band and enlisted men unaccounted for.	Total officers and men accounted for.	Total belonging to Regiment.
16th Infantry.....	Three years.	42	2	219	282	.....	241	3	1	.....	201	84	285
Company A.....	17	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	129	129
Company B.....	15	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	125	125
Company C.....	12	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	1	108	109
Company D.....	41	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	1	125	136
Company E.....	26	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	120	120
Company F.....	30	.....	.....	.....	21	5	.....	.....	118	118
Company G.....	25	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	125	125
Company H.....	19	.....	.....	.....	17	3	.....	.....	102	102
Company I.....	32	.....	.....	.....	31	4	.....	1	123	124
Company K.....	24	.....	.....	.....	15	4	.....	.....	113	113
Total.....	42	2	919	282	.....	241	3	268	36	201	1282	1186
17th Infantry.....	Three years.	49	30	.....	288	.....	97	4	3	6	79	393	472
Company A.....	92	.....	.....	.....	34	6	.....	2	191	193
Company B.....	87	.....	.....	.....	24	19	.....	.....	185	185
Company C.....	6	.....	.....	.....	12	4	.....	.....	164	164
Company D.....	84	.....	.....	.....	17	22	.....	.....	182	182
Company E.....	76	.....	.....	.....	27	5	.....	.....	174	174
Company F.....	93	.....	.....	.....	21	31	.....	1	190	191
Company G.....	94	.....	.....	.....	32	32	.....	.....	193	193
Company H.....	61	.....	.....	.....	19	6	.....	.....	159	159
Company I.....	94	.....	.....	.....	25	10	.....	.....	192	192
Company K.....	108	.....	.....	.....	14	20	.....	.....	206	206
Total.....	49	30	984	863	288	97	4	228	161	82	2229	2311
18th Infantry.....	Three years.	45	31	.....	359	.....	24	6	1	.....	22	437	459
Company A.....	10	.....	.....	.....	12	14	.....	5	103	108
Company B.....	8	.....	.....	.....	26	2	.....	1	105	106
Company C.....	8	.....	.....	.....	21	8	.....	.....	106	106
Company D.....	7	.....	.....	.....	15	6	.....	1	104	105
Company E.....	15	.....	.....	.....	14	1	.....	34	79	113
Company F.....	5	.....	.....	.....	9	3	.....	51	52	103
Company G.....	25	.....	.....	.....	28	5	.....	8	115	123
Company H.....	17	.....	.....	.....	19	11	.....	2	113	115
Company I.....	11	.....	.....	.....	9	1	.....	31	78	109
Company K.....	10	.....	.....	.....	20	7	.....	1	107	108
Total.....	45	31	380	116	359	24	6	174	53	156	1399	1555
19th Infantry.....	Three years.	43	30	.....	213	.....	129	7	1	.....	107	310	415
Company A.....	27	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	42	83	125
Company B.....	13	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	16	96	112
Company C.....	36	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	41	90	134
Company D.....	17	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	39	76	115
Company E.....	23	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	54	87	121
Company F.....	5	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	42	61	103
Company G.....	14	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	44	68	112
Company H.....	2	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	47	53	100
Company I.....	36	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	38	96	134
Company K.....	45	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	143	143
Total.....	43	30	981	218	213	129	7	200	.....	451	1163	1614
20th Infantry.....	Three years.	42	29	.....	282	.....	33	13	9	.....	18	338	386
Company A.....	17	.....	.....	.....	11	4	.....	36	79	115
Company B.....	36	.....	.....	.....	21	9	.....	2	132	134
Company C.....	24	.....	.....	.....	21	3	.....	6	116	122
Company D.....	30	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	36	92	128
Company E.....	25	.....	.....	.....	18	11	.....	6	117	123
Company F.....	19	.....	.....	.....	23	5	.....	3	114	117
Company G.....	64	.....	.....	.....	30	12	.....	4	158	162
Company H.....	79	.....	.....	.....	53	10	.....	10	167	177
Company I.....	51	.....	.....	.....	12	5	.....	55	94	119
Company K.....	32	.....	.....	.....	25	7	.....	.....	139	130
Total.....	42	29	980	377	282	33	13	215	66	178	1567	1743

Regiment & Company	Term of Service.	Original Commissioned Officers.	Original non-commissioned officers and band.	Original enlisted men.	Recruits.	Re-enlisted veterans.	Unassigned Recruits.	Commissioned Officers died.	Non-Commissioned Officers & enlisted men died.	Deserters.	Non-Commissioned Officers, band and enlisted men unaccounted for.	Total officers and men accounted for.	Total belonging to Regiment.
20th Inf'ty re-org'd.	Three years.	38	13	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	4	53	77
Company A	86	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	3	54	87
Company B	84	5	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	6	88	94
Company C	81	12	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	2	81	86
Company D	27	9	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	12	69	84
Company E	23	3	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	8	78	86
Company F	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4	93	97
Company G	104	12	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	1	102	103
Company H	93	12	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	10	85	95
Company I	64	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	2	63	65
Company K	89	12	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4	87	91
Total	38	13	855	27	.....	6	44	.....	.....	56	882	929
22d Infantry.....	Three years.	42	30	.....	.....	332	374	14	2	.....	51	727	778
Company A	18	85	.....	.....	.....	24	12	.....	2	181	183
Company B	39	98	.....	.....	.....	36	6	.....	1	196	197
Company C	38	88	.....	.....	.....	20	9	.....	2	181	186
Company D	99	86	.....	.....	.....	31	5	.....	1	184	185
Company E	99	121	.....	.....	.....	49	5	.....	2	221	223
Company F	98	81	.....	.....	.....	27	19	.....	1	178	179
Company G	97	85	.....	.....	.....	29	5	.....	.....	182	182
Company H	98	90	.....	.....	.....	30	18	.....	1	187	188
Company I	98	92	.....	.....	.....	31	4	.....	.....	190	190
Company K	100	127	.....	.....	.....	34	6	.....	1	226	227
Total	42	30	984	66	332	374	14	313	88	62	2666	2718
23d Infantry.....	Three years.	42	30	.....	.....	277	36	6	4	1	24	361	385
Company A	37	51	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	30	118	148
Company B	36	67	.....	.....	.....	12	19	.....	40	123	165
Company C	98	37	.....	.....	.....	23	8	.....	1	124	155
Company D	98	53	.....	.....	.....	14	5	.....	55	168	173
Company E	28	55	.....	.....	.....	11	2	.....	40	91	121
Company F	99	32	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	36	95	131
Company G	28	49	.....	.....	.....	20	29	.....	3	135	138
Company H	98	40	.....	.....	.....	21	9	.....	7	140	147
Company I	98	55	.....	.....	.....	22	28	.....	3	150	153
Company K	98	48	.....	.....	.....	2	6	.....	31	112	146
Total	42	30	678	477	277	36	6	148	99	273	1667	1800
24th Infantry.....	Three years.	43	30	.....	.....	343	115	10	2	2	42	489	524
Company A	38	21	.....	.....	.....	15	1	.....	30	89	119
Company B	37	35	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	152	162
Company C	98	17	.....	.....	.....	31	11	.....	1	114	144
Company D	98	35	.....	.....	.....	31	7	.....	.....	124	154
Company E	98	22	.....	.....	.....	29	14	.....	6	114	129
Company F	99	26	.....	.....	.....	26	4	.....	.....	125	125
Company G	98	49	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	35	193	198
Company H	38	24	.....	.....	.....	27	1	.....	9	113	132
Company I	38	12	.....	.....	.....	14	5	.....	34	76	119
Company K	38	29	.....	.....	.....	25	16	.....	4	123	127
Total	43	30	983	.....	343	115	10	241	61	161	1612	1773
25th Infantry.....	Three years.	45	30	.....	.....	282	16	12	6	2	52	371	423
Company A	103	69	.....	.....	.....	30	4	.....	1	168	199
Company B	99	64	.....	.....	.....	22	2	.....	42	121	163
Company C	33	70	.....	.....	.....	10	16	.....	1	168	169
Company D	38	31	.....	.....	.....	44	9	.....	.....	112	132
Company E	98	67	.....	.....	.....	33	8	.....	2	163	165
Company F	100	54	.....	.....	.....	15	1	.....	46	198	194
Company G	37	37	.....	.....	.....	31	5	.....	2	152	154
Company H	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	2	.....	47	117	134
Company I	38	18	.....	.....	.....	22	4	.....	42	114	150
Company K	37	56	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	146	146
Total	45	30	977	615	282	16	12	296	56	255	1789	2045

Regiment & Company	Term of Service.	Original Commissioned Officers.	Original non-commissioned officers and band.	Original enlisted men.	Recruits.	Reenlisted veterans.	Unassigned recruits.	Commissioned Officers died.	Non-Commissioned Officers & enlisted men died.	Deserters.	Non-Commissioned Officers, band and enlisted men unaccounted for.	Total officers and men unaccounted for.	Total belonging to Regiment.
26th Infantry.....	Three years.	41	5			248	56	4	1	1	31	316	350
Company A.....				98	64				26			162	162
Company B.....				98	71				37	5		169	169
Company C.....				98	89				38	3		178	178
Company D.....				98	49				29	5		147	147
Company E.....				97	96				32	5		187	187
Company F.....				98	40				25	3	1	137	138
Company G.....				98	68				31	3		166	166
Company H.....				98	52				36	6		150	150
Company I.....				97	102				39	12	1	198	199
Company K.....				98	53				34	5		151	151
Total		41	5	978	669	248	56	4	332	38	36	1961	1997
27th Infantry.....	Three years.	49	30			154	41	12	12		14	251	265
Company A.....				98	6				26	3		104	104
Company B.....				98	10				15	1	25	83	108
Company C.....				98	1				26	6		99	99
Company D.....				98	19				32	6	5	112	117
Company E.....				100	15				26	3		115	115
Company F.....				98	2				29	7	4	96	100
Company G.....				99	11				39	1	1	99	110
Company H.....				98	6				25	2		104	104
Company I.....				98	3				28	12	3	98	101
Company K.....				97	2				23	6		99	99
Total		49	30	982	75	154	41	12	263	47	52	1279	1322
29th Infantry.....	Three years.	49	28			204	106	8	2	1	18	340	387
Company A.....				97	88				34	4		183	185
Company B.....				98	91				23	6	2	187	189
Company C.....				98	72				32	2		179	179
Company D.....				98	66				37	4		164	164
Company E.....				88	115				29	1	2	201	203
Company F.....				87	76				24	4	1	162	163
Company G.....				89	73				24	12		162	162
Company H.....				61	116				26	8	1	179	171
Company I.....				69	94				31	15	1	161	162
Company K.....				74	100				32	6	2	172	174
Total		49	28	859	884	204	106	8	285	63	49	2981	2130
30th Infantry	Three years.	43	4			121	159	5	10	1	33	297	330
Company A.....				98	2				31	7	6	94	100
Company B.....				98	15				29	9	2	111	113
Company C.....				98	33				25	1	2	129	131
Company D.....				98	26				36	4	3	121	124
Company E.....				79					18	12	1	78	79
Company F.....				98					28	12	15	83	98
Company G.....				98	28				36	6		126	126
Company H.....				98	2				29	6	7	93	100
Company I.....				98	1				30	8		99	99
Company K.....				98	10				28	1	1	107	108
Total		43	4	961	117	121	159	5	306	67	70	1338	1468
30th Inf'try re-org'd	Three years.	30	6				35		7	1	6	65	71
Company A.....				93					6			93	93
Company B.....				90					8			90	90
Company C.....				74	28				11			102	102
Company D.....				91	1				7			92	92
Company E.....				90					8			90	90
Company F.....				90					4			90	90
Company G.....				95					9	1	1	92	93
Company H.....				80	2				8			82	82
Total		30	6	701	31		35		68	2	7	796	803

Regiment & Company	Term of Service.	Original Commissioned Officers.	Original non-commissioned officers and band.	Original enlisted men.	Recruits.	Re-enlisted veterans.	Transferred recruits.	Commissioned officers died.	Non-commissioned officers & enlisted men died.	Deserters.	Non-commissioned officers, band and enlisted men unaccounted for.	Total officers and men accounted for.	Total belonging to Regiment.
31st Infantry.....	Three years.	44	19			285	18	10	5		9	357	356
Company A.....				98	44				33	4		142	142
Company B.....				98	52				39	7	1	145	150
Company C.....				101	63				39	7	1	163	164
Company D.....				91	39				40	8	1	129	139
Company E.....				98	60				42	16		158	158
Company F.....				98	65				28	4		163	163
Company G.....				98	46				39	8		144	144
Company H.....				97	52				36	5		128	149
Company I.....				98	66				32	9	1	165	164
Company K.....				98	58				32	8		156	156
Total		44	19	975	545	285	18	10	356	76	13	1873	1886
32d Infantry.....	Three years.	43	26			2	81	9	11	4	49	103	152
Company A.....				97	49				23	34	1	145	146
Company B.....				90	27				17	17		117	117
Company C.....				69	45				25	27		114	114
Company D.....				82	26				18	29		108	108
Company E.....				97	44				24	13		141	141
Company F.....				80	32				18	9		112	112
Company G.....				79	26				22	10		105	105
Company H.....				86	32				15	13		118	118
Company I.....				59	84				24	18		115	113
Company K.....				91	38				16	6		129	129
Total		43	26	830	403	2	81	9	213	171	50	1335	1385
32d Inf'ty re-org'd	Three years.	19					242				11	250	261
Company A.....				96	4				6	1		100	100
Company B.....				103	3				10			106	106
Company C.....				95	4				4			99	99
Company D.....				105	3				12			108	108
Total		19		399	14		242		32	1	11	663	674
33d Infantry.....	Three years.	43	6			449	192	7	29	23	66	924	999
Company A.....				98	81				25	3	2	177	179
Company B.....				100	87				23	8	9	176	187
Company C.....				98	91				19	2	14	265	189
Company D.....				98	106				35	7	1	203	204
Company E.....				71	112				21	12	2	181	183
Company F.....				69	37				33	11	9	117	126
Company G.....				91	78				29	16	2	167	169
Company H.....				78	117				19	8	1	191	195
Company I.....				98	87				28	13		185	183
Company K.....				98	70				18	10	13	157	168
Total		43	6	899	886	449	192	7	260	113	117	2758	2875
34th Infantry.....	Three years.	42	28			138	18	7	2		11	515	526
Company A.....				98	10				17	1	1	107	108
Company B.....				98	30				33	1	1	127	128
Company C.....				98	25				22	4		123	123
Company D.....				98	51				24	6		149	149
Company E.....				98	33				31	2		131	131
Company F.....				86	37				22	5		144	143
Company G.....				99	29				13	10		119	119
Company H.....				98	11				22	6		109	109
Company I.....				85	66				23	4	2	149	151
Company K.....				83	36				29	5		119	119
Total		42	28	911	639	138	18	7	229	41	15	1791	1806

Regiment & Company	Term of Service.	Original Commissioned Officers.	Original non-commissioned officers and band.	Original enlisted men.	Recruits.	Re-enlisted veterans.	Unassigned recruits.	Commissioned Officers died.	Non-Commissioned Officers & enlisted men died.	Deserters.	Non-Commissioned Officers, band and enlisted men unaccounted for.	Total officers and men accounted for.	Total belonging to Regiment.
35th Infantry.....	Three years.	42	30	.....	.....	192	102	3	4	31	45	321	366
Company A.....				80	70	.....	.....	23	23	.....	.....	150	150
Company B.....				82	70	.....	.....	24	22	.....	1	151	152
Company C.....				79	80	.....	.....	27	21	.....	.....	159	159
Company D.....				80	75	.....	.....	35	8	.....	.....	155	155
Company E.....				79	65	.....	.....	24	24	.....	.....	144	144
Company F.....				76	60	.....	.....	14	9	.....	.....	136	136
Company G.....				80	81	.....	.....	30	33	.....	2	159	161
Company H.....				80	67	.....	.....	17	27	.....	1	146	147
Company I.....				80	71	.....	.....	16	33	.....	.....	151	151
Company K.....				83	65	.....	.....	27	39	.....	2	146	148
Total.....		42	30	799	704	192	102	3	241	269	51	1818	1869
36th Infantry.....	Three years.	48	26	.....	.....	21	13	13	2	1	2	106	108
Company A.....				98	18	.....	.....	31	3	.....	3	113	116
Company B.....				98	39	.....	.....	25	6	.....	.....	137	137
Company C.....				97	2	.....	.....	17	2	.....	.....	99	99
Company D.....				98	9	.....	.....	17	5	.....	.....	107	107
Company E.....				97	7	.....	.....	26	4	.....	1	103	104
Company F.....				98	5	.....	.....	21	3	.....	.....	103	103
Company G.....				98	6	.....	.....	18	3	.....	.....	104	104
Company H.....				98	3	.....	.....	25	7	.....	4	97	101
Company I.....				81	16	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	2	98	100
Company K.....				83	15	.....	.....	18	9	.....	.....	98	98
Total.....		48	26	919	120	21	13	13	221	43	12	1165	1177
37th Infantry.....	Three years.	41	29	.....	.....	193	18	7	5	.....	.....	281	281
Company A.....				98	8	.....	.....	31	1	.....	2	104	106
Company B.....				98	5	.....	.....	12	3	.....	.....	103	103
Company C.....				99	5	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	101	104
Company D.....				100	2	.....	.....	19	1	.....	.....	102	102
Company E.....				98	6	.....	.....	20	1	.....	.....	104	104
Company F.....				97	6	.....	.....	27	3	.....	.....	103	103
Company G.....				88	14	.....	.....	18	1	.....	.....	102	102
Company H.....				87	12	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	99	99
Company I.....				86	28	.....	.....	13	8	.....	.....	114	114
Company K.....				69	13	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	82	82
Total.....		41	29	920	99	193	18	7	201	18	2	1238	1240
37th Inf'try re-org'd.	Three years.	5	.....	.....	.....	333	.....	8	.....	.....	327	11	338
Company A.....				88	17	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	104	105
Company B.....				74	30	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	103	104
Total.....		5	.....	162	47	333	.....	10	.....	.....	329	218	547
38th Infantry.....	Three years.	46	21	.....	.....	247	66	10	4	.....	12	371	383
Company A.....				98	70	.....	.....	57	4	.....	1	167	168
Company B.....				98	70	.....	.....	59	1	.....	.....	168	168
Company C.....				96	77	.....	.....	31	3	.....	2	171	173
Company D.....				98	70	.....	.....	37	6	.....	.....	168	168
Company E.....				79	77	.....	.....	25	4	.....	.....	156	156
Company F.....				91	72	.....	.....	20	12	.....	27	136	163
Company G.....				88	63	.....	.....	23	9	.....	23	128	151
Company H.....				90	72	.....	.....	17	8	.....	12	150	162
Company I.....				98	70	.....	.....	45	6	.....	.....	168	168
Company K.....				89	79	.....	.....	45	5	.....	.....	168	168
Total.....		46	21	925	720	247	66	10	343	58	77	1951	2028

Regiment & Company	Term of Service.	Original Commissioned Officers.		Original non-commissioned officers and band.		Original enlisted men.		Recruits.	Re-enlisted veterans.	Unassigned recruits.	Commissioned Officers died.	Non-Commissioned Officers & enlisted men died.	Deserters.	Non-Commissioned Officers, band and enlisted men unaccounted for.	Total Officers and men accounted for.	Total belonging to Regiment.
40th Infantry.....	Three years.	43	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	246	36	11	2	.....	.....	19	312	331
Company A.....	39	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	137	137
Company B.....	35	.....	.....	31	11	.....	1	132	132
Company C.....	52	.....	.....	31	12	.....	2	144	146
Company D.....	74	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	4	152	156
Company E.....	65	.....	.....	29	13	.....	.....	135	136
Company F.....	63	.....	.....	37	14	.....	.....	141	161
Company G.....	51	.....	.....	33	22	.....	.....	149	149
Company H.....	63	.....	.....	23	20	.....	.....	143	143
Company I.....	50	.....	.....	19	7	.....	1	133	134
Company K.....	53	.....	.....	29	17	.....	2	137	129
Total	43	6	879	545	246	36	11	301	131	.....	29	1726	1755	.....	.....
42d Infantry.....	Three years.	43	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	215	27	6	11	.....	.....	4	316	320
Company A.....	88	.....	.....	28	3	.....	.....	181	186
Company B.....	107	.....	.....	31	13	.....	.....	203	203
Company C.....	73	.....	.....	21	10	.....	1	170	171
Company D.....	83	.....	.....	37	10	.....	.....	180	180
Company E.....	98	.....	.....	23	11	.....	.....	186	186
Company F.....	90	.....	.....	35	3	.....	4	183	187
Company G.....	82	.....	.....	18	1	.....	.....	180	180
Company H.....	77	.....	.....	27	5	.....	.....	167	167
Company I.....	105	.....	.....	11	4	.....	.....	147	202
Company K.....	99	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	138	191
Total	43	25	651	902	215	27	6	248	66	.....	119	2044	2163	.....	.....
43d Infantry.....	Three years.	45	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	165	215	6	4	.....	.....	201	231	432
Company A.....	114	.....	.....	24	33	.....	10	202	212
Company B.....	87	.....	.....	17	6	.....	21	144	185
Company C.....	107	.....	.....	22	16	.....	1	204	205
Company D.....	87	.....	.....	20	5	.....	4	181	185
Company E.....	87	.....	.....	22	10	.....	.....	173	173
Company F.....	82	.....	.....	12	10	.....	1	179	180
Company G.....	102	.....	.....	26	10	.....	2	198	200
Company H.....	95	.....	.....	14	10	.....	12	159	171
Company I.....	81	.....	.....	11	3	.....	33	133	166
Company K.....	97	.....	.....	28	18	.....	.....	195	195
Total	45	7	933	939	165	215	6	300	121	.....	285	2019	2304	.....	.....
44th Infantry.....	Three years.	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	220	63	13	1	2	.....	28	274	327
Company A.....	89	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	1	187	188
Company B.....	114	.....	.....	29	11	.....	.....	202	202
Company C.....	86	.....	.....	5	2	.....	49	130	170
Company D.....	111	.....	.....	31	5	.....	1	208	209
Company E.....	97	.....	.....	26	12	.....	.....	184	184
Company F.....	109	.....	.....	32	1	.....	1	206	207
Company G.....	113	.....	.....	18	13	.....	.....	188	188
Company H.....	88	.....	.....	29	7	.....	2	187	185
Company I.....	78	.....	.....	8	3	.....	28	131	159
Company K.....	101	.....	.....	24	4	.....	1	183	184
Total	44	.....	889	987	220	63	13	256	65	.....	162	2101	2303	.....	.....
46th Infantry.....	Three years.	44	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	286	14	7	.....	.....	.....	10	330	349
Company A.....	22	.....	.....	21	1	.....	.....	120	120
Company B.....	38	.....	.....	24	1	.....	1	130	131
Company C.....	23	.....	.....	37	1	.....	.....	121	121
Company D.....	7	.....	.....	23	3	.....	1	90	91
Company E.....	8	.....	.....	16	3	.....	2	134	106
Company F.....	20	2	.....	.....	96	93
Company G.....	11	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	38	67	105
Company H.....	14	.....	.....	28	2	.....	.....	107	109
Company I.....	37	.....	.....	31	6	.....	1	122	123
Company K.....	31	.....	.....	24	3	.....	1	111	112
Total	44	5	920	191	286	14	7	244	22	.....	56	1404	1460	.....	.....

Regiment & Company	Term of Service.	Original Commissioned officers,	original non-commissioned officers and band,	original enlisted men.	Recruits.	Re-enlisted veterans.	Unassigned recruits.	Commissioned officers died.	Non-Commissioned officers & enlisted men died.	Deserters.	Non-Commissioned officers, band and enlisted men unaccounted for.	Total officers and men accounted for.	Total belonging to Regiment.
47th Infantry.....	Three years.	41	4			409	18	8	1		14	458	472
Company A.....				98	40			28	4		2	136	138
Company B.....				99	23			26	4			122	122
Company C.....				98	23			26	2		2	119	121
Company D.....				99	55			43	5			154	154
Company E.....				98	46			39	4		1	143	144
Company F.....				99	40			34	7		1	138	139
Company G.....				94	17			25	12			111	111
Company H.....				78	31			18	4			109	109
Company I.....				74	37			29	6			111	111
Company K.....				95	32			35	4			127	127
Total.....		41	4	632	444	409	18	8	304	62	20	1728	1748
48th Infantry.....	Three years.	44	4			284	74	3	14	2	44	362	406
Company A.....				97	59			6	5		54	102	156
Company B.....				97	61			28	9		3	155	158
Company C.....				97	33			33	13		3	147	150
Company D.....				89	48			21	9		2	135	137
Company E.....				98	44			20	14		1	141	142
Company F.....				98	46			7	4		64	80	144
Company G.....				98	49			22	8		1	146	147
Company H.....				72	53			10	5		25	100	125
Company I.....				98	71			32	21			169	169
Company K.....				99	45			17	5		2	142	144
Total.....		44	4	943	529	284	74	3	210	96	109	1679	1878
49th Infantry.....	Three years.	45	5			177	43	4	2		38	232	270
Company A.....				98	42			23	13		1	139	140
Company B.....				88	42			15	20			130	130
Company C.....				98	34			23	23			132	132
Company D.....				98	63			27	9		2	159	161
Company E.....				91	27			27	4			118	118
Company F.....				97	1			22	7		1	97	98
Company G.....				98	11			29	2			109	109
Company H.....				89	5			19	1			94	94
Company I.....				76	8			18	12			84	84
Company K.....				94	18			29	4			109	109
Total.....		45	5	924	251	177	43	4	234	94	42	1403	1445
50th Infantry.....	Three years.	42	5			284	49	6	1	2	18	368	380
Company A.....				101	45			27	7			146	146
Company B.....				102	51			18	8			153	153
Company C.....				77	29			15	7			106	106
Company D.....				80	23			18	8			103	103
Company E.....				85	3			16	2			88	88
Company F.....				100	33			24	16		2	131	133
Company G.....				99	29			27	6			128	128
Company H.....				99	29			22	3			128	128
Company I.....				98	16			23	9			114	114
Company K.....				95	26			14	3			121	121
Total.....		42	5	936	284	284	49	6	205	71	20	1544	1564
51st Infantry.....	Three years.	43	16			295	69	7		1	38	385	423
Company A.....				91	79			34	19			170	170
Company B.....				91	54			20	23		2	143	145
Company C.....				87	62			27	8			149	149
Company D.....				75	89			22	13		1	154	155
Company E.....				97	59			24	9		1	155	156
Company F.....				81	73			23	12		1	153	154
Company G.....				92	56			14	15			148	148
Company H.....				95	58			33	2		5	150	154
Company I.....				87	61			34	7		5	143	148
Company K.....				84	72			28	21			156	156
Total.....		43	16	880	654	295	69	7	259	130	51	1906	1957

Regiment & Company	Term of Service.	Original Commissioned Officers.	Original non-commissioned Officers and Band.	Original Enlisted Men.	Recruits.	Re-enlisted Veterans.	Unassigned Recruits.	Commissioned Officers Died.	Non-commissioned officers & enlisted men died.	Deserters.	Non-commissioned officers, band and enlisted men unaccounted for.	Total Officers and Men Accounted For.	Total Enlisted Men to R. I.
52d Infantry.....	Three years.	44	5	.....	.....	270	17	4	.....	.....	13	443	533
Company A.....		.....	.....	97	15	.....	.....	13	18	.....	1	111	122
Company B.....		.....	.....	22	25	.....	.....	22	9	.....	1	112	113
Company C.....		.....	.....	25	16	.....	.....	14	4	.....	2	90	101
Company D.....		.....	.....	20	8	.....	.....	9	12	.....	4	84	88
Company E.....		.....	.....	21	13	.....	.....	14	13	.....	.....	97	97
Company F.....		.....	.....	25	31	.....	.....	21	6	.....	1	112	116
Company G.....		.....	.....	23	23	.....	.....	28	22	.....	.....	124	123
Company H.....		.....	.....	28	12	.....	.....	11	22	.....	2	108	120
Company I.....		.....	.....	100	11	.....	.....	14	13	.....	.....	111	111
Company K.....		.....	.....	78	40	.....	.....	17	6	.....	2	113	116
Total.....		44	5	881	204	370	17	4	163	129	26	1425	1521
52d Inf'try re-org'd	Three years.	40	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	43
Company A.....		.....	.....	97	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	97	97
Company B.....		.....	.....	98	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	98	98
Company C.....		.....	.....	96	2	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	98	98
Company D.....		.....	.....	91	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	97	95
Company E.....		.....	.....	94	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	94	94
Company F.....		.....	.....	81	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	81	81
Company G.....		.....	.....	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	84
Company H.....		.....	.....	85	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	85	85
Company I.....		.....	.....	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	83
Company K.....		.....	.....	92	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	97	97
Total.....		40	4	361	8	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	360	373
53d Infantry.....	Three years.	41	.....	.....	.....	381	200	13	.....	.....	.....	564	625
Company A.....		.....	.....	97	84	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	24	157	181
Company B.....		.....	.....	84	94	.....	.....	22	1	.....	.....	178	178
Company C.....		.....	.....	94	95	.....	.....	31	10	.....	.....	180	189
Company D.....		.....	.....	92	90	.....	.....	28	15	.....	1	181	182
Company E.....		.....	.....	91	103	.....	.....	33	35	.....	.....	194	194
Company F.....		.....	.....	84	104	.....	.....	25	5	.....	.....	187	187
Company G.....		.....	.....	89	107	.....	.....	28	6	.....	1	188	187
Company H.....		.....	.....	81	113	.....	.....	25	11	.....	7	188	185
Company I.....		.....	.....	87	104	.....	.....	14	5	.....	.....	188	188
Company K.....		.....	.....	83	102	.....	.....	35	7	.....	3	182	185
Total.....		41	.....	872	994	381	200	13	281	100	127	1514	1691
54th Infantry.....	Three months	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	37
Company A.....		.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	91
Company B.....		.....	.....	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	81
Company C.....		.....	.....	81	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	102
Company D.....		.....	.....	81	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	82
Company E.....		.....	.....	98	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	102
Company F.....		.....	.....	83	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	84
Company G.....		.....	.....	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	82
Company H.....		.....	.....	81	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	87
Company I.....		.....	.....	82	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	86
Company K.....		.....	.....	87	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109	109
Total.....		37	.....	850	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	909	946
54th Infantry.....	One year.	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	3	.....	.....	.....	47	54
Company A.....		.....	.....	99	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	81	50	99
Company B.....		.....	.....	92	1	.....	.....	24	9	.....	.....	93	93
Company C.....		.....	.....	93	.....	.....	.....	9	2	.....	77	16	93
Company D.....		.....	.....	96	2	.....	.....	40	3	.....	4	94	98
Company E.....		.....	.....	92	4	.....	.....	24	14	.....	.....	96	93
Company F.....		.....	.....	83	5	.....	.....	24	34	.....	.....	88	88
Company G.....		.....	.....	89	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	73	1	89
Company H.....		.....	.....	94	.....	.....	.....	11	9	.....	73	23	94
Company I.....		.....	.....	89	8	.....	.....	41	4	.....	2	95	97
Company K.....		.....	.....	88	.....	.....	.....	19	13	.....	41	47	88
Total.....		41	.....	915	20	.....	13	3	213	81	358	621	680

Regiment & Company	Term of Service.	Original Commissioned Officers.	Original non-commissioned officers and band.	Original enlisted men.	Recruits.	Re-enlisted veterans.	Unassigned recruits.	Commissioned Officers died.	Non-Commissioned Officers & enlisted men died.	Deserters.	Non-Commissioned Officers, band and enlisted men unaccounted for.	Total Officers and men accounted for.	Total belonging to Regiment.
55th Infantry.....	Three months.	36					19	1			19	55	74
Company A.....				87					1			87	87
Company B.....				88								88	88
Company C.....				84								84	84
Company D.....				80								80	80
Company E.....				88								88	88
Company F.....				93					1			91	91
Company G.....				85					1			85	85
Total.....		36		603			19	1	3		19	658	677
57th Infantry.....	Three years.	50	5			215	15	7	2		10	275	285
Company A.....				84	46			13	4		1	129	139
Company B.....				89	34			17	2			121	123
Company C.....				89	48			35	2		1	136	137
Company D.....				79	48			28	9		1	126	127
Company E.....				81	52			33	5		1	132	133
Company F.....				87	54			31	4		2	139	141
Company G.....				83	43			24	6		1	125	126
Company H.....				79	37			34	5		2	154	156
Company I.....				79	67			29	11		3	143	146
Company K.....	Nine months.			102					2			102	102
Company L.....	Three years.			66				14	2			66	66
Total.....		50	5	918	419	215	15	7	260	54	24	1628	1652
58th Infantry.....	Three years.	41	22			202	17	5	1		8	274	282
Company A.....				81	70			23	1			154	154
Company B.....				87	70			26				157	157
Company C.....				85	90			27	7			175	175
Company D.....				82	94			24	4		2	174	176
Company E.....				83	83			24	2		1	165	166
Company F.....				84	73			18	6			157	157
Company G.....				83	73			26	6		2	154	156
Company H.....				81	65			28	8		1	145	146
Company I.....				85	78			32	6		1	162	163
Company K.....				87	103			28	5		1	189	190
Total.....		41	22	841	799	202	17	5	257	45	16	1906	1922
59th Infantry.....	Three years.	42	5			240	361	1	33	1	111	537	648
Company A.....				95	78			23				172	173
Company B.....				73	80			20	2		1	152	153
Company C.....				65	86			23	6			151	151
Company D.....				46	95			18	7		6	135	141
Company E.....				84	67			25	3		2	149	151
Company F.....				67	98			26	4		1	164	165
Company G.....				62	83			10	6			145	145
Company H.....				42	88			9			29	101	109
Company I.....				54	93			12			5	142	147
Company K.....				86	66			21	3		2	150	152
Total.....		42	5	674	894	240	361	1	220	32	158	1998	2156
60th Infantry.....	Three years.	41	4				25	5			20	50	70
Company A.....				94	14			11	4			168	168
Company B.....				96	16			25	7			112	112
Company C.....				103	16			29	2			119	119
Company D.....				81	10			19	16			91	91
Company E.....				97	5			16	17		1	101	102
Company F.....				88	14			16	13			102	102
Company G.....				81	1			11	11			82	82
Company H.....				83	10			21	5			93	93
Company I.....				89	34			31	3		6	117	123
Company K.....				88	6			28	9		2	92	94
Total.....		41	4	900	126		25	5	198	87	29	1067	1096

Regiment & Company	Term of Service.	Original Commissioned Officers.	Original non-commissioned officers and band.	Original enlisted men.	Recruits.	Re-enlisted veterans.	Unassigned recruits.	Commissioned Officers died.	Non-Commissioned officers & enlisted men died.	Deserters.	Non-Commissioned Officers, band and enlisted men unaccounted for.	Total officers and men accounted for.	Total belonging to Regiment.
4th Infantry.....	Three years.	40					13	5	1		7	46	52
Company A.....				77	52				22	13		129	129
Company B.....				80	34				12	8		114	114
Company C.....				80	28				14	4	3	105	108
Company D.....				83	41				16	7		124	124
Company E.....				83	38				14	1		121	121
Company F.....				81	45				24	4	1	125	126
Company G.....				80	45				19	3		125	125
Company H.....				89	19				31			108	108
Company I.....				98	28				15	3		126	126
Company K.....				81	30				11	4	3	108	111
Total		40		832	360		13	5	179	47	14	1231	1245
5th Infantry.....	Three years.	41	4				5	4			5	45	50
Company A.....				97	16				25	5		113	113
Company B.....				95	14				16	4		109	109
Company C.....				82	38				29	22		120	120
Company D.....				90	29				17	1	1	118	119
Company E.....				98	15				18	4		113	113
Company F.....				88	28				20	5	1	115	116
Company G.....				81	21				20	3	1	101	102
Company H.....				96	31				29	10		127	127
Company I.....				90	21				34	4		111	111
Company K.....				80	10				24	1		90	90
Total		41	4	897	223		5	4	232	59	8	1162	1170
6th Infantry.....	Three years.	42	4				17	4	1	2	14	49	63
Company A.....				98	20				23	3		118	118
Company B.....				98	5				28			103	103
Company C.....				98	4				21	1		102	102
Company D.....				98	7				24	2		105	105
Company E.....				98	3				29	6		101	101
Company F.....				96	18				21			114	114
Company G.....				98	11				27			109	109
Company H.....				93	5				11	6	1	97	98
Company I.....				97	2				17	12		99	99
Company K.....				97	9				28			106	106
Total		42	4	971	81		17	4	239	32	15	1103	1118
7th Infantry.....	Three years.	43					14	3	6		4	53	57
Company A.....				94	3				8			50	57
Company B.....				97					29	7		97	97
Company C.....				98	6				14	10		104	104
Company D.....				98	3				20	18	1	100	101
Company E.....				98					31	7		98	98
Company F.....				83	4				11	1	34	53	87
Company G.....				91	3				5		33	61	94
Company H.....				99	4				13		37	66	103
Company I.....				84	14				7		26	72	98
Company K.....				99	5				14		34	70	104
Total		43		941	42		14	3	158	43	216	824	1040
8th Infantry.....	Three years.	41					8	4			2	47	49
Company A.....				82	12				9		2	92	94
Company B.....				91	7				22	3		98	98
Company C.....				94	15				14	7		109	109
Company D.....				89	11				10	8		100	100
Company E.....				82	15				14	12		97	97
Company F.....				85	7				14	8		92	92
Company G.....				82	15				16	1		97	97
Company H.....				87	12				15	5		99	99
Company I.....				93	4				17	4	1	97	98
Company K.....				79	6				7			85	85
Total		41		861	104		8	4	138	48	5	1012	1017

Regiment & Company	Term of Service.	Original Commissioned Officers.	Original non-commissioned officers and band.	Original enlisted men.	Recruits.	Re-enlisted veterans.	Unassigned recruits.	Commissioned officers died.	Non-commissioned officers & enlisted men died.	Deserters.	Non-Commissioned officers, band and enlisted men unaccounted for.	Total officers and men Unaccounted for.	Total Belonging to Regiment.
69th Infantry.....	Three years.	42					21	6	3	2	13	50	63
Company A.....				100				23	4		1	99	100
Company B.....				98	13			44	1			111	111
Company C.....				92	15			23	8		1	106	107
Company D.....				98	4			20	1			102	102
Company E.....				93	11			25	12		1	103	104
Company F.....				98	6			25	5			104	104
Company G.....				88	16			40	8			104	104
Company H.....				99	6			30	2		2	103	105
Company I.....				94	5			47	6			99	99
Company K.....				100	1			46	12		3	98	101
Total.....		42		960	77		21	6	326	61	21	1079	1100
70th Infantry.....	Three years.	44	6				22	4				72	72
Company A.....				98	29			15	3			127	127
Company B.....				100	48			33	4		7	141	148
Company C.....				86	33			13	3			119	119
Company D.....				98	23			13	1			121	121
Company E.....				96	22			8	10			118	118
Company F.....				98	47			25	12		8	137	145
Company G.....				95	29			19	2			124	124
Company H.....				99	35			21	2		10	124	134
Company I.....				99	29			19			1	127	128
Company K.....				93	41			25	2		1	133	134
Total.....		44	6	962	336		22	4	191	39	27	1343	1370
72d Infantry.....	Three years.	44	1				54	4			36	63	99
Company A.....				93	20			14	2			113	113
Company B.....				98	34			22	3			132	132
Company C.....				97	26			8	1			123	123
Company D.....				98	26			24				124	124
Company E.....				96	30			13	1			126	126
Company F.....				98	37			22	2			135	135
Company G.....				93	25			10	5			118	118
Company H.....				90	14			11	8			104	104
Company I.....				98	25			14	7			123	123
Company K.....				82	46			16	6			128	128
Total.....		44	1	943	283		54	4	151	35	36	1289	1325
73d Infantry.....	Three years.	47					13	3	1	2	3	57	60
Company A.....				98	7			20	4			105	105
Company B.....				98	6			22	7		1	103	104
Company C.....				96	5			26	5		1	100	101
Company D.....				98	32			17	9			130	130
Company E.....				98	4			16	11			102	102
Company F.....				99	31			27	12			130	130
Company G.....				98	25			29	9			123	123
Company H.....				98	9			20	4			107	107
Company I.....				98	5			28	4			103	103
Company K.....				92	12			20	6			104	104
Total.....		47		973	136		13	3	226	74	5	1164	1169
74th Infantry.....	Three years.	42					7	7	1		1	48	49
Company A.....				97	42			32	2			139	139
Company B.....				90	14			28	1			104	104
Company C.....				86	21			19	4		1	105	107
Company D.....				84	24			26	3			108	108
Company E.....				92	14			22				106	106
Company F.....				89	20			25	1			109	109
Company G.....				98	10			15	4		1	107	108
Company H.....				87	27			31	1		1	113	114
Company I.....				87	22			30	3			109	109
Company K.....				90	14			24	6			104	104
Total.....		42		900	208		7	7	253	25	4	1153	1157

Regiment & Company	Term of Service.	Original Commissioned officers.	Original non-commissioned officers and band.	Original Enlisted Men.	Recruits.	Re-enlisted Veterans.	Unassigned Recruits.	Commissioned Officers Discl.	Non-commissioned officers and enlisted men discl.	Deserters.	Non-Commissioned Officers, Band and Men unaccounted for.	Total officers and Men Accounted for.	Total Belonging to Regiment.
75th Infantry	Three years.	42					7	4				49	49
Company A			98	18				19	3		4	112	116
Company B			102	22				22	5		5	119	124
Company C			95	2				24	5		5	92	97
Company D			101	10				23	3		2	109	111
Company E			99	8				22			2	105	107
Company F			98	1				25	2		4	95	99
Company G			95	1				22	7		1	95	96
Company H			99	6				23	1			105	105
Company I			103	6				21	3		6	103	109
Company K			99	15				22	2		2	112	114
Total		42	989	89			7	4	223	30	31	1096	1127
76th Infantry	Thirty days.	37										37	37
Company A			83									83	83
Company B			65									65	65
Company C			91									91	91
Company D			49									49	49
Company E			44									44	44
Company F			71									71	71
Company G			121					1				121	121
Company H			105									105	105
Company I			66									66	66
Company K			54									54	54
Total		37	749					1				786	786
78th Infantry	Sixty days.	24						1				24	24
Company A			108									108	108
Company B			96									96	96
Company C			61									61	61
Company D			52									52	52
Company E			95									95	95
Company F			88					3				88	88
Company G			63						2			63	63
Total		24	563					1	3	2		587	587
79th Infantry	Three years.	41					219	5	1			260	260
Company A			83	4				17	7		1	86	87
Company B			96	4				13	9		1	99	100
Company C			89	4				10	5			93	93
Company D			88	4				27	2			92	92
Company E			80	3				18	4		1	82	83
Company F			86	2				18	7			88	88
Company G			83	1				12	6			84	84
Company H			91					20	7			91	91
Company I			94	1				26	1		1	94	95
Company K			90	3				20			2	91	93
Total		41	880	26		219	5	182	48		6	1160	1166
80th Infantry	Three years.	42					11	8			2	51	53
Company A			98	3				23	4			101	101
Company B			97	10				16	5			107	107
Company C			98	8				29	5			106	106
Company D			94	6				23	3			100	100
Company E			88	2				21	4		1	89	90
Company F			88	19				20	1			107	107
Company G			89	11				25	5			100	100
Company H			82	19				21	9			101	101
Company I			84	7				21	10			94	94
Company K			89	4				27	3			93	93
Total		42	907	89		11	8	229	49		3	1046	1049

Regiment & Company	Term of Service.	Original Commissioned officers.	Original non-commissioned officers and band.	Original enlisted men.	Recruits.	Re-enlisted Veterans.	Unassigned Recruits.	Commissioned Officers Died.	Non-commissioned officers and enlisted men died.	Deserters.	Non-commissioned officers, band, and enlisted men unaccounted for.	Total Officers and men accounted for.	Total belonging to Regiment.
81st Infantry	Three years.	43	5	891	37	.....	6	5	231	33	8	974	982
Company A .....		.....	.....	98	1	.....	.....	.....	19	11	.....	99	99
Company B .....		.....	.....	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	4	.....	94	94
Company C .....		.....	.....	80	9	.....	.....	.....	28	4	.....	89	89
Company D .....		.....	.....	80	1	.....	.....	.....	24	1	.....	81	81
Company E .....		.....	.....	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	1	.....	85	85
Company F .....		.....	.....	81	14	.....	.....	.....	17	6	.....	95	95
Company G .....		.....	.....	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	1	.....	94	94
Company H .....		.....	.....	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	1	.....	92	92
Company I .....		.....	.....	93	5	.....	.....	.....	29	4	.....	98	98
Company K .....		.....	.....	91	7	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	101	101
Total		43	5	891	37	.....	6	5	231	33	8	974	982
82d Infantry	Three years.	47	.....	891	154	.....	3	8	219	33	13	1082	1095
Company A .....		.....	.....	98	13	.....	.....	.....	18	1	.....	111	111
Company B .....		.....	.....	98	6	.....	.....	.....	24	5	.....	104	104
Company C .....		.....	.....	81	23	.....	.....	.....	25	5	1	103	104
Company D .....		.....	.....	82	16	.....	.....	.....	18	6	.....	98	98
Company E .....		.....	.....	86	16	.....	.....	.....	18	5	.....	102	102
Company F .....		.....	.....	92	10	.....	.....	.....	23	1	.....	102	102
Company G .....		.....	.....	85	20	.....	.....	.....	17	5	2	103	105
Company H .....		.....	.....	83	12	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	3	95	98
Company I .....		.....	.....	89	19	.....	.....	.....	26	1	.....	108	108
Company K .....		.....	.....	91	19	.....	.....	.....	26	4	4	109	113
Total		47	.....	891	154	.....	3	8	219	33	13	1082	1095
83d Infantry	Three years.	42	.....	831	85	.....	35	9	240	19	25	977	1003
Company A .....		.....	.....	98	8	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	106	106
Company B .....		.....	.....	100	13	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	1	112	113
Company C .....		.....	.....	97	9	.....	.....	.....	30	1	.....	106	106
Company D	Nine months.	.....	.....	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	90	99	99
Company E .....		.....	.....	91	13	.....	.....	.....	32	2	.....	104	104
Company F .....		.....	.....	90	16	.....	.....	.....	23	4	.....	106	106
Company G .....		.....	.....	98	1	.....	.....	.....	26	1	.....	99	99
Company H .....		.....	.....	91	1	.....	.....	.....	21	2	.....	92	92
Company I .....		.....	.....	85	6	.....	.....	.....	18	3	.....	91	91
Company K .....		.....	.....	82	18	.....	.....	.....	22	6	.....	100	100
Total		42	.....	831	85	.....	35	9	240	19	25	977	1003
84th Infantry	Three years.	43	.....	906	69	.....	9	7	260	53	9	1018	1027
Company A .....		.....	.....	97	2	.....	.....	.....	23	6	.....	99	99
Company B .....		.....	.....	97	16	.....	.....	.....	35	2	.....	113	113
Company C .....		.....	.....	87	2	.....	.....	.....	16	1	.....	89	89
Company D .....		.....	.....	97	4	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	101	101
Company E .....		.....	.....	90	2	.....	.....	.....	14	17	.....	92	92
Company F .....		.....	.....	84	6	.....	.....	.....	19	6	.....	90	90
Company G .....		.....	.....	84	3	.....	.....	.....	22	2	.....	87	87
Company H .....		.....	.....	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	4	.....	93	93
Company I .....		.....	.....	92	27	.....	.....	.....	15	11	.....	119	119
Company K .....		.....	.....	85	7	.....	.....	.....	20	4	.....	92	92
Total		43	.....	906	69	.....	9	7	260	53	9	1018	1027
85th Infantry	Three years.	40	.....	845	196	.....	4	5	207	52	3	1082	1085
Company A .....		.....	.....	89	32	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	121	121
Company B .....		.....	.....	81	1	.....	.....	.....	22	3	.....	82	82
Company C .....		.....	.....	88	7	.....	.....	.....	21	16	.....	95	95
Company D .....		.....	.....	90	15	.....	.....	.....	19	2	.....	105	105
Company E .....		.....	.....	82	50	.....	.....	.....	20	4	.....	132	132
Company F .....		.....	.....	76	35	.....	.....	.....	23	8	1	110	111
Company G .....		.....	.....	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	82	82
Company H .....		.....	.....	84	33	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	117	117
Company I .....		.....	.....	84	19	.....	.....	.....	20	3	.....	103	103
Company K .....		.....	.....	89	4	.....	.....	.....	16	15	.....	93	93
Total		40	.....	845	196	.....	4	5	207	52	3	1082	1085

Regiment & Company	Term of Service.	Original Commissioned Officers.	Original non-commissioned officers and band.	Original enlisted men.	Recruits.	Re-enlisted veterans.	Unassigned recruits.	Commissioned Officers died.	Non-Commissioned Officers & enlisted men died.	Deserters.	Non-Commissioned officers, band, and enlisted men unaccounted for.	Total Officers and men accounted for.	Total belonging to Regiment.
86th Infantry	Three years.	41					3		1			41	41
Company A			95	7				28	1			103	103
Company B			91					23				91	91
Company C			98	2				31	2			100	100
Company D			79	15				26	2			94	94
Company E			95	1				27	1			97	97
Company F			94	1				33	5			95	95
Company G			92	13				17	6			105	105
Company H			92	1				26	6			93	93
Company I			87	1				15	1			88	88
Company K			92					12	3		1	91	92
Total		41	917	41			3	238	48		1	998	999
87th Infantry	Three years.	44				10	12				5	49	54
Company A			98	42				26	1			119	119
Company B			94	35				31	5			129	129
Company C			92	16				24	3			108	108
Company D			95	22				27	2			117	117
Company E			92	32				31	8			124	124
Company F			94	40				19	3			134	134
Company G			81	28				34	2			109	109
Company H			86	25				14	1			111	111
Company I			81	30				22	6		1	110	111
Company K			88	22				28	3		1	119	110
Total		44	901	242		10	12	256	29		7	1210	1217
88th Infantry	Three years.	42	5			19	12	3			4	62	66
Company A			92	20				22	7		2	110	112
Company B			95	12				27	4		1	106	107
Company C			82	9				13	4			91	91
Company D			98	14				21	5			112	112
Company E			84	8				16	2			92	92
Company F			87	35				19	3			122	122
Company G			90	18				23	2		1	107	108
Company H			90	24				31	3			114	114
Company I			86	20				12	1			106	106
Company K			100	1				14	5			101	101
Total		42	5	901	161	19	12	196	36		8	1123	1131
89th Infantry	Three years.	45				5	11	2	2		5	70	75
Company A			92	28				24	4		1	119	120
Company B			96	13				22	1			109	109
Company C			92	13				33	1			106	105
Company D			89	7				19	4			96	96
Company E			98	15				20	2			113	113
Company F			95	3				21	3			98	98
Company G			94	3				22	2			96	96
Company H			98	5				23	1			103	103
Company I			98	7				24	5			105	105
Company K			98					24			2	96	98
Total		45		949	94	5	11	231	25		8	1110	1118
91st Infantry	Three years.	48				40	5		2		27	64	88
Company A			98	11				16	1		3	107	109
Company B			92	8				7	5		1	99	100
Company C			87	7				21			5	89	94
Company D			85	14				15			5	91	99
Company E			88	5				18	5		5	88	91
Company F			94	20				15	11		10	104	114
Company G			84	31				20	14		18	97	115
Company H	Three months.		87	8					6		2	93	95
Company I			82	14				1	2		3	87	96
Company K			83	3				2	2			86	87
Company H	One year.		90					2	8		10	80	90
Company I			104					10	8		10	64	94
Company K			85					3	18		29	65	85
Total		48		1159	121	40	5	130	82		155	1213	1288

Regiment & Company	Term of Service.	Original Commissioned Officers.	Original non-commissioned officers and band.	Original enlisted men.	Recruits.	Re-enlisted veterans.	Unassigned recruits.	Commissioned Officers died.	Non-Commissioned Officers & enlisted men died.	Deserters.	Non-Commissioned Officers, band and enlisted men unaccounted for.	Total Officers and men accounted for.	Total belonging to Regiment.
66th Infantry.....	Three years.	40	1				18	4	1		13	46	59
Company A.....				94	18				27	11		112	112
Company B.....				90	8				25	4		98	98
Company C.....				83	10				20	6	1	92	93
Company D.....				91	11				24	3		102	102
Company E.....				87	59				32	6		146	146
Company F.....				88	42				40		3	128	130
Company G.....				89	14				32	4	3	100	103
Company H.....				87	6				40	2		93	93
Company I.....				100	9				16	7	1	108	109
Company K.....				102	5				18	5	2	105	107
Total.....		40	1	911	182		18	4	275	47	22	1130	1152
67th Infantry.....	Three years.	41					2	9	1			43	43
Company A.....				87	7				22			94	94
Company B.....				82	2				19	5		84	81
Company C.....				85	1				24			85	86
Company D.....				83	2				21	6	2	83	85
Company E.....				87	2				28	4		89	89
Company F.....				82					15	2		82	82
Company G.....				80	1				30			81	81
Company H.....				81					28	5		86	86
Company I.....				85					16	4		85	85
Company K.....				78	9				17	7		87	87
Total.....		41		835	21		2	9	221	33	2	900	902
69th Infantry.....	Three years.	41	1				3	5			1	44	45
Company A.....				97					19	2		97	97
Company B.....				99	19				29	3		118	118
Company C.....				91					21	1		91	91
Company D.....				86	5				13	3		91	91
Company E.....				89	8				27	2		97	97
Company F.....				83	6				13	2	1	88	89
Company G.....				82	2				17	3		84	84
Company H.....				80	3				16	6		83	83
Company I.....				87	2				11	3		89	89
Company K.....				64	36				7	13		100	100
Total.....		41	1	878	81		3	5	173	58	2	982	981
100th Infantry.....	Three years.	43					11	5	1		6	48	54
Company A.....				93	10				30			103	103
Company B.....				98	2				25	8		100	100
Company C.....				101	1				27	3	3	99	102
Company D.....				100	4				21	3	1	103	104
Company E.....				100	5				29	3		105	105
Company F.....				101	10				24	7		111	111
Company G.....				82	4				20	3		86	83
Company H.....				85	16				26			101	101
Company I.....				82	1				15			83	82
Company K.....				83	22				14	4	1	101	105
Total.....		43		925	75		11	5	232	31	11	1043	1054
101st Infantry.....	Three years.	44					7	4		1	5	46	51
Company A.....				101	2				22	2	1	102	103
Company B.....				92	8				25	3		100	100
Company C.....				92	29				33	3		121	121
Company D.....				99	7				15	2	1	105	105
Company E.....				87	5				16	14	1	91	92
Company F.....				84	6				24	1	1	91	92
Company G.....				88	8				14	2	2	94	96
Company H.....				96					13	5	6	90	96
Company I.....				81	19				23	4	2	98	100
Company K.....				82	33				21	4	1	114	115
Total.....		44		901	117		7	4	206	41	20	1052	1072

Regiment & Company.	Term of Service.	Original Commissioned Officers.	Original non-commissioned officers and band.	Original enlisted men.	Recruits.	Re-enlisted veterans.	Unassigned recruits.	Commissioned Officers died.	Non-Commissioned officers & enlisted men died.	Deserters.	Non-Commissioned officers, band and enlisted men unaccounted for.	Total Officers and men accounted for.	Total belonging to Regiment.
115th Infantry.....	Six months.	39										39	39
Company A.....				83	10				10			93	93
Company B.....				87					12	1		87	87
Company C.....				92					1	4		92	92
Company D.....				87					4			87	87
Company E.....				91					14			91	91
Company F.....				102					4			102	102
Company G.....				100					4	2		100	100
Company H.....				85	6				7			91	91
Company I.....				70	38				13			108	108
Company K.....				86	1				3	14		87	87
Total.....		39		883	55				72	21		977	977
116th Infantry.....	Six months.	41										41	41
Company A.....				102					6	3		102	102
Company B.....				98	1				12	4		99	99
Company C.....				100	10				4	3		110	110
Company D.....				105					5	1		105	105
Company E.....				105					9	11		105	105
Company F.....				84	1				6	9		85	85
Company G.....				99	1				4			100	100
Company H.....				99	5				1	31		104	104
Company I.....				109	5				13	47		114	114
Company K.....				53	58				6	11	1	110	111
Total.....		41		954	81				68	120	1	1075	1076
117th Infantry.....	Six months.	39										39	39
Company A.....				107					6	3	7	100	107
Company B.....				98					7	1		98	98
Company C.....				97					11	2	1	96	97
Company D.....				94	2				7	2		96	96
Company E.....				93	3				1	2	3	93	96
Company F.....				91	1				15	1	1	91	92
Company G.....				93					10			93	93
Company H.....				93	1				5		3	91	94
Company I.....				92					15	1		92	92
Company K.....				100	8				18	1	17	91	108
Total.....		39		958	15				95	13	32	980	1042
118th Infantry.....	Six months.	38						1				38	38
Company A.....				99					6		2	97	99
Company B.....				92	12				7		3	101	104
Company C.....				88	3				14	6		91	91
Company D.....				107					3	3	5	104	107
Company E.....				97	3				9	6	1	99	100
Company F.....				92	1				7	1	7	88	93
Company G.....				99	1				11	2		100	100
Company H.....				89	3				7	6		92	92
Company I.....				87	7				9	2		94	94
Company K.....				99					7		1	98	99
Total.....		38		949	30			1	80	26	17	1000	1017
120th Infantry.....	Three years.	41						1	2		1	42	42
Company A.....				103	18				21	7		121	124
Company B.....				94	29				15	4		123	123
Company C.....				89	27				12	8		116	116
Company D.....				101	18				19	4		119	119
Company E.....				91	18				9	6		109	109
Company F.....				95	24				15	10		119	119
Company G.....				89	19				16	6		108	108
Company H.....				99	20				15	2		119	119
Company I.....				88	26				14	2		114	114
Company K.....				86	19				13	2		105	105
Total.....		41		955	218			1	2	14	32	1195	1195

Regiment & Company	Term of Service.	Original Commissioned Officers.	Original non-commissioned officers and band.	Original enlisted men.	Recruits.	Re-enlisted veterans.	Unassigned recruits.	Commissioned Officers died.	Non-commissioned Officers & enlisted men died.	Deserters.	Non-commissioned officers, band and enlisted men unaccounted for.	Total officers and men accounted for.	Total belonging to Regiment.
123d Infantry.....	Three years.	40					7	5	1		5	42	47
Company A.....				101	3				18	1		101	104
Company B.....				100	2				14	1		102	102
Company C.....				115					18	6		115	115
Company D.....				97					21	6		97	97
Company E.....				103					10	4	1	102	103
Company F.....				94	2				18	4		96	96
Company G.....				95	2				16	5	1	96	97
Company H.....				87	4				18	6		91	91
Company I.....				109					16	2		109	109
Company K.....				109					16	1		109	109
Total.....		40		1010	13		7	5	166	36	7	1063	1070
124th Infantry.....	Three years.	41					5	3			4	42	46
Company A.....				98	7				14	4		105	105
Company B.....				98	6				15	4		104	104
Company C.....				90	11				19	11	2	99	101
Company D.....				84	3				12	2		87	87
Company E.....				96	8				20	6		104	104
Company F.....				82	14				18	4		96	96
Company G.....				100	5				14	1		105	105
Company H.....				86	9				17	2		95	95
Company I.....				84	8				10			92	92
Company K.....				99	3				7	3		102	102
Total.....		41		917	74		5	3	146	37	6	1031	1037
128th Infantry.....	Three years.	41	6				15	5			14	48	62
Company A.....				113	9				8	3		122	122
Company B.....				99	12				13	7		111	111
Company C.....				98	33				16	5	2	129	131
Company D.....				98	18				19	14		116	116
Company E.....				87	29				13	7		116	116
Company F.....				83	41				17	9		121	124
Company G.....				88	18				14	7		106	106
Company H.....				83	16				9	7		99	99
Company I.....				82	28				12			110	110
Company K.....				81	35				13	5		116	116
Total.....		41	6	912	239		15	5	134	64	16	1197	1213
129th Infantry.....	Three years.	40	6				3	4	2		1	48	49
Company A.....				97	2				17	1		99	99
Company B.....				96	7				23			103	103
Company C.....				84	6				17			90	90
Company D.....				104	8				16	2	1	111	112
Company E.....				87	1				14	5		88	88
Company F.....				89	10				19	5		99	99
Company G.....				87	11				12	8	2	96	98
Company H.....				82	16				18	3		98	98
Company I.....				83					19	7		83	84
Company K.....				82	6				14	3		88	88
Total.....		40	6	901	67		3	4	171	34	4	1013	1017
130th Infantry.....	Three years.	40	6				1	3	2		1	46	47
Company A.....				97	2				21	1		99	99
Company B.....				97	3				23			100	100
Company C.....				88	1				19			89	89
Company D.....				93	5				20	1		98	98
Company E.....				97	2				14	2		99	99
Company F.....				82					12	4	1	84	82
Company G.....				97	2				17	6	6	93	94
Company H.....				79	5				12	5		84	84
Company I.....				96	1				13	1		97	97
Company K.....				92					22	1	1	91	92
Total.....		40	6	918	21		1	3	175	1	9	977	986

Regiment & Company	Term of Service.	Original Commissioned Officers.	Original non-commissioned officers and band.	Original enlisted men.	Recruits.	Re-enlisted veterans.	Unassigned recruits.	Commissioned officers died.	Non-Commissioned Officers & enlisted men died.	Deserters.	Non-Commissioned Officers, band and enlisted men unaccounted for.	Total Officers and men accounted for.	Total belonging to Regiment.
132d Infantry.....	100 days.	39										39	39
Company A.....				98					1			98	98
Company B.....				92								92	92
Company C.....				94					1			94	94
Company D.....				92					1			92	92
Company E.....				88								88	88
Company F.....				84								84	84
Company G.....				93								93	93
Company H.....				86					1			86	86
Company I.....				92					1			92	92
Company K.....				84								84	84
Total.....		39		909					5			948	948
133d Infantry.....	100 days.	39	4									43	43
Company A.....				95					4			95	95
Company B.....				81					1			81	81
Company C.....				86								86	86
Company D.....				91					2			91	91
Company E.....				98								98	98
Company F.....				84					1			84	84
Company G.....				97					3			97	97
Company H.....				89					3	1		89	89
Company I.....				83					2			83	83
Company K.....				94						1		94	94
Total.....		39	4	898					16	2		941	941
134th Infantry.....	100 days.	41			1							41	41
Company A.....				95					3			96	96
Company B.....				99					1			99	99
Company C.....				93					1			93	93
Company D.....				94					1			94	94
Company E.....				89					2			89	89
Company F.....				81								81	81
Company G.....				95					4			95	95
Company H.....				85					1			85	85
Company I.....				95					4			95	95
Company K.....				82					2			82	82
Total.....		41		908	1				19			950	950
135th Infantry.....	100 days.	39	5									44	44
Company A.....				98					3	1		98	98
Company B.....				90					1			90	90
Company C.....				85					4			85	85
Company D.....				86					1			86	86
Company E.....				97	1				1			98	98
Company F.....				83					5			83	83
Company G.....				86					4	2		88	88
Company H.....				83					2	1		83	84
Company I.....				89					1			89	89
Company K.....				87	1				3			88	88
Total.....		39	5	884	2				25	4		960	960
136th Infantry.....	100 days.	39										39	39
Company A.....				99					1			99	99
Company B.....				97								97	97
Company C.....				98								98	98
Company D.....				99								99	99
Company E.....				81					2			81	81
Company F.....				91								91	91
Company G.....				92								92	92
Company H.....				85					1			85	85
Company I.....				99								99	99
Company K.....				87					1			87	87
Total.....		39		928					4			967	967

Regiment & Company	Term of Service.	Original Commissioned Officers.	Original non-commissioned officers and band.	Original enlisted men.	Recruits.	Re-enlisted veterans.	Unassigned recruits.	Commissioned Officers died.	Non-Commissioned Officers & enlisted men died.	Deserters.	Non-Commissioned Officers, band and enlisted men unaccounted for.	Total Officers and men accounted for.	Total belonging to Regiment.
137th Infantry.....	100 days.	39	5	86								44	44
Company A.....				86								86	86
Company B.....				108					2			108	108
Company C.....				86					4			86	86
Company D.....				87					1			87	87
Company E.....				84					1			84	84
Company F.....				82					2			82	82
Company G.....				84					1	2		84	84
Company H.....				89					1			89	89
Company I.....				85					2			85	85
Company K.....				93					3			93	93
Total.....		39	5	884					17	2		928	928
138th Infantry.....	100 days.	39										39	39
Company A.....				81								81	81
Company B.....				88								88	88
Company C.....				82					1			82	82
Company D.....				84					1			84	84
Company E.....				90					2			90	90
Company F.....				80						1		80	80
Company G.....				91					1			91	91
Company H.....				89								89	89
Company I.....				80					2			80	80
Company K.....				82					1			82	82
Total.....		39		847					8	1		886	886
139th Infantry.....	100 days.	39	6									45	45
Company A.....				87								87	87
Company B.....				81					2			81	81
Company C.....				95						1		95	95
Company D.....				80								80	80
Company E.....				84					1			84	84
Company F.....				85					4			85	85
Company G.....				80					2			80	80
Company H.....				85	2				1			87	87
Company I.....				73								73	73
Company K.....				68					1			68	68
Total.....		39	6	818	2				11	1		865	865
140th Infantry.....	One year.	39					3	1			3	39	42
Company A.....				98	4				10	2		102	102
Company B.....				90	3				11			93	93
Company C.....				102	22				7	11	1	123	124
Company D.....				98					8	2		98	98
Company E.....				89	12				7	9		101	101
Company F.....				98	3				11	2		101	101
Company G.....				98	1				11	7	2	97	99
Company H.....				99					11	4		99	99
Company I.....				97					13	5		97	97
Company K.....				99					13	8	1	98	99
Total.....		39		968	45		3	1	102	50	7	1048	1055
142d Infantry.....	One year.	41					21				19	43	62
Company A.....				98	10				10	13	1	107	108
Company B.....				98	2				7	1		100	100
Company C.....				89	5				8			94	94
Company D.....				94					5	2		94	94
Company E.....				98	2				8	8		100	100
Company F.....				98	1				10	1	1	98	99
Company G.....				97	2				2			99	99
Company H.....				65					2	1		65	65
Company I.....				102	1				9			103	103
Company K.....				87	4				3	2	1	90	91
Total.....		41		926	27		21		64	22	28	993	1015

Regiment & Company	Term of Service.	Original Commissioned Officers.	Original non-commissioned officers and band.	Original enlisted men.	Recruits.	Re-enlisted veterans.	Unassigned Recruits.	Commissioned Officers died.	Non-Commissioned Officers & enlisted men died.	Deserters.	Non-Commissioned Officers, band and colored men unaccounted for.	Total officers and men accounted for.	Total belonging to Regiment.
142d Infantry.....	One year.	40					5				4	41	45
Company A.....				107					8	21		107	107
Company B.....				101					5	8		101	101
Company C.....				94					9	1		94	94
Company D.....				101					14	7		101	101
Company E.....				84					6	3		83	83
Company F.....				99					9	12		99	99
Company G.....				92	3				12	16		95	95
Company H.....				91					5	2		91	91
Company I.....				92					11	8		92	92
Company K.....				98					11			98	98
Total		40		958	3		5		90	78	4	1002	1005
141th Infantry.....	One year.	38										38	38
Company A.....				99					1	1		99	99
Company B.....				96	4				4	3		100	100
Company C.....				100					2	1		100	100
Company D.....				100					12	1		100	100
Company E.....				99					5	1		99	99
Company F.....				101					6	3		101	101
Company G.....				100	1				3	1	1	100	101
Company H.....				99					5	2		99	99
Company I.....				98					5	2		98	98
Company K.....				100	1				3	4		101	101
Total		38		992	6				46	19	1	1035	1036
145th Infantry.....	One year.	40										40	40
Company A.....				103					7	5		103	103
Company B.....				98	5				14	5		103	103
Company C.....				98					8			98	98
Company D.....				94					4	3		94	94
Company E.....				96	2				10			95	95
Company F.....				98	4				8	11		102	102
Company G.....				99					2	3		99	99
Company H.....				89	1				2	15		99	99
Company I.....				91	10				3	4		101	101
Company K.....				90	8				10	6		98	98
Total		40		953	30				68	50		1023	1023
144th Infantry.....	One year.	38										38	38
Company A.....				94					1	10		94	94
Company B.....				91					4	3	2	92	94
Company C.....				89					5			89	89
Company D.....				94								94	94
Company E.....				95					6		1	92	93
Company F.....				99					4	4	1	98	99
Company G.....				100					3	5	1	99	100
Company H.....				91					1	1	1	90	91
Company I.....				97					2	6	1	96	97
Company K.....				90					3	1		90	90
Total		38		941					29	30	7	972	979
147th Infantry.....	One year.	39					3		1			42	42
Company A.....				104					1	7		103	103
Company B.....				95	7				7	1		102	102
Company C.....				100	6				6	13		106	106
Company D.....				106					5	10	1	105	106
Company E.....				102					3			102	102
Company F.....				108	8				7	6		116	116
Company G.....				99	2				3	2		101	101
Company H.....				97						9		97	97
Company I.....				104	1				4	10		105	105
Company K.....				98					7	5		98	98
Total		39		1012	24		3		44	63	1	1077	1078

Regiment & Company	Term of Service.	Original Commissioned Officers.	Original non-commissioned officers and band.	Original enlisted men.	Recruits.	Re-enlisted veterans.	Unassigned recruits.	Commissioned officers died.	Non-Commissioned Officers & enlisted men died.	Deserters.	Non-Commissioned Officers, band and enlisted men unaccounted for.	Total officers and men accounted for.	Total belonging to Regiment.
148th Infantry.....	One year.	39	82	5					4	5		39	39
Company A.....			97	7					1	1		93	93
Company B.....			98	1					5			104	104
Company C.....			98						5	6		99	99
Company D.....			98						4	3		98	98
Company E.....			93	5					4	3		98	98
Company F.....			95	5					2	16		100	100
Company G.....			99						8	21		99	99
Company H.....			85	10					2	7		95	95
Company I.....			90	9					3	4		99	99
Company K.....			93	10					2	9		103	103
Total		39	336	52					36	75		1027	1027
149th Infantry.....	One year.	38				1	1					39	39
Company A.....			103						2	5		103	103
Company B.....			99						2			99	99
Company C.....			98						4	5		98	98
Company D.....			101	1					8	1	1	101	102
Company E.....			93	11					3	2		101	104
Company F.....			97						9	1		97	97
Company G.....			99						4			99	99
Company H.....			99	3					2	3		102	102
Company I.....			94						2	4		94	94
Company K.....			101						2	6		104	104
Total		38	987	15		1	1		38	27	1	1040	1041
150th Infantry.....	One year.	39				5					2	42	44
Company A.....			99	5					4	1		104	104
Company B.....			98	1					5	2		99	99
Company C.....			83	21					2	3		101	101
Company D.....			93	13					7	11		106	106
Company E.....			89	18					2	10		107	107
Company F.....			95	12					3	6		107	107
Company G.....			99	9					4	4	6	102	108
Company H.....			96	7					5			103	103
Company I.....			99	2					2	11		101	101
Company K.....			98	1						2		99	99
Total		39	949	89		5			31	50	8	1074	1082
151st Infantry.....	One year.	38										38	38
Company A.....			101						7	3		101	101
Company B.....			97						5	2		97	97
Company C.....			99						5	3		99	99
Company D.....			93						10	1		99	99
Company E.....			92						7	4		92	92
Company F.....			99						4	5		99	99
Company G.....			99						5	4		99	99
Company H.....			91	5					5	2		96	96
Company I.....			89	2					7	5		91	91
Company K.....			95	7					5	4		102	102
Total		38	961	14					60	33		1013	1013
152d Infantry.....	One year.	39				3						42	42
Company A.....			96	5					3	4		101	101
Company B.....			98						4			98	98
Company C.....			98						12	2		98	98
Company D.....			98						3			98	98
Company E.....			90						4	1		90	90
Company F.....			90						5	2		97	97
Company G.....			92						4	3		92	92
Company H.....			94						3	5		90	90
Company I.....			83						3	5		86	86
Company K.....			95	1					7			96	96
Total		39	933	13		3			48	22		988	988

Regiment & Company	Term of Service.	Original Commissioned officers.	Original non-commissioned officers and band.	Original enlisted men.	Recruits.	Re-enlisted veterans.	Unassigned recruits.	Commissioned Officers died.	Non-commissioned Officers & enlisted men died.	Deserters.	Non-Commissioned Officers, band and enlisted men unaccounted for.	Total Officers and men accounted for.	Total belonging to Regiment.
153d Infantry.....	One year.	30										30	39
Company A.....	One year.	30	89	8					6	12		97	97
Company B.....	One year.	38	12						6	12		100	100
Company C.....	One year.	96	1						2	3		97	97
Company D.....	One year.	104	1						5	4		105	105
Company E.....	One year.	39							1	5	1	98	99
Company F.....	One year.	101							3	2		101	101
Company G.....	One year.	100							5	3		100	100
Company H.....	One year.	100							2	13		100	100
Company I.....	One year.	99	7						7	11		97	97
Company K.....	One year.	86	12						10	12	1	97	98
Total		30	963	31					47	79	2	1031	1033
154th Infantry.....	One year.	29					5		1			44	44
Company A.....	One year.	22							9	8		92	92
Company B.....	One year.	87							2	3		87	87
Company C.....	One year.	104							8	7		104	104
Company D.....	One year.	91							1	6		91	91
Company E.....	One year.	93							5	8	1	92	95
Company F.....	One year.	83							1	6		85	85
Company G.....	One year.	86							2	7		86	85
Company H.....	One year.	98							5	14		98	98
Company I.....	One year.	104							4	9		104	104
Company K.....	One year.	100							2	16		100	100
Total		30	568			5			40	84	1	981	982
155th Infantry.....	One year.	30					24	1				65	65
Company A.....	One year.	100							1	1		100	100
Company B.....	One year.	102								3	6	95	102
Company C.....	One year.	98	2							3		100	100
Company D.....	One year.	87	13						2	10		109	100
Company E.....	One year.	89	9						3	9		98	98
Company F.....	One year.	85	9							5	1	93	93
Company G.....	One year.	86	6						3	7		92	92
Company H.....	One year.	86							1	14		86	86
Company I.....	One year.	87							1	9		87	87
Company K.....	One year.	82	7							7		89	89
Total		30	602	46		24	1	14	68		7	1006	1013
156th Infantry.....	One year.	29					7					27	27
Company A.....	One year.	101							5	31		101	101
Company B.....	One year.	100							1	11		100	100
Company C.....	One year.	103							6	4		103	103
Company D.....	One year.	95	5							5		100	100
Company E.....	One year.	95	5						5	1		100	100
Total		29	104	10		7			17	54		201	201
U. S. Colored Troops, 4th Artillery.....	Three years.						47				47		47
Total							47				47		47
U. S. Colored Troops, 8th Infantry.....	Three years.						327		16		340	17	327
Total							327		16		340	17	327
U. S. Colored Troops, 13th Infantry.....	Three years.						34					34	34
Total							34					34	34
U. S. Colored Troops, 14th Infantry.....	Three years.						20				20		20
Total							20				20		20

Regiment & Company U. S. Colored Troops.	Term of Ser- vice.	Original Commissioned officers.	Original non-commission- ed officers and band.	Original enlisted men.	Recruits.	Re-enlisted veterans.	Unassigned recruits.	Commissioned Officers died.	Non-Commissioned Offi- cers & enlisted men died	Deserters.	Non-Commissioned Offi- cers, band and enlisted men unaccounted for.	Total Officers and men unaccounted for.	Total belonging to Regi- ment.
17th Infantry.....	Three years.						43		1			43	43
Total							43		1			43	43
22d Infantry.....	Three years.						31				22	9	31
Total							31				22	9	31
28th Infantry.....	Three years.	39					189	3	2		136	98	228
Company A.....			95	57				26	16			152	152
Company B.....			88	69				24	9			157	157
Company C.....			93	70				27	21		1	162	163
Company D.....			94	54				28	7			148	148
Company E.....			98	76				16	12		2	172	174
Company F.....			86	54				17	5			149	140
Company G.....			84	54				13	4			135	135
Company H.....			88	37				16	5			125	125
Company I.....			98	37				14	1			135	135
Company K.....			90	44				11	7			134	134
Total		49	911	552			189	3	197	87	133	1558	1691
31st Infantry.....	Three years.						1				1		1
Total.....							1				1		1
58th Infantry.....	Three years.						1				1		1
Total							1				1		1
65th Infantry.....	Three years.						48				48		48
Total							48				48		48
72d Infantry.....	Three years.						1				1		1
Total							1				1		1
109th Infantry.....	Three years.						1				1		1
Total							1				1		1
.....	Three years.						197		1		196	1	197
Total							197		1		196	1	197
1st Mich. Inf'ty.....	Three years.						10				10		10
Total							10				10		10
14th Rhode Island.....	Three years.						41				41		41
Total							41				41		41
Mass. Regiment.....	Three years.						81				81		81
Total							81				81		81

Regiment & Company	Term of Service.	Original Commissioned Officers.	Original non-commissioned officers and band.	Original enlisted men.	Recruits.	Re-enlisted veterans.	Unassigned recruits.	Commissioned officers died.	Non-commissioned Officers & enlisted men died.	Deserters.	Non-commissioned Officers, band and enlisted men unaccounted for.	Total officers and men accounted for.	Total belonging to Regiment.
Companies Infantry.	Thirty Days.	3											
Company No. 1.		3		44								47	47
Company No. 2.		3		54								57	57
Company No. 3.		3		45								48	48
Company No. 4.		3		55								58	58
Company No. 5.		3		43								46	46
Company No. 6.		3		44								47	47
Company No. 7.		3		45							1	47	48
Company No. 8.		3		50								53	53
Company No. 9.		3		50								53	53
Company No. 10.		3		82								85	85
Company No. 11.		3		47								50	50
Company No. 12.		3		80								83	83
Company No. 13.		3		69								72	72
Company No. 14.		3		51								54	54
Company No. 15.		3		59								56	56
Company No. 16.		3		105								108	108
Company No. 17.		3		60								63	63
Company No. 18.		3		57								60	60
Total		54		1034							1	1087	1088
Hancock Corps.	One Year.												
Company No. 3.							2					2	2
Company No. 4.							17					17	17
Company No. 5.							23					23	23
Company No. 6.							6					6	6
Company No. 8.							82					82	82
Company No. 9.							36					36	36
Total							148					168	168
U.S. Vet. Vol. Eng'r													
1st Regiment.	Three years.	3										3	3
Company A.				32								32	32
Company B.				23								23	23
Company C.				20								20	20
Company D.				18								18	18
Company E.				42								42	42
Company F.				9								9	9
Company G.				15								15	15
Company H.				55								55	55
Company I.				29								29	29
Company K.				8								8	8
Total		3		256								256	256
Marines, &c	Three years.												
				124							49	75	124
Total				124							49	75	124
1st Cavalry	Three years.	51	4		5	103	6	6	14		21	202	224
Company A.				79	14			5	3			110	110
Company B.				79	22			23	4			92	98
Company C.				77	1			3			61	17	78
Company D.				76	25			11	11		8	93	101
Company E.				78	3			15	3			79	79
Company F.				79	2			14				78	78
Company G.				79	1			4			14	53	77
Company H.				79	1			15			4	73	77
Company I.				92	19			7			59	52	111
Company K.				81	30			4			21	90	111
Company L.				102				15	3			102	102
Company M.				100				3	7		69	31	199
Total		51	4	984	138	5	105	6	125	37	173	1072	1545

Regiment & Company	Term of Service.	Original Commissioned Officers.	Original non-commissioned officers and band.	Original enlisted men.	Recruits.	Re-enlisted veterans.	Unassigned recruits.	Commissioned Officers died.	Non-Commissioned Officers & enlisted men died.	Deserters.	Non-Commissioned Officer, band and enlisted men unaccounted for.	Total officers and men accounted for.	Total belonging to Regiment.
1st Cav. re-organ'd.	Three years.	18					9		16			27	27
Company A				103	9				16			112	112
Company B				94					6		8	86	94
Total		18		197	9		9		22		8	225	233
2d Cavalry.	Three years.	51	3			78	176	7	2		49	250	308
Company A				92	52				13	11		144	144
Company B				92	26				18	8	1	117	118
Company C				92	28				21	10		120	120
Company D				92	22				28	2		114	114
Company E				92	31				20	9		123	123
Company F				92	24				13	7		116	116
Company G				93	43				23	13		136	136
Company H				83	25				21	21		111	111
Company I				79	20				14	3		99	99
Company K				76	28				29	11		104	104
Company L				98	12				17	7		110	110
Company M				92	29				18	3	1	120	121
Total		51	3	1076	349	78	176	7	227	105	51	1673	1724
2d Cav. re-organ'd.	Three years.	19					23				9	33	42
Company A				90								90	90
Company B				95								95	95
Company C				97								97	97
Company D				90								90	90
Total		19		372			23				9	405	414
3d Cavalry.	Three years.	50				37	202	2	17	6	43	246	289
Company A				92	13				15	3	3	102	105
Company B				74	3						66	13	79
Company C				92	5				17	1	34	61	97
Company D				74	8				5		59	25	84
Company E				92	2				9		8	86	91
Company F				71	5				9	1	1	80	81
Company G				74	37				13	16	4	109	113
Company H				77	37				5	1	52	62	114
Company I				76	18				11	7	38	56	91
Company K				76	5				10	16		81	81
Company L				99	20				4		12	107	119
Company M				100	38				16	13		138	138
Total		50		1008	191	37	202	2	131	65	319	1169	1488
3d Cav. re-organ'd.	Three years.	6					2		3		1	7	8
Company A				102					3			102	102
Company B				92							1	91	92
Total		6		194			2		6		2	200	202
4th Cavalry.	Three years.	57				51	9				37	71	108
Company A				97	12				10	10	2	107	109
Company B				100	27				14	1	3	124	127
Company C				98	13				21	10		111	111
Company D				100	22				11	15	1	121	122
Company E				100	17				17	3	2	115	117
Company F				102	8				16	2	2	108	110
Company G				98	26				25	5		124	124
Company H				103	29				20	18	4	128	132
Company I				88	35				17	5	3	120	123
Company K				98	25				19	3		123	123
Company L				98	15				11	8		113	113
Company M				84	21				14	4		105	105
Total		57		1166	250	51	9	195	84		54	1470	1524

Regiment & Company	Term of Service.	Original Commissioned Officers.	Original non-commissioned officers and band.	Original enlisted men.	Recruits.	Re-enlisted veterans.	Unassigned recruits.	Commissioned Officers died.	Non-Commissioned Officers & enlisted men died.	Deserters.	Non-Commissioned Officers, band and enlisted men unaccounted for.	Total Officers and men accounted for.	Total belonging to Regiment.
5th Cavalry.....	Three years.	51					99	1		12	85	65	150
Company A.....				103	35				15	5		138	138
Company B.....				100	44				23	8		144	144
Company C.....				100	21				16	4	1	120	121
Company D.....				102	65				20	23		167	167
Company E.....				99	12				10	2		111	111
Company F.....				100	42				14	10	1	141	142
Company G.....				101	33				18	19	3	131	134
Company H.....				100	39				11	11		139	139
Company I.....				101	36				24	5	1	136	137
Company K.....				82	32				13	5		114	114
Company L.....				101	46				20	13	1	146	147
Company M.....				102	18				22	8	7	113	120
Total		51		1191	423		99	1	216	125	99	1665	1764
6th Cavalry.....	Three years.	50	8				62	6		1	51	69	120
Company A.....				99	52				18	11	2	149	151
Company B.....				97	51				17	4		148	148
Company C.....				83	46				19	6	1	128	129
Company D.....				102	34				18	9	5	131	136
Company E.....				95	52				21	17	6	141	147
Company F.....				97	32				22	1	1	128	129
Company G.....				98	39				35	5		137	137
Company H.....				98	57				32	13	1	154	155
Company I.....				88	59				23	12	1	146	147
Company K.....				98	46				19	6		144	144
Company L.....				102	8				13	16	4	166	110
Company M.....				85	10				17	4		95	95
Total		50	8	1142	486		62	6	254	105	72	1676	1748
7th Cavalry.....	Three years.	51					32	5	2		24	59	83
Company A.....				100	10				14	13		110	110
Company B.....				98	5				14	6		103	103
Company C.....				101	5				19	11	3	103	106
Company D.....				100	5				22	15		105	105
Company E.....				100	4				26	16		104	104
Company F.....				102					21	18		102	102
Company G.....				87	20				18	19		107	107
Company H.....				91	11				10	21		102	102
Company I.....				93	18				25	22	1	110	111
Company K.....				101					28	6	1	100	101
Company L.....				87	12				15	11		99	99
Company M.....				91	5				24	11		96	96
Total		51		1151	95		32	5	238	169	29	1300	1329
7th Cav. re-organized	Three years.	25	7						1			32	32
Company A.....				88					1			88	88
Company B.....				85					3			85	85
Company C.....				93					9			93	93
Company D.....				99					2		1	98	99
Company E.....				78								78	78
Company F.....				100							1	99	100
Total		25	7	543					15		2	573	573

Regiment & Company.	Term of Service.	Original Commissioned Officers.	Original non-commissioned officers and band.	Original enlisted men.	Recruits.	Re-enlisted veterans.	Unassigned recruits.	Commissioned Officers died.	Non-commissioned Officers & enlisted men died.	Deserters.	Non-Commissioned Officers, band and enlisted men unaccounted for.	Total Officers and men accounted for.	Total belonging to Regiment.
8th Cavalry.....	Three years.	53	30			305	126	10	3		125	589	514
Company A.....			98	91				29	5			189	189
Company B.....			98	74				36	2		2	170	172
Company C.....			98	65				22	3			163	163
Company D.....			98	56				24			1	153	154
Company E.....			92	66				28	5			156	158
Company F.....			96	90				27	9		1	185	186
Company G.....			93	80				39	4			173	173
Company H.....			65	86				27	2		1	150	151
Company I.....			98	61				36	3		3	156	159
Company K.....			94	77				23	7		1	170	171
Company L.....			95	16				17	6			111	111
Company M.....			100	14				18	10		1	113	114
Total.....		53	30	1125	776	305	126	10	329	56	137	2278	2415
9th Cavalry.....	Three years.	48					26	4			18	56	74
Company A.....			105	7				14	37		1	111	112
Company B.....			105	8				28	2		1	112	113
Company C.....			100	5				10	8			105	105
Company D.....			100	3				12	5			103	103
Company E.....			101					11	2			101	101
Company F.....			103	7				3	30			110	110
Company G.....			100					24	2			109	109
Company H.....			102	3				30	4			105	105
Company I.....			104	1				10	4			105	105
Company K.....			102	2				22	10			104	104
Company L.....			102	4				16	12			106	106
Company M.....			95	1				22	10			96	96
Total.....		48		1219	41		26	4	202	126	20	1314	1334
10th Cavalry.....	Three years.	50					47	4	1		45	52	97
Company A.....			94	3				21	5			97	97
Company B.....			100	5				11	3			105	105
Company C.....			100	6				14	11			106	106
Company D.....			103	2				8	6			105	105
Company E.....			101	15				8	24		1	115	116
Company F.....			111	1				12	9			112	112
Company G.....			100					17	1			100	100
Company H.....			97	2				15	4			99	99
Company I.....			100	6				13	4		1	105	106
Company K.....			97	4				13	11			101	101
Company L.....			103	2				14	5			105	105
Company M.....			98					16				98	98
Total.....		50		1204	46		47	4	163	88	47	1300	1347
11th Cavalry.....	Three years.	53					6	3			6	53	59
Company A.....			96	18				9	21		1	113	114
Company B.....			97	5				19	6			102	102
Company C.....			101	3				24	5			104	104
Company D.....			97	4				9	10			101	101
Company E.....			100					18	1			100	100
Company F.....			101					14	7			101	101
Company G.....			97	6				21	11			103	103
Company H.....			95	7				16	8			102	102
Company I.....			102	5				13	6			107	107
Company K.....			103	5				9	12			108	108
Company L.....			103	2				10	10		1	104	105
Company M.....			101	2				5	11			103	103
Total.....		53		1193	57		6	3	167	108	8	1301	1309

Regiment & Company	Term of Service.	Original Commissioned Officers.	Original non-commissioned officers and band.	Original enlisted men.	Recruits.	Re-enlisted veterans.	Unassigned recruits.	Commissioned Officers died.	Non-Commissioned Officers & enlisted men died.	Deserters.	Non-Commissioned Officers, band, and enlisted men unaccounted for.	Total Officers and men accounted for.	Total belonging to Regiment.
12th Cavalry.....	Three years	50					13	2		1	7	56	63
Company A.....				102	0				12	8		108	108
Company B.....				100	2				18	6		102	102
Company C.....				100	6				16	3		106	106
Company D.....				102	4				14	7		106	106
Company E.....				105					9	3		105	105
Company F.....				104	27				10	13		131	131
Company G.....				106	5				18	4		111	111
Company H.....				99	6				12	1		105	105
Company I.....				101	3				9	3		104	104
Company K.....				106	11				16	3		111	111
Company L.....				100	10				11	2		110	110
Company M.....				82	3				21			95	95
Total.....		50		1211	83		13	2	166	54	7	1350	1357
13th Cavalry.....	Three years.	50					8	3			8	50	58
Company A.....				96	19				14	1		115	115
Company B.....				99	18				10	8		117	117
Company C.....				101	20				11	9		121	121
Company D.....				101	12				13	5		113	113
Company E.....				101	5				6	13	1	105	106
Company F.....				87	21				11	2		107	107
Company G.....				87	29				19	9		113	113
Company H.....				96	12				12	8		108	108
Company I.....				88	22				9	1		110	110
Company K.....				84	22				5	10		106	106
Company L.....				85	23				14	3		108	108
Company M.....				83	28				9	18		111	111
Total.....		50		1107	228		8	2	133	87	9	1384	1393
Ind'p't Cavalry Co..	One year.	3										3	3
				101					2			101	101
Total.....		3		101					2			104	104
1st Heavy Artillery.	Three years.	80	30			448	696	10	5	89	196	1058	1254
Company A.....				98	130				30	6		228	228
Company B.....				98	138				29	21		226	226
Company C.....				98	121				40	11		219	219
Company D.....				82	130				23	7		212	212
Company E.....				98	152				52	14		250	250
Company F.....				98	11				24	13	2	107	109
Company G.....				98	107				34	63	1	264	265
Company H.....				98	137				34	15		235	235
Company I.....				99	139				33	16	1	237	238
Company K.....				98	133				35	8		231	231
Company L.....				141	49				17	28		190	190
Company M.....				147	25				16	18		172	172
Total.....		80	30	1253	1332	448	696	10	382	228	200	3639	3839
Batteries.....	Three years.												
1st Battery.....	Three years.....	5		125	129	1		1	54	1	9	251	260
2d Battery.....	Three years.....	10		124	236	14		1	22	1	85	296	381
3d Battery.....	Three years.....	10		124	129	17		1	23		20	257	277
4th Battery.....	Three years.....	10		151	292	1		1	24	10	48	316	364
5th Battery.....	Three years.....	5		151	31	10		1	34	4		197	197
6th Battery.....	Three years.....	7		126	78	19		1	16	1	26	204	230
7th Battery.....	Three years.....	5		125	12	27		1	17	32	5	164	169
7th Battery, re-org'd.	Three years.....	5		191	84				10		10	270	280
8th Battery.....	Three years.....	5		111	103	12			10	2	97	134	231
9th Battery.....	Three years.....	5		121	86	38			61	6		250	250
10th Battery.....	Three years.....	10		111	108	44			27	11	15	258	273
11th Battery.....	Three years.....	5		123	101	8		1	21	4	6	231	237
12th Battery.....	Three years.....	10		151	206	48		1	20	29	14	401	415
13th Battery.....	Three years.....	5		151	89	80			14	7	52	273	325
14th Battery.....	Three years.....	5		138	89	68		1	25	38		291	296

Batteries.	Term of Service.	Original Commissioned Officers.	Original non-commissioned officers and band.	Original enlisted men.	Recruits.	Re-enlisted veterans.	Unassigned recruits.	Commissioned Officers died.	Non-Commissioned Officers & enlisted men died.	Deserters.	Non-commissioned officers, band, and enlisted men unaccounted for.	Total Officers and Men accounted for.	Total belonging to Regiment.
15th Battery.....	Three years.....	5	157	75	.....	.....	1	11	42	.....	.....	237	237
16th Battery.....	Three years.....	5	130	162	56	.....	.....	10	13	8	.....	315	353
17th Battery.....	Three years.....	5	126	126	50	.....	2	12	17	33	.....	274	307
18th Battery.....	Three years.....	5	151	128	.....	.....	1	53	5	13	.....	271	284
19th Battery.....	Three years.....	5	145	43	1	.....	1	27	5	3	.....	191	194
20th Battery.....	Three years.....	5	140	107	.....	.....	.....	25	27	6	.....	246	252
21st Battery.....	Three years.....	5	152	85	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	4	.....	208	242
22d Battery.....	Three years.....	5	129	92	.....	.....	1	13	36	3	.....	224	226
23d Battery.....	Three years.....	5	130	71	.....	.....	.....	19	25	.....	.....	206	206
24th Battery.....	Three years.....	5	127	70	.....	.....	.....	33	23	9	.....	193	202
25th Battery.....	One year.....	5	142	60	.....	.....	.....	7	38	25	.....	182	207
26th Battery.....	Three years.....	5	100	92	59	.....	1	12	8	1	.....	235	276

Document No. 2.

TABLE SHOWING THE ORGANIZATIONS OF INFANTRY, CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY, SENT TO THE FIELD BY THE STATE OF INDIANA DURING THE LATE WAR; ALSO, CERTAIN FACTS CONNECTED WITH SUCH ORGANIZATIONS.

INFANTRY.

Regiment Infantry.	Date of Order of authority to organize.	Where organized—Rendezvous.	Colonel or Commandant by whom organized.	Date of Muster into service.	Period.	Date of Muster out.
6th.....	April 16, '61	Indianapolis	T. T. Crittenden	April 25, '61	Three months	Aug. 2, '61.
7th.....	April 16, '61	Indianapolis	Ebenezer Dumont	April 25, '61	Three months	Aug. 2, '61.
8th.....	April 16, '61	Indianapolis	Wm. P. Benton	April 25, '61	Three months	Aug. 2, '61.
9th.....	April 16, '61	Indianapolis	Robert H. Milroy	April 25, '61	Three months	Aug. 2, '61.
10th.....	April 16, '61	Indianapolis	J. J. Reynolds	April 25, '61	Three months	Aug. 2, '61.
11th.....	April 16, '61	Indianapolis	Lewis Wallace	April 25, '61	Three months	Aug. 2, '61.
12th.....	Aug. 3, '61.	Madison	T. T. Crittenden	Sept. 20, '61	Three years	Sept. 22, '64.
13th.....	Aug. 3, '61.	Indianapolis	Ebenezer Dumont	Sept. 13, '61	Three years	Sept. 20, '64.
14th.....	Aug. 3, '61.	Indianapolis	Wm. P. Benton	Aug. 20, '61	Three years	Aug. 28, '65.
15th.....	Aug. 3, '61.	Westville	Robert H. Milroy	Aug. 27, '61	Three years	Sept. 28, '65.
16th.....	Aug. 3, '61.	Lafayette	M. D. Manson	Sept. 18, '61	Three years	Sept. 19, '64.
17th.....	Aug. 3, '61.	Indianapolis	Lewis Wallace	Aug. 31, '61	Three years	July 26, '65.
18th.....	May 3, '61.	Indianapolis	John M. Wallace	May 11, '61	One year	May 14, '62.
19th.....	May 17, '62.	Indianapolis	Wm. H. Link	Aug. 17, '62	Three years	June 8, '65.
20th.....	May 3, '61.	Indianapolis	J. C. Sullivan	June 19, '61	Three years	Sept. 5, '65.
21st.....	May 3, '61.	Terre Haute	Nathan Kimball	June 7, '61	Three years	June 16, '64.
22d.....	May 3, '61.	Lafayette	Geo. D. Wagner	June 14, '61	Three years	June 25, '64.
23d.....	May 3, '61.	Richmond	P. A. Hackleman	May 11, '61	One year	May 14, '62.
24th.....	May 17, '62.	Indianapolis	T. J. Lucas	Aug. 19, '62	Three years	June 30, '65.
25th.....	May 3, '61.	Indianapolis	Milo S. Hascall	June 12, '61	Three years	Aug. 8, '65.
26th.....	June 11, '61.	Indianapolis	Thos. Patterson	Aug. 16, '61	Three years	Aug. 28, '65.
27th.....	June 24, '61.	Indianapolis	Sol. Meredith	July 29, '61	Three years	July 28, '64.
28th.....	June 24, '61.	Lafayette	W. L. Brown	July 22, '61	Three years	July 12, '65.
29th.....	June 24, '61.	Indianapolis	J. W. McMillan	July 24, '61	Three years	Jan. 13, '66.
30th.....	June 24, '61.	Madison	Wm. G. Wharton	Aug. 15, '61	Three years	July 24, '65.
31st.....	June 24, '61.	New Albany	Wm. L. Sanderson	July 29, '61	Three years	July 23, '66.
32d.....	June 24, '61.	Vincennes	Cyrus M. Allen	July 31, '61	Three years	Nov. 15, '65.
33d.....	June 24, '61.	Evansville	James G. Jones	Aug. 19, '61	Three years	July 17, '65.
34th.....	June 24, '61.	Indianapolis	Wm. M. Wheatley	Aug. 31, '61	Three years	Jan. 15, '66.
35th.....	June 24, '61.	Indianapolis	Silas Colgrove	Sept. 12, '61	Three years	Nov. 4, '64.
36th.....	Aug. 3, '61.	Laporte	John F. Miller	Aug. 27, '61	Three years	Dec. 2, '65.
37th.....	Aug. 3, '61.	Fort Wayne	Hugh B. Reed	Sept. 24, '61	Three years	Nov. 25, '65.
38th.....	Aug. 3, '61.	Terre Haute	Charles Cruft	Sept. 15, '61	Three years	Dec. 8, '65.

Regiment Infantry.	Date of order of authority to organize.	Where organized—Rendezvous.	Colonel or Commandant by whom organized.	Date of Muster into service.	Period.	Date of Muster out.
32d.....	Aug. 12, '61	Indianapolis	August Willich.....	Aug. 24, '61	Three years.....	Dec. 4, '65.
33d.....	Aug. 3, '61	Indianapolis	John Coburn.....	Sept. 16, '61	Three years.....	July 21, '65.
34th.....	Aug. 3, '61	Anderson	Thos. N. Stilwell.....	Sept. 16, '61	Three years.....	Feb. 3, '66.
35th.....	Aug. 21, '61	Indianapolis	John C. Walker.....	Dec. 11, '61	Three years.....	Sept. 30, '65.
36th.....	Aug. 3, '61	Richmond	Wm. Grose.....	Sept. 16, '61	Three years.....	Sept. 21, '64.
37th.....	Aug. 3, '61	Lawrenceburg	Carter Gazlay.....	Sept. 18, '61	Three years.....	Oct. 27, '64.
38th.....	Aug. 3, '61	New Albany	Benj. F. Scribner.....	Sept. 18, '61	Three years.....	July 15, '65.
39th.....	Aug. 20, '61	Indianapolis	Thos. J. Harrison.....	Aug. 29, '61	Three years.....	July 20, '65.
40th.....	Aug. 20, '61	Lafayette	Wm. C. Wilson.....	Dec. 30, '61	Three years.....	Dec. 21, '65.
42d.....	Sept. 5, '61	Evansville	James G. Jones.....	Oct. 9, '61	Three years.....	July 21, '65.
43d.....	Sept. 5, '61	Terre Haute	Geo. K. Steele.....	Sept. 27, '61	Three years.....	June 14, '65.
44th.....	Sept. —, '61	Fort Wayne	Hugh B. Reed.....	Oct. 24, '61	Three years.....	Sept. 14, '65.
45th.....	Sept. 20, '61	Logansport	G. N. Fitch.....	Dec. 11, '61	Three years.....	Sept. 4, '65.
47th.....	Sept. —, '61	Anderson	James R. Slack.....	Dec. 13, '61	Three years.....	Oct. 23, '65.
48th.....	Oct. 2, '61	Goshen	E. W. H. Ellis.....	Jan. 28, '62	Three years.....	July 15, '65.
49th.....	Sept. 23, '61	Jeffersonville	John W. Bag.....	Nov. 21, '61	Three years.....	Sept. 13, '65.
50th.....	Sept. 24, '61	Seymour	Cyrus L. Dunham.....	.....	Three years.....	Sept. 10, '65.
51st.....	Sept. —, '61	Indianapolis	A. D. Streight.....	Dec. 14, '61	Three years.....	Dec. 13, '65.
52d.....	Sept. —, '61	Indianapolis	James M. Smith.....	Feb. 1, '62	Three years.....	Sept. 10, '65.
53d.....	Oct. —, '61	New Albany	W. Q. Gresham.....	Feb. 23, '62	Three years.....	July 21, '65.
54th.....	June —, '62	Indianapolis	D. G. Rose.....	Oct. 10, '62	Three months.....	Sept. —, '62.
54th.....	Sept. —, '62	Indianapolis	Fielding Mansfield.....	Oct. —, '62	One year.....	Dec. 8, '63.
55th.....	June —, '62	Indianapolis	John R. Mahan.....	June 14, '62	Three months.....	Sept. —, '62.
57th.....	Oct. —, '61	Richmond	J. W. T. McMullen.....	Nov. 13, '61	Three years.....	Dec. 14, '65.
58th.....	Oct. —, '61	Princeton	Andrew Lewis.....	Dec. 17, '61	Three years.....	July 25, '65.
59th.....	Oct. —, '61	Gosport	Jesse J. Alexander.....	Feb. 11, '62	Three years.....	July 17, '65.
60th.....	Oct. —, '61	Evansville	Richard Owen.....	Mar. —, '62	Three years.....	Mar. 21, '65.
61d.....	Dec. 31, '61	Indianapolis	James McManoney.....	Oct. 3, '62	Three years.....	June 21, '65.
62th.....	July 7, '62	Princeton	Andrew Lewis.....	Aug. 20, '62	Three years.....	June 22, '65.
63th.....	July 7, '62	New Albany	Roger Martin.....	Aug. 19, '62	Three years.....	June 3, '65.
64th.....	July 7, '62	Madison	Frank Emerson.....	Aug. 20, '62	Three years.....	July 19, '65.
65th.....	July 7, '62	Greensburg	Benj. C. Shaw.....	Aug. 19, '62	Three years.....	June 20, '65.
66th.....	July 7, '62	Richmond	Wm. A. Bickle.....	Aug. 19, '62	Three years.....	July 3, '66.
70th.....	July 7, '62	Indianapolis	Benj. Harrison.....	Aug. 12, '62	Three years.....	June 8, '65.
71st.....	July 7, '62	Terre Haute	R. W. Thompson.....	Aug. 18, '62	Three years.....	June 17, '65.
72d.....	July 7, '62	Lafayette	Chris. Miller.....	Aug. 16, '62	Three years.....	June 29, '65.
73d.....	July 7, '62	South Bend	Thos. S. Stanfield.....	Aug. 16, '62	Three years.....	July 1, '65.
74th.....	July 7, '62	Fort Wayne	Wm. Williams.....	Aug. 21, '62	Three years.....	June 9, '65.
76th.....	July 7, '62	Wabash	John C. Pettit.....	Aug. 19, '62	Three years.....	June 8, '65.
76th.....	July 16, '62	Indianapolis	James Gavin.....	July 20, '62	Thirty days.....	Oct. —, '62.
78th.....	July 16, '62	Indianapolis	Wm. L. Farrow.....	Aug. 5, '62	Sixty days.....	Oct. —, '62.
79th.....	Aug. 13, '62	Indianapolis	Fred. Kneller.....	Sept. 2, '62	Three years.....	June 11, '65.
80th.....	Aug. 13, '62	Princeton	Andrew Lewis.....	Sept. 5, '62	Three years.....	June 22, '65.
81st.....	Aug. 13, '62	New Albany	Wm. W. Caldwell.....	Aug. 29, '62	Three years.....	June 13, '65.
82d.....	Aug. 13, '62	Madison	Morton C. Hunter.....	Aug. 30, '62	Three years.....	June 9, '65.
83d.....	Aug. 13, '62	Lawrenceburg	Benj. J. Spooner.....	Sept. 9, '62	Three years.....	June 3, '65.
84th.....	Aug. 13, '62	Richmond	Nelson Trusler.....	Sept. 3, '62	Three years.....	June 14, '65.
85th.....	Aug. 13, '62	Terre Haute	John P. Baird.....	Sept. 2, '62	Three years.....	June 12, '65.
86th.....	Aug. 13, '62	Lafayette	Chris. Miller.....	Sept. 4, '62	Three years.....	June 6, '65.
87th.....	Aug. 13, '62	South Bend	Thos. S. Stanfield.....	Aug. 28, '62	Three years.....	June 10, '65.
88th.....	Aug. 13, '62	Fort Wayne	Geo. Humphrey.....	Aug. 23, '62	Three years.....	June 7, '65.
89th.....	Aug. 13, '62	Wabash	Chas. D. Murray.....	Aug. 28, '62	Three years.....	July 19, '65.
91st.....	Aug. 14, '62	Evansville	John Mehringer.....	Oct. 1, '62	Three years.....	June 26, '65.
93d.....	Aug. 14, '62	Madison	DeWitt C. Thomas.....	Oct. 31, '62	Three years.....	Aug. 10, '66.
97th.....	Aug. 14, '62	Terre Haute	R. F. Caterson.....	Sept. 20, '62	Three years.....	June 9, '66.
99th.....	Aug. 14, '62	South Bend	Thos. S. Stanfield.....	Oct. 21, '62	Three years.....	June 3, '66.
100th.....	Aug. 14, '62	Fort Wayne	S. J. Stoughton.....	Sept. 10, '62	Three years.....	June 9, '65.
101st.....	Aug. 14, '62	Wabash	Wm. Garver.....	Sept. 7, '62	Three years.....	June 24, '65.
102d.....	July 8, '63	Indianapolis	Benj. M. Gregory.....	July 10, '63	Morgan Raid.....	July 17, '63.
103d.....	July 8, '63	Indianapolis	L. S. Shuler.....	July 10, '63	Morgan Raid.....	July 17, '63.
104th.....	July 8, '63	Indianapolis	James Gavin.....	July 10, '63	Morgan Raid.....	July 17, '63.
105th.....	July 8, '63	Indianapolis	K. G. Shyrock.....	July 10, '63	Morgan Raid.....	July 17, '63.
106th.....	July 8, '63	Indianapolis	Isaac P. Gray.....	July 10, '63	Morgan Raid.....	July 17, '63.
107th.....	July 8, '63	Indianapolis	DeWitt C. Rugg.....	July 10, '63	Morgan Raid.....	July 17, '63.
108th.....	July 8, '63	Indianapolis	Wm. C. Wilson.....	July 10, '63	Morgan Raid.....	July 17, '63.
109th.....	July 8, '63	Indianapolis	John R. Mahan.....	July 10, '63	Morgan Raid.....	July 17, '63.
110th.....	July 8, '63	Indianapolis	G. N. Fitch.....	July 10, '63	Morgan Raid.....	July 17, '63.
111th.....	July 8, '63	Indianapolis	Robert Conover.....	July 10, '63	Morgan Raid.....	July 17, '63.
112th.....	July 8, '63	Indianapolis	H. F. Braxton.....	July 10, '63	Morgan Raid.....	July 17, '63.
113th.....	July 8, '63	Indianapolis	Geo. M. Burge.....	July 10, '63	Morgan Raid.....	July 17, '63.
114th.....	July 8, '63	Indianapolis	Sam'l Lamberton.....	July 10, '63	Morgan Raid.....	July 17, '63.
115th.....	June —, '63	Indianapolis	John R. Mahan.....	Aug. 17, '63	Six Months.....	Feb. —, '64.
116th.....	June —, '63	Lafayette	Wm. C. Kise.....	Aug. 17, '63	Six months.....	Feb. —, '64.
117th.....	June —, '63	Indianapolis	Thos. J. Brady.....	Sept. 17, '63	Six months.....	Feb. —, '64.
118th.....	June —, '63	Wabash	Sept. 16, '63	Six months.....	Feb. —, '64.	
120th.....	Sept. 21, '63	Columbus	Simon Stansifer.....	Mar. 1, '64	Three years.....	Jan. 8, '66.

Regiment, Infantry.	Date of order or authority to organize.	Where organized—Rendezvous.	Colonel or Commandant by whom organized.	Date of muster into service.	Period.	Date of Muster out.
123d.....	Sept. 21, '63	Greensburg	J. C. McQuiston..	Mar. 9, '64	Three years.....	Aug. 25, '65.
124th.....	Sept. 21, '63	Richmond.....	John F. Kibbey...	Mar. 10, '64	Three years.....	Aug. 31, '65.
128th.....	Sept. 21, '63	Michigan City..	Edward Anderson	Mar. 18, '64	Three years.....	April 10, '66.
129th.....	Sept. 21, '63	Michigan City..	Charles Case.....	Mar. 1, '64	Three years.....	Aug. 20, '65.
130th.....	Sept. 21, '63	Kokomo.....	T. N. Stilwell.....	Mar. 12, '64	Three years.....	Dec. 2, '65.
132d.....	April 23, '64	Indianapolis ..	Saml. C. Vance.....	May 18, '64	100 days.....	Aug. —, '64.
133d.....	April 23, '64	Indianapolis ..	Robt. N. Hudson..	May 17, '64	100 days.....	Aug. —, '64.
134th.....	April 23, '64	Indianapolis ..	James Gavin.....	May 25, '64	100 days.....	Aug. —, '64.
135th.....	April 23, '64	Indianapolis ..	Wm. C. Wilson.....	May 25, '64	100 days.....	Aug. —, '64.
136th.....	April 23, '64	Indianapolis ..	John W. Foster.....	May 23, '64	100 days.....	Aug. —, '64.
137th.....	April 23, '64	Indianapolis ..	Ed. J. Robinson...	May 27, '64	100 days.....	Aug. —, '64.
138th.....	April 23, '64	Indianapolis ..	James H. Shannon	May 27, '64	100 days.....	Aug. —, '64.
139th.....	April 23, '64	Indianapolis ..	Geo. Humphrey...	June 8, '64	100 days.....	Sept. —, '64.
140th.....	Aug. 3, '64	Indianapolis ..	Thos. J. Brady.....	Oct. 24, '64	One year.....	July 11, '65.
142d.....	Aug. 3, '64	Fort Wayne.....	J. M. Comporet...	Nov. 3, '64	One year.....	July 14, '65.
143d.....	Dec. 20, '64	Indianapolis ..	John F. Grill.....	Feb. 21, '65	One year.....	Oct. 17, '65.
144th.....	Dec. 20, '64	Indianapolis ..	A. J. Hawhe.....	Mar. 6, '65	One year.....	Aug. 5, '65.
145th.....	Dec. 20, '64	Indianapolis ..	James B. Mulky...	Feb. 16, '65	One year.....	Jan. 21, '66.
146th.....	Dec. 20, '64	Indianapolis ..	John A. Platter...	Mar. 3, '65	One year.....	Aug. 31, '65.
147th.....	Dec. 20, '64	Indianapolis ..	Isaac P. Gray.....	Mar. 13, '65	One year.....	Aug. 4, '65.
148th.....	Dec. 20, '64	Indianapolis ..	James Burgess...	Feb. 25, '65	One year.....	Sept. 5, '65.
149th.....	Dec. 20, '64	Indianapolis ..	R. N. Hudson.....	Mar. 1, '65	One year.....	Sept. 27, '65.
150th.....	Dec. 20, '64	Indianapolis ..	N. B. Taylor.....	Mar. 9, '65	One year.....	Aug. 5, '65.
151st.....	Dec. 20, '64	Indianapolis ..	John M. Wilson...	Mar. 3, '65	One year.....	Sept. 19, '65.
152d.....	Dec. 20, '64	Indianapolis ..	Isaac Jenkinson...	Mar. 16, '65	One year.....	Aug. 30, '65.
153d.....	Dec. 20, '64	Indianapolis ..	Charles S. Ellis...	Mar. 1, '65	One year.....	Sept. 4, '65.
154th.....	Dec. 20, '64	Indianapolis ..	James Park.....	April 20, '65	One year.....	Aug. 4, '65.
155th.....	Dec. 20, '64	Indianapolis ..	K. G. Shryock.....	April 18, '65	One year.....	Aug. 4, '65.
156th.....	Dec. 20, '64	Indianapolis ..	Chas. M. Smith...	April 12, '65	One year.....	Aug. 4, '65.
28th Color'd. }	Dec. 3, '63	Indianapolis ..	Chas. S. Russell...	April 20, '63	Three years.....	Nov. 8, '65.
Indep't Regim't. }	July 17, '62	Jennings Co.....	Kennedy Brown...	July 17, '62	Thirty days.....	Aug. 26, '62.
Indep't Battal'n }	July 16, '62	Camp Morton...	D. G. Rose.....	July 26, '62	Thirty days.....	Aug. —, '62.
Cavalry.						
1st.....	June 10, '61	Evansville.....	Conrad Baker.....	Aug. 29, '61	Three years.....	Sept. 6, '64.
2d.....	Sept. —, '61	Indianapolis ..	J. A. Bridgland...	Dec. 9, '61	Three years.....	July 22, '65.
3d.....	Oct. 22, '61	Indianapolis ..	Scott Carter.....	Oct. 22, '61	Three years.....	July 20, '65.
4th.....	July 7, '62	Indianapolis ..	Isaac P. Gray.....	Aug. 22, '62	Three years.....	June 29, '65.
5th.....	Aug. 15, '62	Indianapolis ..	Felix W. Graham...	Sept. 9, '62	Three years.....	June 16, '65.
6th.....	July 7, '62	Terre Haute...	R. W. Thompson...	Aug. 18, '62	Three years.....	Sept. 15, '65.
7th.....	June 24, '63	Indianapolis ..	J. P. C. Shanks...	Oct. 1, '63	Three years.....	Feb. 18, '66.
8th.....	Aug. 20, '61	Indianapolis ..	Thos. J. Harrison	Aug. 29, '61	Three years.....	July 20, '65.
9th.....	Sept. 21, '63	Indianapolis ..	Geo. W. Jackson...	Mar. 1, '64	Three years.....	Aug. 28, '65.
10th.....	Sept. 21, '63	Columbus.....	Thos. N. Pace.....	Feb. 2, '64	Three years.....	Aug. 31, '65.
11th.....	Sept. 21, '63	Indianapolis ..	Robt. R. Stewart...	Mar. 1, '64	Three years.....	Sept. 19, '65.
12th.....	Sept. 21, '63	Kendallville...	Edward Anderson	Mar. 1, '64	Three years.....	Nov. 10, '65.
13th.....	Sept. 21, '63	Indianapolis ..	G. M. L. Johnson	April 29, '64	Three years.....	Nov. 18, '65.
Indep't Co	June —, '61	Indianapolis ..	R. B. Stewart.....	July 4, '61	Three years.....	?
Indep't Co	June —, '61	Indianapolis ..	James R. Bracken	July 21, '61	Three years.....	?
Indep't Co	July —, '62	Crawford Co...	Charles L. Lamb...	Aug. 13, '63	One year.....	Jan. —, '64.
Batteries.						
1st.....	Aug. 5, '61	Evansville.....	Martin Klaus.....	Aug. 16, '61	Three years.....	Aug. 22, '65.
2d.....	Aug. 5, '61	Indianapolis ..	David G. Rabb.....	Aug. 9, '61	Three years.....	July 3, '65.
3d.....	Aug. 5, '61	Connersville...	W. W. Frybarger...	Aug. 24, '61	Three years.....	Aug. 21, '65.
4th.....	Sept. 15, '61	Indianapolis ..	Asabel K. Bush...	Sept. 30, '61	Three years.....	Aug. 1, '65.
5th.....	Sept. 16, '61	Indianapolis ..	Peter Simonson...	Nov. 22, '62	Three years.....	Nov. 26, '64.
6th.....	Sept. 7, '61	Evansville.....	Frederick Behr...	Sept. 7, '61	Three years.....	July 22, '65.
7th.....	Sept. 7, '61	Indianapolis ..	Samuel J. Harris...	Dec. 2, '61	Three years.....	July 20, '65.
8th.....	Sept. 7, '61	Indianapolis ..	Geo. T. Cochran...	Dec. 13, '61	Three years.....	Jan. —, '65.
9th.....	Sept. 7, '61	Indianapolis ..	N. S. Thompson...	Dec. 20, '61	Three years.....	June 26, '65.
10th.....	Nov. 13, '61	Indianapolis ..	Jerome B. Cox.....	Jan. 25, '62	Three years.....	July 10, '65.
11th.....	Nov. —, '61	Fort Wayne.....	A. Sutermeister...	Dec. 17, '61	Three years.....	Nov. 21, '64.
12th.....	Nov. —, '61	Jeffersonville...	Geo. W. Sterling...	Jan. 25, '62	Three years.....	July 7, '65.
13th.....	Dec. 26, '61	Indianapolis ..	Sewell Coulson...	Feb. 22, '62	Three years.....	July 5, '65.
14th.....	Dec. —, '61	Indianapolis ..	Meredith H. Kidd	Mar. 24, '62	Three years.....	Aug. 29, '65.
15th.....	Mar. —, '62	Indianapolis ..	J. C. H. Von Schlen	July 5, '62	Three years.....	June 30, '65.
16th.....	Mar. —, '62	Indianapolis ..	Charles A. Naylor	Mar. 24, '62	Three years.....	July 5, '65.
17th.....	Mar. —, '62	Indianapolis ..	Milton L. Miner...	May 20, '62	Three years.....	July 8, '65.
18th.....	July 7, '62	Indianapolis ..	Eli Lilly.....	Aug. 24, '62	Three years.....	June 30, '65.
19th.....	July 7, '62	Indianapolis ..	Samuel J. Harris...	Aug. 5, '62	Three years.....	June 10, '65.

*Assigned to 1st Cavalry.

Batteries.	Date of order of authority to organize.	Where organized—Rendezvous.	Colonel or Commandant by whom organized.	Date of muster into service.	Period.	Date of muster out.
20th.....	July 7, '62.	Indianapolis	Frank A. Rose.....	Sept. 19, '62	Three years.....	June 28, '65.
21st.....	July 7, '62.	Indianapolis	Wm. W. Andrew.....	Sept. 9, '62	Three years.....	June 21, '65.
22d.....	July 7, '62.	Indianapolis	Benj. F. Denning.....	Dec. 15, '62	Three years.....	July 7, '65.
23d.....	July 7, '62.	Indianapolis	James H. Myers.....	Nov. 8, '62	Three years.....	July 3, '65.
24th.....	July 7, '62.	Indianapolis	Joseph A. Sims.....	Nov. 29, '62	Three years.....	Aug. 3, '65.
25th.....	July 18, '64	Indianapolis	Fred. K. Sturm.....	Nov. 26, '64	One year.....	July 29, '65.
26th.....	May 3, '64.	Indianapolis	John T. Wilder.....	June 12, '64	Three years.....	July 19, '65.

Document No. 3.**CONSOLIDATIONS, TRANSFERS, AND RE-ORGANIZATIONS.**

The following statements show all the changes in the *organization* of Regiments and Batteries from Indiana, made by orders from the War Department and from Commanding General's of Departments in the field; together with all the facts connected therewith, as far as the same are attainable.

SIXTH REGIMENT—THREE MONTHS SERVICE.

This Regiment was mustered out, August 2, 1861, and under special authority from the War Department was immediately re-organized for the three years service. A camp of rendezvous was established at Madison and Colonel T. T. Crittenden appointed Commandant. Under his supervision the new organization was completed and mustered into the service, September 20, 1861, for three years.

SEVENTH REGIMENT—THREE MONTHS SERVICE.

This Regiment upon being mustered out was re-organized under the same orders as the 6th, at Indianapolis, under Colonel Ebenezer Dumont. The organization for the three years service was completed and the Regiment mustered in, September 15, 1861.

EIGHTH REGIMENT—THREE MONTHS SERVICE.

The Eighth Regiment was re-organized under the same orders as the preceding Regiments. The rendezvous was established at Indianapolis under command of Colonel William P. Benton, and the Regiment was completed and mustered into the three years service, September 5, 1861.

NINTH REGIMENT—THREE MONTHS SERVICE.

This Regiment was re-organized for the three years service under the same orders as the foregoing. The new organization was completed at the rendezvous, at Westville, Laporte county, under command of Colonel R. H. Milroy, and mustered into service, September 5, 1861.

TENTH REGIMENT—THREE MONTHS SERVICE.

This Regiment was re-organized under the same orders at Lafayette under Colonel M. D. Manson, and was completed and mustered into the service for three years, September 28, 1861.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT—THREE MONTHS SERVICE.

The Eleventh Regiment was also re-organized for the three years service immediately upon the expiration of its three months term. The rendezvous was established at Indianapolis, and the Regiment filled up and the organization completed under Colonel Lewis Wallace. It was mustered in, August 31, 1861.

SIXTH REGIMENT—THREE YEARS SERVICE.

Upon the muster-out of the non-veterans of this Regiment, September 22, 1864, the veterans and recruits, not being sufficient to retain the organization, were transferred to the 68th Indiana Volunteers, by order of Major General George H. Thomas. Upon the muster out of the 68th, June 20, 1865, there were still nineteen men of the old 6th not entitled to discharge, and they were again transferred to the 44th Regiment and served until finally mustered out with that organization, September 14, 1865.

SEVENTH REGIMENT—THREE YEARS SERVICE.

The non-veterans of the Seventh were mustered out September 23, 1864, and the veterans and recruits were at once transferred to the Nineteenth Regiment. On the 18th of October, 1864, they were again consolidated with the Twentieth Regiment, re-organized, in pursuance of Order No. 317, paragraph 47, from the War Department; and served with that command until mustered out, July 12, 1865.

TENTH REGIMENT—THREE YEARS SERVICE.

The veterans and recruits of the Tenth Regiment were transferred to the Fifty-eighth Regiment, September 8, 1864, and served with that organization until mustered out, July 25, 1865.

TWELFTH REGIMENT—ONE YEAR SERVICE.

Upon the expiration of its term of service, this regiment was immediately re-organized for three years, under orders from the War Department, dated May 17, 1862. The new organization went into camp at Indianapolis, under command of Colonel William H. Link, and was completed and mustered in August 17, 1862.

TWELFTH REGIMENT—THREE YEARS SERVICE.

Upon the muster out of this regiment, June 8, 1865, the recruits who were not entitled to muster out were transferred to the Forty-Eighth and Fifty-Ninth Regiments, in pursuance of telegram order from the War Department, dated May 18, 1865. The men transferred continued to serve with those organizations until mustered out, July 15th and July 17th, 1865, respectively.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

The veterans and recruits of the Thirteenth Regiment were consolidated into a battalion of five companies, under Order No. 384, from Major General Butler, Commanding Army of the James, dated December 2, 1864. Five companies of drafted men and substitutes were assigned in the spring of 1865, and the regiment remained without further change of organization until mustered out.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

The veterans and recruits of the Fourteenth Regiment were transferred to the Twentieth Regiment, August 1, 1864, under orders from Headquarters Second Army Corps, dated June 6, 1864. They formed Company "B" of the Twentieth, re-organized, and served as such until finally mustered out, July 12, 1865.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.

The veterans and recruits of this Regiment were transferred to the Seventeenth Regiment Mounted Infantry, under orders from Major General Thomas, Commanding Department of the Cumberland, dated May 31, 1864, and served with that Regiment until mustered out, August 8, 1865.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT—ONE YEAR SERVICE.

The Sixteenth Regiment was immediately re-organized upon the expiration of its original term, under orders from the War Department, dated May 17, 1862. The new organization went into camp at Indianapolis, under Colonel Thomas J. Lucas, and was completed and mustered into service for three years, August 19, 1862.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT—THREE YEARS SERVICE.

Under Order No. 13, series 1865, from Major General Grierson, the Sixteenth was changed to a Mounted Infantry Regiment, and upon the muster out of the original organization, June 30, 1865, the recruits not entitled to muster out were transferred to the Thirteenth Cavalry, and were discharged with that Regiment, November 18, 1865.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.

The Seventeenth Regiment was changed to a Mounted Infantry organization, by order of General Rosecrans, Commanding Department of the Cumberland, February 12, 1863, and served as such until mustered out, August 8, 1865.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT.

The veterans and recruits of the Nineteenth Regiment, with whom those of the Seventh had been previously consolidated, were transferred to the re-organized Twentieth Regiment, October 18, 1864, under Order No. 317, War Department, and served with that organization until finally discharged, July 12, 1865.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT.

As stated above, the veterans and recruits of the Fourteenth Regiment were transferred to the Twentieth, August 1, 1864, and on the 18th of October, 1864, the consolidated veterans and recruits of the Seventh and Nineteenth Regiments were also transferred to it. The Regiment remained without any further change of organization until finally mustered out of the service, July 12, 1865.

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT—FIRST HEAVY ARTILLERY.

In February, 1863, this Regiment was changed to a Heavy Artillery organization, and in the course of the same year two additional companies were added, and the Regiment was filled up with recruits to the maximum artillery number. The new organization was designated the First Regiment Indiana Heavy Artillery, and served as such until mustered out, January 13, 1866.

TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

On the 10th of December, 1864, the Twenty-Fourth Regiment was consolidated into a Battalion of five companies, under Order No. 210, Headquarters Military Division West Mississippi. The Sixty-Seventh Regiment, also consolidated into a Battalion of five companies, was transferred to the Twenty-Fourth the same day, and the new organization remained in service as thus constituted until July 5, 1865, when the recruits of the Sixty-Ninth Regiment were also transferred to it. The companies from the Sixty-Seventh were mustered out July 19, 1865, but the original Battalion of the Twenty-Fourth, with the recruits from the Sixty-Seventh and Sixty-Ninth, who were not entitled to discharge, remained in service without further change of organization until November 15, 1865, when it was mustered out.

TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The non-veterans of the Twenty-Seventh Regiment were mustered out at Atlanta, Georgia, November 4, 1864, and the veterans and recruits were at the same time transferred to the Seventieth Regiment, under Special Order from the War Department, No. 343, dated October 12, 1864. Upon the muster out of the Seventieth, June 8, 1865, such of them as were not entitled to muster out were again transferred to the Thirty-Third Regiment, and were finally discharged with that organization, July 21, 1865.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT—FIRST CAVALRY.

The battalion of the First Cavalry serving in the West, was consolidated into two Companies, under Special Order No. 203, Headquarters Department Arkansas, September 24, 1864, and remained without further change of organization until mustered out, June 24, 1865.

The battalion serving in the East, was consolidated into one Company, June 23, 1864, and remained in service without further change until finally discharged from the service, July —, 1865.

THIRTIETH REGIMENT.

The veterans and recruits of the Thirtieth Regiment were consolidated into a Battalion of seven Companies, by order of Major General T. J. Wood, commanding Fourth Army Corps, December 3, 1864. On the 12th of July, 1865, the residuary company of the Thirty-Sixth Regiment was transferred to this Battalion, by order of Major General P. H. Sheridan, and was designated Co. "H." The Battalion remained in service, without further change of organization, until finally mustered out, November 25, 1865.

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

The veterans and recruits of the Thirty-Second Regiment, remaining in service after the muster out of the non-veterans, were consolidated into a battalion of three companies, under Order No. 276, Headquarters Department Cumberland, dated August 24, 1864. Authority was obtained from the War Department to recruit seven more companies, September 6, 1864, and a rendezvous was established at Evansville, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Wm. G. Mank. But one company was raised, however, and this was sent to the field, and remained in service with the battalion, in which no further changes were made, until it was finally mustered out, December 4, 1865.

THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Upon the muster out of the non-veterans of this Regiment, the veterans and recruits were consolidated into one company, under orders from Headquarters Department Cumberland, dated August 13, 1864. This company was transferred to the residuary battalion of the Thirtieth Regiment, by order of General Sheridan, July 12, 1865, and served as Co. "H" of that organization until mustered out, November 25, 1865.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The veterans and recruits of this Regiment, not being sufficient to retain a regimental organization, were consolidated into a battalion of two companies, under Special Field Order from Headquarters Department Cumberland, dated September 14, 1864, and served as such until mustered out, July 25, 1865.

THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT—EIGHTH CAVALRY.

This Regiment was changed to a Mounted Infantry organization, in April, 1863, under orders from Major General Rosecrans, commanding Department Cumberland, and on the 15th of October, of the same year, it was reorganized as a Cavalry Regiment, under instructions from the War Department, and two additional companies were recruited and assigned to it.

The battalion of the Third Cavalry, serving in the West, was transferred to this Regiment, by order of General Sherman, February 20, 1865, and served with it until its muster out.

FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT—SECOND CAVALRY.

On the 14th of September, 1864, the veterans and recruits of this Regiment, remaining in service, were consolidated into a battalion of four companies, in compliance with Special Field Order No. 254, from the Headquarters of the Department of the Cumberland. The battalion thus formed remained in service, without further change, until its muster out, July 22, 1865.

FORTY-FIFTH REGIMENT—THIRD CAVALRY.

The battalion of the Third Cavalry, serving in the East, was consolidated into two companies, in August, 1864, and served as thus constituted until mustered out, August 7, 1865.

The battalion serving in the West was transferred to the Eighth Cavalry, February 20, 1865, by order of General Sherman, and served with that Regiment until mustered out, July 20, 1865.

FIFTIETH REGIMENT.

Upon the muster out of the non-veterans of this Regiment, December 31, 1864, the veterans and recruits retained in service were consolidated into a battalion of five companies, under the provisions of Circular No. 36 from the War Department, dated May 21, 1864.

On the 26th of May, 1865, this residuary battalion was consolidated with the Fifty-Second Regiment, under Orders No. 67, from Headquarters Military Division West Mississippi, dated May 19, 1865, and served in that organization until finally mustered out, September 10, 1865.

FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

This Regiment was originally formed by consolidating the fragments recruited for the Fifty-Second and Fifty-Sixth Regiments, January 20, 1862. On the 26th of May, 1865, the battalion of the Fiftieth Regiment was transferred to this Regiment, as before stated. It served without further change of organization until mustered out, September 10, 1865.

FIFTY-SIXTH (RAILROAD) REGIMENT.

All attempts to recruit this Regiment were unsuccessful, and on the 29th of January, 1862, such men as had been enlisted were transferred to and consolidated with the Fifty-Second Regiment, in which organization they continued to serve until mustered out.

SIXTIETH REGIMENT.

Upon the muster out of this Regiment, February 24, 1865, the recruits not entitled to discharge were transferred to the Twenty-Sixth Regiment, by Special Order No. 49, Headquarters Military Division West Mississippi, dated February 18, 1865, and they continued to serve with that Regiment until mustered out.

SIXTY-FIRST REGIMENT—SECOND IRISH.

The attempt to raise this Regiment was unsuccessful, and on the 22d of May, 1862, such men as had been enlisted for it were transferred to the Thirty-Fifth Regiment, where they served until mustered out.

SIXTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

The effort to recruit this Regiment was also unsuccessful, and on the 26th of February, 1862, the men recruited for it were transferred to the Fifty-Third Regiment where they served until mustered out.

SIXTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

This Regiment was mustered out June 21, 1865, and the recruits not entitled to discharge were at the same time transferred to the One Hundred and Twenty-Eighth Regiment under provision of Special Order No. 11, Headquarters Twenty-Third Army Corps, dated June 15, 1865. They continued in service with that Regiment until mustered out, April 10, 1866.

SIXTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Upon the muster out of the Sixty-Fifth Regiment, the recruits were transferred to the One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment, in accordance with Special Order No. 11, Headquarters Twenty-Third Army Corps, dated June 15, 1865, and served in that command until mustered out, June 8, 1866.

SIXTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Upon the muster out of this Regiment, the recruits were transferred to the Fifty-Ninth Regiment under Special Order No. 47, from Headquarters Second Division, Fifteenth Corps, dated May 30, 1865, and they continued to serve in that organization until finally discharged, July 17, 1865.

SIXTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The Sixth-Seventh Regiment was consolidated into a battalion of five companies under Order No. 210 from Headquarters Military Division West Mississippi, dated December 10, 1864, and the consolidated battalion was at the same time transferred to the Twenty-Fourth Regiment where the men served until July 19, 1865, when they were mustered out. Such recruits as were not entitled to discharge remained in service with the Twenty-Fourth Regiment until mustered out with it, November 15, 1865.

SIXTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

This Regiment was mustered out, June 20, 1865, and the recruits were at the same time transferred to the Forty-Fourth Regiment under orders from Major General Thomas, Commanding Department of the Cumberland. They continued to serve with the Forty-Fourth until mustered out, September 14, 1865.

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

This Regiment having become greatly reduced in numbers, it was consolidated with a battalion of four companies, January 23, 1865, under provisions of Special Order No. 4, Headquarters Military Division West Mississippi, dated January 4, 1865, and continued to serve as consolidated until mustered out, July 5, 1865. The recruits not entitled to muster out were transferred to the Twenty-Fourth Regiment under orders from Headquarters Thirteenth Army Corps, and remained in service in that Regiment until finally discharged, November 15, 1865.

SEVENTIETH REGIMENT.

The veterans and recruits of the Twenty-Seventh Regiment were transferred to the Seventieth, November 4, 1864, as before stated. Upon the muster out of the Seventieth, at Washington City, June 8, 1865, such of them as were not entitled to muster out were transferred, together with the recruits of the Seventieth, to the Thirty-Third Regiment, where they remained in service until mustered out, July 21, 1865.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT--SIXTH CAVALRY.

Under orders from the War Department, dated February 23, 1863, the Seventy-First was changed to a Cavalry Regiment. Two additional companies were recruited, and the cavalry organization completed, October 12, 1863.

Upon the muster out of the men composing the original organization, June 17, 1865, the recruits were consolidated with those of the Fifth Cavalry not entitled to discharge under Orders No. 70 from Headquarters Department Cumberland, dated June 23, 1865. The new battalion was designated the Sixth Cavalry, and remained without further change of organization until September 15, 1865, when it was mustered out.

SEVENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

The Seventy-Second was changed to a Mounted Infantry organization in the spring of 1863, by order of General Rosecrans, and served as such until mustered out, June 25, 1865. The recruits were transferred to the Forty-Fourth Regiment where they served until finally discharged.

SEVENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Upon the muster out of the 73d Regiment, July 1, 1865, the recruits were transferred to the 26th Regiment, where they served until mustered out December 2, 1865.

SEVENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Upon the muster-out of the original organization, the recruits of this Regiment were transferred to the 22d Regiment in compliance with Special Orders 77, Headquarters 14th Army Corps, dated June 2, 1865. They continued in service with the 22d Regiment until finally discharged July 21, 1865.

SEVENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Under Special Order No. 89, Headquarters 14th Army Corps, dated June 5, 1865, the recruits of this Regiment were transferred to the 42d Regiment, the original organization of the 75th being mustered out of service. They served with the 42d until finally mustered out, July 21, 1865.

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Upon the muster out of the 79th, the recruits not entitled to discharge were transferred to the 51st in compliance with Special Order 92, Headquarters 14th Army Corps, dated June --, 1865; and remained in that regiment until finally discharged.

EIGHTIETH REGIMENT.

Upon the muster out of this Regiment, the recruits were transferred to the 129th where they served until mustered out.

EIGHTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

The recruits of the 81st were transferred to the 31st upon the muster out of their original organization, and served with the 31st until finally discharged.

EIGHTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

The recruits of this Regiment were transferred to the 22d Regiment under Special Order No. 21, Headquarters 14th Corps, dated June 5, 1865. They remained in service with the 22d until mustered out, July 1, 1865.

EIGHTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Upon the muster out of the 83d Regiment, the recruits were transferred to the 48th at Washington City, June 1, 1865, and served in that command until mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 15, 1865.

EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Upon the muster out of the 84th, the recruits not entitled to discharge were consolidated into one company, and transferred to the 57th Regiment, becoming Company "K" in that organization. This company served in the 57th until mustered out with that Regiment, December 14, 1865.

EIGHTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Upon the muster out of this Regiment the recruits were transferred to the 33d Regiment in compliance with General Order No. 12, Headquarters 30th Army Corps, dated June 1, 1865, and continued in service with the 33d until mustered out July 21, 1865.

EIGHTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Upon the muster out of the 86th, the recruits not entitled to discharge were transferred to the 51st in compliance with orders from Major General Wood, Commanding 4th Army Corps, and served with that Regiment until finally discharged, December 13, 1865.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Upon the muster out of the 87th Regiment the recruits were transferred to the 42d Regiment where they served until mustered out, July 21, 1865.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Upon the muster out of the 88th, the recruits were transferred to the 38th where they continued to serve, until mustered out, July 15, 1865.

EIGHTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Upon the muster out of this Regiment, the recruits were transferred to the 26th, under Special Order 184, Headquarters Department Gulf, July 10, 1865, and served with that Regiment until mustered out, January 15, 1866.

NINETIETH REGIMENT—FIFTH CAVALRY.

Upon the muster out of the 5th Cavalry, Companies "G," "I," and "M," together with the recruits in the other companies not entitled to muster out, were transferred to the re-organized battalion of the 6th Cavalry, in compliance with Special Order No. 70, Headquarters Department Cumberland, dated June 23, 1865. They remained in service without any further change of organization until finally discharged, September 15, 1865.

NINETY-FIRST REGIMENT.

The original organization of the 91st Regiment consisted of a battalion of seven companies. In September, 1862, three companies of six months men were assigned to it and continued to serve with it until mustered out upon the expiration of their term. In January, 1865, three companies of one year men were assigned to complete the regiment, being designated "H," "I," and "K," respectively. These companies remained with the regiment until it was mustered out, June 26, 1865, when companies "I" and "K," were transferred to the 120th Regiment and Company "H" to the 124th Regiment. The recruits in the other companies not entitled to discharge were at the same time transferred to the 128th Regiment. The men continued to serve with the Regiments to which they were transferred until finally mustered out.

NINETY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Companies "I" and "K" of the 93d Regiment, not being entitled to discharge at the time the Regiment was mustered out, August 10, 1865, were retained in service—the recruits from the other companies being transferred to them—until November 19, 1865, when they were also mustered out.

NINETY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Upon the muster out of this Regiment, the recruits were transferred to the 48th Regiment, where they served until mustered out, July 15, 1865.

NINETY-NINTH REGIMENT.

The recruits of the 99th Regiment were transferred to the 48th upon the muster out of the original organization and served with that command until finally discharged.

ONE HUNDREDTH REGIMENT.

The recruits of the 100th were also transferred to the 48th, and served with it until mustered out. These transfers from the 97th, 99th and 100th, were all made in pursuance of Telegram Order of the War Department, dated May 18, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST REGIMENT.

Upon the muster out of the 101st, the recruits were transferred to the 58th, where they remained until mustered out, July 16, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH REGIMENT—SEVENTH CAVALRY.

The Seventh Cavalry was consolidated into a Battalion of six companies, July 21, 1865, in compliance with Special Order No. 4, Headquarters Military Division of the Gulf. The Battalion remained as thus constituted until mustered out, February 18, 1866.

SECOND BATTERY.

After the muster out of the non-veterans, authority was obtained from the War Department, dated September 22, 1864, to re-organize the Second Battery and recruit it to the maximum number. The re-organization was immediately commenced, and was completed, at Indianapolis, under Captain James S. Whicher, October 18, 1864.

FOURTH BATTERY.

Authority was obtained from the War Department, under date of October 14, 1864, to re-organize this Battery, and recruit it to the maximum. The re-organization was completed under Lieutenant B. F. Johnson, at Indianapolis, October 28, 1864, and the Battery sent to the field.

FIFTH BATTERY.

The veterans and recruits of the Fifth Battery were consolidated with the Seventh Battery, April 5, 1865, and continued to serve with it until mustered out, July 20, 1865.

SEVENTH BATTERY.

After the muster out of the non-veterans of this battery, the veterans and recruits were consolidated with those of the Eighth Battery, March 13, 1865, the new organization being designated the Seventh Battery. On the 5th of April, 1865, the remnant of the Fifth Battery was transferred to this re-organized Seventh, which remained, without further change of organization, until mustered out, July 20, 1865.

EIGHTH BATTERY.

The veterans and recruits of the Eighth Battery were transferred to the Seventh, March 13, 1865, and served with it until mustered out, July 20, 1865.

NINTH BATTERY.

Authority to re-organize and recruit this Battery was obtained from the War Department in March, 1865, but the war closed before the order was carried into effect, and the Battery was mustered out without any change of organization, June 26, 1865.

ELEVENTH BATTERY.

On the 21st of November, 1864, the veterans and recruits of the Eleventh Battery remaining in the service were transferred to the Eighteenth Battery, by order of General Thomas, and they remained in service with that organization until mustered out, June 7, 1865.

TWENTY-SIXTH (WILDER) BATTERY.

This Battery originally formed Company "A," Seventeenth Regiment. It was detached for service as a battery of Light Artillery, at Elk Water, West Virginia, in the summer of 1861. It was captured at Harper's Ferry in September, 1862, and, after the men were exchanged, in 1863, it was re-organized as an artillery company, re-enlisted as veterans in January, 1864, and served with distinguished credit until mustered out of the service, July 19, 1865.

Document No. 4.

CALLS FOR TROOPS.

- First Call—75,000 men—Three months service, April 15, 1861.
 Second Call—42,034 men—Three years service, May 3, 1861.
 Third Call—300,000 men—Nine months service, August 4, 1862.
 Fourth Call—100,000 men—Six months service, June 15, 1863.
 Fifth Call—300,000 men—Three years service, October 17, 1863.
 Sixth Call—500,000 men—One, Two or Three years service, July 18, 1864.
 Seventh Call—300,000 men—One, Two or Three years service, December 19, 1864.

FIRST CALL—APRIL 15, 1861.

FOR SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TROOPS — THREE MONTHS.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The laws of the United States have been for some time past, and now are, opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by law:

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution and the laws, have thought fit to call forth, and hereby do call forth, the militia of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of seventy-five thousand, in order to suppress said combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

The details for this object will be immediately communicated to the State authorities through the War Department.

I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate, and aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity, and the existence of our National Union, and the perpetuity of popular government, and to redress wrongs already long enough endured.

I deem it proper to say that the first service assigned to the forces hereby called forth will probably be to repossess the forts, places, and property which have been seized from the Union; and in every event the utmost care will be observed, consistently with the objects aforesaid, to avoid any devastation, any destruction of, or interference with, property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens, in any part of the country.

And I hereby command the persons composing the combinations aforesaid, to disperse, and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days from this date.

Deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution, convene both Houses of Congress. Senators and Representatives are therefore summoned to assemble at their respective chambers, at twelve o'clock noon, on Thursday, the fourth day of July next, then and there to consider and determine such measures as, in their wisdom, the public safety and interest may seem to demand.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this fifteenth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

{ L. S. }

Signed:

By the President: WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

SECOND CALL—MAY 3, 1861.

FOR 42,000 VOLUNTEERS—INCREASE OF REGULAR ARMY, &c.—THREE YEARS.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, Existing exigencies demand immediate and adequate measures for the protection of the National Constitution, and the preservation of the National Union, by the suppression of the insurrectionary combinations now existing in several States for opposing the laws of the Union and obstructing the execution thereof, to which end a military force, in addition to that called forth by my proclamation of the fifteenth day of April, in the present year, appears to be indispensably necessary;

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy thereof, and of the militia of the several States when called into actual service, do hereby call into the service of the United States forty-two thousand and thirty-four volunteers, to serve for the period of three years, unless sooner discharged, and to be mustered into service as infantry and cavalry. The proportions of each arm and the details of enrolment and organization will be made known through the Department of War.

And I also direct that the regular army of the United States be increased by the addition of eight regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and one regiment of artillery, making altogether a maximum aggregate increase of twenty-two thousand seven hundred and fourteen officers and enlisted men, the details of which increase will also be made known through the Department of War.

And I further direct the enlistment, for not less than one nor more than three years, of eighteen thousand seamen, in addition to the present force, for the naval service of the United States. The details of the enlistment and organization will be made known through the Department of the Navy.

The call for volunteers, hereby made, and the direction for the increase of the regular army, and for the enlistment of seamen, hereby given, together with the plan of organization adopted for the volunteers and for the regular forces hereby authorized, will be submitted to Congress as soon as assembled.

In the meantime, I earnestly invoke the co-operation of all good citizens in the measures hereby adopted for the effectual suppression of unlawful violence, for the impartial enforcement of constitutional laws, and for the speediest possible restoration of peace and order, and with these of happiness and prosperity throughout the country.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

Signed:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President: WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THIRD CALL—AUGUST 4, 1862.

FOR THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND MILITIA—NINE MONTHS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., AUGUST 4, 1862.

ORDERED—I.—That a draft of three hundred thousand militia be immediately called into the service of the United States, to serve for nine months, unless sooner discharged. The Secretary of War will assign the quota to the States, and establish regulations for the draft.

II.—That if any State shall not, by the fifteenth of August, furnish its quota of the additional three hundred thousand authorized by law, the deficiency of volunteers in that State will also be made up by special draft from the militia. The Secretary of War will establish regulations for this purpose.

III.—Regulations will be prepared by the War Department, and presented to the President, with the object of securing the promotion of officers of the army and volunteers for meritorious and distinguished services, and of preventing the nomination or appointment in the military service of incompetent or unworthy officers. The regulations will also provide for ridding the service of such incompetent persons as now hold commissions in it.

Signed:

By order of the President,

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

FOURTH CALL—JUNE 15, 1863.

FOR ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN—SIX MONTHS.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The armed insurrectionary combinations now existing in several of the States are threatening to make inroads into the States of Maryland, Western Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, requiring immediately an additional military force for the service of the United States;

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and Commander in Chief of the army and navy thereof, and of the militia of the several States, when called into actual service, do hereby call into the service of the United States one hundred thousand militia, from the States following, namely: From the State of Maryland, ten thousand; from the State of Pennsylvania, fifty thousand; from the State of Ohio, thirty thousand; from the State of West Virginia, ten thousand; to be mustered into the service of the United States forthwith, and to serve for the period of six months from the date of such muster into said service, unless sooner discharged, to be mustered in as infantry, artillery, and cavalry, in proportions, which will be made known through the War Department, which Department will also designate the several places of rendezvous. These militia to be organized according to the rules and regulations of the volunteer service, and such orders as may hereafter be issued. The States aforesaid will be respectively credited, under the enrollment act, for the militia services rendered under this proclamation.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this nineteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Signed:
By the President: WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

FIFTH CALL—OCTOBER 17, 1863.

FOR THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN—THREE YEARS.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The term of service of a part of the volunteer forces of the United States will expire during the coming year; and whereas, in addition to the men raised by the present draft, it is deemed expedient to call out three hundred thousand volunteers to service for three years of the war, not, however, exceeding three years;

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and Commander in Chief of the army and navy thereof, and of the militia of the several States when called into actual service, do issue this my proclamation, calling upon the Governors of the several States to raise and have enlisted into the United States service, for the various companies and regiments in the field from their respective States, their quotas of three hundred thousand men.

I further proclaim that all volunteers thus called out and duly enlisted shall receive advance pay, premium, and bounty, as heretofore communicated to the Governors of the States by the War Department, through the Provost Marshal General's office, by special letters.

I further proclaim that all volunteers received under this call, as well as all others not heretofore credited, shall be duly credited on and deducted from the quotas established for the next draft.

I further proclaim that if any State shall fail to raise the quotas assigned them by the War Department under this call, then a draft for the deficiency in said quota shall be made on said State, or any districts or sub States, for their due proportion of said quota; and the draft shall commence on the fifth day of January, 1864.

And I further proclaim that nothing in this proclamation shall interfere with existing orders, or those which may be issued, for the present draft in the States where it is now in progress or where it has not yet commenced.

The quotas of the States and districts will be assigned by the War Department, through the Provost Marshal General's office, due regards being had for the number of able-bodied men who may be volunteering or drafting, and the recruiting will be conducted in accordance with such instructions as have been or may be issued by the Department.

In issuing this proclamation, I address myself not only to the Governors of the several States, but also to the good and loyal people thereof, invoking them to lend their willing, cheerful, and effective aid to the measures thus adopted, with a view to reinforce our victorious armies now in the field, and bring our needful military operations to a prosperous end, thus closing forever the fountains of sedition and civil war.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Signed:
By the President: WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

SIXTH CALL—JULY 18, 1864.

FOR 500,000 MEN—ONE, TWO OR THREE YEARS.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, By the act approved July 4, 1864, entitled "An act further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," it is provided that the President of the United States may, "at his discretion, at any time hereafter call for any number of men, as volunteers, for the respective terms of one, two, and three years, for military service," and "that in case the quota, or any part thereof, of any town, township, ward of a city, precinct, or election district, or of a county not so subdivided, shall not be filled within the space of fifty days after such call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year to fill such quota, or any part thereof, which may be unfilled;" and

WHEREAS, The new enrollment heretofore ordered is so far completed as that the aforementioned act of Congress may now be put in operation, for recruiting and keeping up the strength of the armies in the field, for garrisons, and such military operations as may be required for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion and restoring the authority of the United States Government in the insurgent States.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do issue this my call for five hundred thousand volunteers for the military service; provided, nevertheless, that this call shall be reduced by all credits which may be established under section eight of the aforesaid act, on account of persons who have entered the naval service during the present rebellion, and by credits for men furnished to the military service in excess of calls heretofore made. Volunteers will be accepted under this call, for one, two, or three years, as they may elect, and will be entitled to the bounty provided by the law for the period of service for which they enlist.

And I hereby proclaim, order, and direct, that immediately after the fifth day of September, 1864, being fifty days from the date of this call, a draft for troops to serve for one year shall be had in every town, township, ward of a city, precinct, or election district, or county not so subdivided, to fill the quota which shall be assigned to it under this call, or any part thereof which may be unfilled by volunteers, on the said fifth day of September, 1864.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington this eighteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

{ L. S. }

Signed:

By the President: WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

SEVENTH CALL—DECEMBER 19, 1864.

FOR THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN—ONE, TWO, OR THREE YEARS.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, By the act approved July 4th, 1864, entitled "An Act to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," it is provided that the President of the United States may, "at his discretion, at any time hereafter, call for any number of men, as volunteers, for the respective terms of one, two, and three years, for military service," and "that in case the quota, or any part thereof, of any town, township, ward of a city, precinct, or election district, or of any county not so subdivided, shall not be filled within the space of fifty days after such call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year to fill such quota, or any part thereof which may be unfilled."

AND WHEREAS, By the credits allowed in accordance with the act of Congress on the call for five hundred thousand men, made July 18, 1864, the number of men to be obtained under that call was reduced to two hundred and eighty thousand, and whereas, the operations of the enemy in certain States have rendered it impracticable to procure from them their full quotas of troops under said calls, and whereas, from the foregoing causes, but two hundred and forty thousand men have been put into the army, navy, and marine corps, under the said call of July 18, 1864, leaving a deficiency on that call of two hundred and sixty thousand, (260,000).

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, in order to supply the aforesaid deficiency, and to provide for the casualties in the military and naval service of the United States, do issue this my call for three hundred thousand (300,000) volunteers, to serve for one, two, or three years. The quotas of the States, Districts, and sub-districts, under this call, will be assigned by the War Department, through the Bureau of Provost Marshal General of the United States, and "in case the quota, or any part thereof, of any town, township, ward of a city, precinct, or election district, or of any county not so sub-divided, shall not be filled" before the fifteenth day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, then a draft shall be made to fill such quota, or any part thereof, under this call, which may be unfilled on said fifteenth day of February, 1864.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this nineteenth day of December, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

{ L. S. }

Signed:

By the President: WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Document No. 5.

TABLE SHOWING BY REGIMENTS AND BATTERIES, U. S. VOLUNTEER SERVICE, WAR OF 1861, THE NUMBER OF COMMISSIONS ISSUED BY THE GOVERNOR OF INDIANA, IN THE SEVERAL GRADES.

Regiments.	Colonels.	Lieutenant Colonels.	Majors.	Adjutants.	Quartermasters.	Chaplains.	Surgeons.	Assistant Surgeons.	Commissary.	Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.	Original Appointments.	Promotions.	Total.
Sixth Regiment, 3 months.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	13	13	13	37	9	46
Seventh Regiment, 3 months.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	12	13	13	37	8	46
Eighth Regiment, 3 months.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	14	13	13	37	10	47
Ninth Regiment, 3 months.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	12	12	13	37	7	44
Tenth Regiment, 3 months.....	2	1	2	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	14	13	13	37	12	49
Eleventh Regiment, 3 months.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	13	12	13	37	8	45
Sixth Regiment, 3 years.....	3	3	4	3	2	3	1	6	.....	30	36	29	39	78	117
Seventh Regiment, 3 years.....	3	4	5	4	2	2	2	8	.....	26	40	33	39	88	127
Eighth Regiment, 3 years.....	3	3	6	4	2	2	2	8	.....	30	43	37	39	106	142
Ninth Regiment, 3 years.....	4	4	5	6	4	3	2	8	.....	31	48	46	39	122	161
Tenth Regiment, 3 years.....	4	7	5	3	2	3	4	6	.....	25	29	27	36	73	114
Eleventh Regiment, 3 years.....	1	4	5	5	3	2	4	11	.....	36	49	53	39	136	173
Twelfth Regiment, 1 year.....	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	.....	12	12	13	38	12	59
Twelfth Regiment, 3 years.....	2	5	5	2	3	1	1	4	.....	25	32	32	39	74	112
Thirteenth Regiment, 3 years.....	3	5	5	2	3	.....	3	5	.....	24	34	41	38	80	127
Thirteenth Regiment, re-organized.....	1	3	2	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	10	12	13	37	8	45
Fourteenth Regiment, 3 years.....	4	5	5	2	2	2	4	6	.....	32	47	42	39	112	151
Fifteenth Regiment, 3 years.....	2	3	4	4	2	2	3	6	.....	30	32	40	39	89	128
Sixteenth Regiment, 1 year.....	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	16	10	10	38	2	49
Sixteenth Regiment, 3 years.....	2	5	5	2	3	2	2	4	.....	25	35	28	39	72	111
Seventeenth Regiment, 3 years.....	3	5	8	4	1	3	3	10	.....	38	46	61	39	148	187
Eighteenth Regiment, 3 years.....	3	6	6	5	2	3	5	5	.....	41	54	44	39	135	174
Nineteenth Regiment, 3 years.....	3	5	5	3	3	2	2	4	.....	27	42	47	39	104	144
Twentieth Regiment, 3 years.....	4	7	8	3	2	1	1	5	.....	32	39	49	39	112	151
Twentieth Regiment, re-organized.....	2	2	4	2	1	1	1	2	.....	19	20	21	39	36	75
Twenty-First Reg't, 1st H. Art'y, 3 yrs.	3	4	8	2	1	2	2	9	.....	31	60	83	68	149	217
Twenty-Second Regiment, 3 years.....	4	7	9	3	5	2	2	4	.....	41	50	54	39	142	181
Twenty-Third Regiment, 3 years.....	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	6	.....	30	33	35	39	8	122
Twenty-Fourth Regiment, 3 years.....	2	4	5	2	4	2	2	5	.....	30	38	34	39	89	128
Twenty-Fourth Regiment, re-organized.....	2	1	2	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	9	11	17	35	11	46
Twenty-Fifth Regiment, 3 years.....	3	5	7	3	3	2	2	7	.....	40	46	45	39	124	163
Twenty-Sixth Regiment, 3 years.....	3	5	7	3	2	1	3	2	.....	35	47	53	39	122	161
Twenty-Seventh Regiment, 3 years.....	1	3	4	3	1	1	3	3	.....	28	35	34	39	77	116
Twenty-Eighth Regiment, 1st Cavalry.....	1	5	8	3	2	2	1	4	1	35	38	36	48	88	136
Twenty-Ninth Regiment.....	3	4	5	3	4	2	5	10	.....	36	47	35	39	115	154
Thirtieth Regiment.....	2	2	3	3	2	1	4	7	.....	23	33	32	39	75	112
Thirtieth Regiment, Battalion.....	1	2	3	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	10	13	12	39	14	44
Thirty-First Regiment.....	4	7	9	5	3	2	3	6	.....	41	55	55	39	151	196
Thirty-Second Regiment.....	3	6	6	3	2	3	4	5	.....	38	50	58	39	139	178
Thirty-Third Regiment.....	2	3	4	6	3	2	2	5	.....	30	37	36	39	91	139
Thirty-Fourth Regiment.....	3	5	7	4	5	2	4	5	.....	37	51	56	39	142	181
Thirty-Fifth Regiment.....	3	6	6	5	2	1	2	5	.....	40	44	42	39	118	157
Thirty-Sixth Regiment.....	2	2	5	3	1	3	2	9	.....	27	40	41	39	96	125
Thirty-Seventh Regiment.....	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	4	.....	29	32	32	39	79	109
Thirty-Eighth Regiment.....	3	6	8	4	4	2	4	7	.....	45	57	42	39	143	182
Thirty-Ninth Regiment, 8th Cavalry.....	2	2	7	5	2	1	2	7	2	38	51	58	39	117	177
Fortieth Regiment.....	3	5	5	2	4	2	2	7	.....	34	49	38	39	121	151
Forty-First Regiment, 2d Cavalry.....	4	5	12	3	2	1	1	7	3	36	44	40	48	110	158
Forty-Second Regiment.....	3	5	5	3	2	3	2	3	.....	31	44	43	29	121	147
Forty-Third Regiment.....	4	4	4	2	4	3	4	7	.....	28	41	52	39	114	155
Forty-Fourth Regiment.....	4	6	7	5	4	2	2	6	.....	41	49	39	39	129	165
Forty-Fifth Regiment, 3d Cavalry.....	2	3	9	2	1	.....	1	3	2	31	35	39	47	81	128
Forty-Sixth Regiment.....	2	4	5	3	4	2	3	6	.....	37	45	41	59	116	155
Forty-Seventh Regiment.....	2	3	5	3	2	1	1	4	.....	31	46	43	39	102	141
Forty-Eighth Regiment.....	3	6	8	2	3	1	3	7	.....	39	46	35	39	114	153
Forty-Ninth Regiment.....	3	5	4	3	2	3	5	6	.....	29	35	38	39	90	129
Fiftieth Regiment.....	2	4	4	3	2	1	2	4	.....	25	36	39	39	80	122
Fifty-First Regiment.....	3	6	6	3	2	1	2	6	.....	39	44	42	39	112	151
Fifty-Second Regiment.....	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	6	.....	20	29	25	39	61	106
Fifty-Second Regiment, re-organized.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	11	12	13	33	6	39

Regiments.	Colonels.	Lieutenant Colonels.	Major.	Adjutants.	Quartermasters.	Chaplains.	Surgeons.	Assistant Surgeons.	Commissaries.	Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.	Original Appointments.	Promotions.	Total.
Fifty-Third Regiment.....	4	4	8	4	2	3	4	7		34	42	42	39	113	152
Fifty-Fourth Regiment, 3 months.....	2	1	2	1	1			1		16	16	16	36		38
Fifty-Fourth Regiment, 1 year.....	1	2	2	2	2			2		10	16	16	38		45
Fifty-Fifth Regiment, 3 months.....	1	1	1	1	1			1		16	16	16	36		35
Fifty-Seventh Regiment.....	5	6	7	4	2	3	5	11		37	47	44	39	130	169
Fifty-Eighth Regiment.....	2	3	3	4	2	1	2	6		34	43	47	39	106	144
Fifty-Ninth Regiment.....	3	3	4	1	2	1	3	4		28	37	35	39	84	122
Sixtieth Regiment.....	2	3	6	4	2	1	3	4		29	37	21	39	79	115
Sixty-Third Regiment.....	3	3	3	3	2	1	3	3		29	39	31	39	84	124
Sixty-Fifth Regiment.....	3	4	3	3	2	1	1	1		29	46	38	39	87	126
Sixty-Sixth Regiment.....	1	2	2	3	2	1	4	1		16	21	24	39	41	86
Sixty-Seventh Regiment.....	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	4		11	28	21	39	41	84
Sixty-Eighth Regiment.....	3	4	5	2	1	2	1	3		29	36	31	39	6	164
Sixty-Ninth Regiment.....	2	2	1	2	3	1	1	4		13	31	27	39	58	97
Seventieth Regiment.....	1	2	3	1	2	1	1	1		24	30	37	39	61	103
Seventy-First Regiment.....	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1		17	18	22	39	107	71
Seventy-First Regiment, 6th Cavalry.....			3				1	1	1	5	13	16	14	27	43
Seventy-First Reg't, 6th Cav. Battalion	1	1	1	1	1		1	2	2	7	6	9	24	14	35
Seventy-Second Regiment.....	1	1	4	3	1	3	1			29	41	44	39	97	136
Seventy-Third Regiment.....	2	1	4	4	1	2	4	7		25	31	28	19	73	114
Seventy-Fourth Regiment.....	3	4	4	2	3	1	1	4		29	31	34	39	78	117
Seventy-Fifth Regiment.....	4	2	2	2	3	2	2	2		21	37	36	39	71	117
Seventy-Sixth Regiment, 10 days.....	1	1	1	1	1			2		16	16	16	37		37
Seventy-Seventh Regiment, 14th Cavalry	5	6	12	4	2	1	1	10	3	36	4	36	49	140	179
Seventy-Eighth Regiment, 60 days.....	1	1		1	1			1		7	7	7	24		24
Seventy-Ninth Regiment.....	1	2	4	4	2	1	3	4		28	37	32	39	6	102
Eightieth Regiment.....	4	5	5	1	2	1				21	27	21	39	49	108
Eighty-First Regiment.....	4	6	5	5	1	3	4	4		32	38	35	39	97	136
Eighty-Second Regiment.....	1	3	2	1	2	2	2	9		25	36	2	39	72	114
Eighty-Third Regiment.....	3	6	1	2	1	2	1	1		21	28	27	39	52	96
Eighty-Fourth Regiment.....	3	6	7	1	1	2	1	3		19	28	24	39	69	100
Eighty-Fifth Regiment.....	2	2	3	3	3	1	1	3		21	22	25	39	69	100
Eighty-Sixth Regiment.....	2	4	5	2	2	2	2	3		23	34	29	39	63	102
Eighty-Seventh Regiment.....	2	3	3	4	2	1	1	4		26	32	36	39	77	116
Eighty-Eighth Regiment.....	2	1	5	3	1	1	2	4		27	35	21	39	76	112
Eighty-Ninth Regiment.....	1	1	3	2	3	1	1	6		24	30	25	39	64	104
Ninetieth Regiment, Fifth Cavalry.....	1	3	7	2	2	2	2	4	1	35	28	48	16	167	175
Ninety-First Regiment.....	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1		21	24	2	39	46	85
Ninety-Third Regiment.....	1	2	4	3	1	1	2	3		19	26	29	39	69	88
Ninety-Seventh Regiment.....	2	5	5	4	3	1	2	4		25	36	27	39	67	103
Ninety-Ninth Regiment.....	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1		28	33	36	39	77	111
100th Regiment.....	4	1	4	3	2	1	2	4		31	38	29	39	84	123
101st Regiment.....	2	2	6	4	1	1	1	6		26	36	32	39	69	105
102d Regiment, Minute Men.....	1	1	1	1	1		1	2		9	9	4	39		35
103d Regiment, Minute Men.....	1	1	1	1	1		1	2		16	16	16	39		36
104th Regiment, Minute Men.....	1	1	1	1	1		1	2		10	16	16	39		37
105th Regiment, Minute Men.....	1	1	1	1	1		1	1		10	16	16	37		37
106th Regiment, Minute Men.....	1	1	1	1	1		1	1		10	16	16	37		37
107th Regiment, Minute Men.....	1	1	1	1	1		1	1		12	12	12	39		40
107th Regiment, Battalion Minute Men.....										8	8	8	24		24
108th Regiment, Minute Men.....	1	1	1	1	1		1	2		10	16	16	39		38
109th Regiment, Minute Men.....	1	1	1	1	1		1	1		10	16	16	39		35
110th Regiment, Minute Men.....	1			1						9	9	9	29		29
111th Regiment, Minute Men.....	1	1	1	1	1		1	1		11	11	11	38		38
112th Regiment, Minute Men.....	1	1	1	1	1		1	1		10	16	16	37		37
113th Regiment, Minute Men.....	1	1	1	1	1		1	1		9	9	9	34		34
114th Regiment, Minute Men.....	1									6	6	6	19		19
115th Regiment, 6 months.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2		12	13	12	39		46
116th Regiment, 6 months.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3		11	12	12	39		46
117th Regiment, 6 months.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2		12	13	12	39		46
118th Regiment, 6 months.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		11	11	11	38		41
119th Regiment, 7th Cavalry.....	2	1	8	4	2	1	2	2		31	4	42	48	96	144
120th Regiment.....	3	3	4	3	1	1	2	4		24	34	36	39	67	105
121st Regiment, 9th Cavalry.....	1	3	6	2	3	1	1	2	1	23	29	34	48	66	103
123d Regiment.....	1	2	2	1	1		1	1		16	22	25	38	34	72
124th Regiment.....	2	3	3	2	1	2	1	3		21	25	24	39	36	92
125th Regiment, 10th Cavalry.....	2	1	6	2	2	1	3	4		22	25	28	48	31	99
126th Regiment, 11th Cavalry.....	2	3	5	3	3	1	3	4		29	38	35	48	64	132
127th Regiment, 12th Cavalry.....	1	1	4	2	2	1	1	4	1	22	27	34	48	64	90
128th Regiment.....	2	2	3	3	2	1	1	4		26	24	27	39	39	89
129th Regiment.....	2	3	3	2	2	1	2	3		26	25	26	39	63	92

Regiments.	Colonels.	Lieutenant Colonels.	Majors.	Adjutants.	Quartermasters.	Chaplains.	Surgeons.	Assistant Surgeons.	Commissary.	Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.	Original Appointments.	Promotions.	Total.
130th Regiment.....	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	26	33	29	39	58	87
130th Regiment, 15th Cavalry.....	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	27	33	34	48	6	114
133d Regiment, 100 days.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	11	11	10	39	1	42
134d Regiment, 100 days.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	11	11	11	39	1	42
134th Regiment, 100 days.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	3	1	12	12	14	39	12	61
135th Regiment, 100 days.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	1	10	10	11	39	1	49
136th Regiment, 100 days.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	11	11	12	39	1	44
137th Regiment, 100 days.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	10	12	12	39	1	43
138th Regiment, 100 days.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	13	14	15	39	9	48
139th Regiment, 100 days.....	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	13	15	15	38	12	59
140th Regiment.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	13	12	16	39	1	52
142d Regiment.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	4	1	13	17	18	39	31	79
143d Regiment.....	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	3	1	14	16	19	39	21	69
144th Regiment.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	13	14	14	39	11	59
145th Regiment.....	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	1	18	21	22	39	49	79
146th Regiment.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	13	13	14	38	16	58
147th Regiment.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	13	16	17	39	7	56
148th Regiment.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	12	13	13	39	10	49
149th Regiment.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	6	1	16	17	19	38	27	63
150th Regiment.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	11	14	14	39	1	48
151st Regiment.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	11	16	19	38	17	55
152d Regiment.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	11	11	16	39	3	42
153d Regiment.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	11	12	12	39	5	44
154th Regiment.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	10	11	14	39	1	44
155th Regiment.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	10	12	1	39	16	49
156th Regiment.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	29	1	29
Jennings County Independent Reg C.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	10	10	31	1	61
Independent Battalion.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	7	7	24	1	24
Lamb's Independent Cavalry.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Totals.....	30	130	152	154	270	191	291	87	14	414	428	424	1088	844	14,942

TABLE SHOWING BY BATTERIES, UNITED STATES VOLUNTEER SERVICE, WAR 1861. THE NUMBER OF COMMISSIONS ISSUED BY THE GOVERNOR OF INDIANA, IN THE SEVERAL GRADES.

Light Batteries.	Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.	Original Appointments.	Promotions.	Total.
First Battery.....	2	6	6	5	9	14
Second Battery.....	3	6	6	5	10	19
Second Battery, re-organized.....	1	2	5	5	1	9
Third Battery.....	4	7	10	5	18	23
Fourth Battery.....	2	6	6	5	9	14
Fourth Battery, re-organized.....	1	3	2	5	1	6
Fifth Battery.....	2	4	6	5	7	12
Sixth Battery.....	2	5	6	5	8	13
Seventh Battery.....	3	6	7	5	11	16
Seventh Battery, re-organized.....	1	3	2	5	1	6
Eighth Battery.....	2	5	5	5	7	12
Ninth Battery.....	3	4	3	5	4	9
Tenth Battery.....	3	8	9	5	15	29
Eleventh Battery.....	1	5	5	5	6	13
Twelfth Battery.....	3	8	12	5	18	23
Thirteenth Battery.....	2	8	9	5	14	19
Fourteenth Battery.....	3	5	8	5	11	16
Fifteenth Battery.....	2	5	5	5	5	19

Light Batteries.	Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.	Original Appointments.	Promotions.	Total.
Sixteenth Battery	3	6	8	5	12	17
Seventeenth Battery.....	2	6	9	5	12	17
Eighteenth Battery.....	3	5	5	5	8	13
Nineteenth Battery.....	2	8	8	5	13	18
Twentieth Battery.....	3	5	7	5	10	15
Twenty-First Battery.....	2	5	5	5	7	12
Twenty-Second Battery..	2	6	5	5	8	15
Twenty-Third Battery.....	1	4	2	5	2	7
Twenty-Fourth Battery.....	2	4	4	5	5	10
Twenty-Fifth Battery.....	1	3	2	5	1	6
Twenty-Sixth Battery.....	2	7	8	5	12	17
Totals.....	62	153	173	145	243	388

COMMISSIONS ISSUED TO OFFICERS OF THE INDIANA LEGION.

Major Generals.....	2
Brigadier Generals.....	9
Colonels.....	53
Lieutenant Colonels.....	47
Majors.....	66
Adjutants.....	35
Quartermasters.....	34
Surgeons.....	18
Assistant Surgeons.....	8
Captains.....	965
First Lieutenants.....	970
Second Lieutenants.....	978
Total.....	3,159

COMMISSIONS ISSUED TO OFFICERS OF THE DRAFT OF 1862.

General Commissioners	2
Assistant General Commissioners.....	4
Draft Commissioners, for Counties.....	97
Marshals, for Counties.....	98
Surgeons, for counties.....	94
Total.....	295

RECAPITULATION OF COMMISSIONS ISSUED.

To Infantry, Cavalry, and Heavy Artillery Volunteers.....	15,042
To Light Battery Volunteers.....	388
To Indiana Legion.....	3,159
To Officers of the Draft of 1862.....	295
Grand Total.....	18,884

Document No. 6.

INDIANA'S ROLL OF HONOR.

LIST OF OFFICERS WHO WERE KILLED AND DIED IN SERVICE DURING THE REBELLION.

(Abbreviations—I, Infantry; C, Cavalry; B, Battery; H. A., Heavy Artillery.)

Names.	Rank.	Regiment or Battery.	Company.	Date, Place, and Cause of Death.
Abbott, Augustus H.....	Major.....	67th I.....	...	Killed in action, Munfordsville, Sept. 14, '62.
Abbott, Averett F.....	Captain.....	74th I.....	U	Killed in action, Jonesboro, Ga., Sept. 1, '64.
Abernathy, Isaac.....	1st Lieut.....	67th I.....	K	Killed in action, Stone River, Dec. 31, '62.
Adams, Eli M.....	2d Lieut.....	33d I.....	B	Died at Crab Orchard, Ky., Dec. 8, '61.
Adams, Samuel R.....	Chaplain.....	26th I.....	...	Died Dec. 19, '62.
Albright, Joseph R.....	Chaplain.....	87th I.....	...	Died of disease, Dec. 5, '62.
Aldrich, Simon C.....	Colonel.....	44th I.....	...	Died Aug. 15, '64.
Alexander, Edwin.....	2d Lieut.....	52d I.....	B	Frozen to death near Fort Pillow, Jan. 1, '64.
Anderson, Alexander W.....	2d Lieut.....	80th I.....	K	Died, Oct. 13, '62; wounds rec'd, Perryville.
Andrew, Abram C.....	2d Lieut.....	87th I.....	I	Killed in action, Chicamauga, Sept. 20, '63.
Andrew, John W.....	1st Lieut.....	20th I.....	E	Killed in action, Malvern Hill, June 26, '62.
Andrews, William.....	2d Lieut.....	46th I.....	A	Died of wounds, May 22, '63.
Archer, William.....	1st Lieut.....	80th I.....	A	Killed in action, Resacca, May 14, '64.
Armantrout, James M.....	1st Lieut.....	89th I.....	F	Died of disease, Feb. 17, '63.
Arn, Frederick.....	Major.....	31st I.....	...	Killed in action, Shiloh, April 6, '62.
Ashley, Harles.....	Qr. Master.....	89th I.....	...	Killed by Guerrillas, Nov. 1, '64.
Atkinson, Joseph B.....	1st Lieut.....	53d I.....	H	Died Nov. 17, '62; wounds rec'd at Hatchie.
Aveline, Frank H.....	Captain.....	12th I.....	B	Killed in action, Mission Ridge, Nov. 25, '64.
Bachman, Alvis O.....	Lieut. Colonel.....	19th I.....	...	Killed in action, Antietam, Sept. 17, '62.
Baker, George W.....	Captain.....	87th I.....	B	Killed in action, Chicamauga, Sept. 20, '63.
Baker, Jesse.....	2d Lieut.....	79th I.....	H	Died at home.
Baker, Myron.....	Colonel.....	74th I.....	...	Killed in action near Atlanta, Aug. 6, '64.
Baker, Wiley.....	1st Lieut.....	8th C.....	M	Killed in action, Dallas, Ga., May 27, '64.
Baldwin, Frank.....	2d Lieut.....	44th I.....	I	Killed in action, Stone River, Dec. 31, '62.
Baldwin, James H.....	1st Lieut.....	24th I.....	F	Died of wounds, June 3, '63.
Baldwin, Philemon P.....	Colonel.....	6th I.....	...	Killed in action, Chicamauga, Sept. 19, '63.
Ball, Charles.....	2d Lieut.....	12th C.....	G	Died at home, Sept. 12, '65, of disease.
Baltenger, Edward.....	1st Lieut.....	14th I.....	E	Died of wounds, Sept. 23, '62.
Banks, James L.....	Captain.....	33d I.....	B	Died June 27, '64.
Banta, Sophia F.....	2d Lieut.....	70th I.....	C	Died of disease, May 14, '63.
Barlow, Andrew J.....	Captain.....	101st I.....	B	Died of wounds, Sept. 16, '64.
Barrett, Hugh G.....	2d Lieut.....	58th I.....	F	Killed in action, Chicamauga, Sept. 20, '63.
Barrett, Josiah M.....	2d Lieut.....	91st I.....	D	Died of wounds, July 31, '64.
Bartholomew, John C.....	2d Lieut.....	20th I.....	K	Died of wounds, May 28, '64.
Bass, Sion S.....	Colonel.....	30th I.....	...	Died April 14, '62; wounds rec'd at Shiloh.
Batterton, Jeremiah.....	2d Lieut.....	10th I.....	C	Died Oct 27, '62.
Bayless, William.....	Qr. Master.....	44th I.....	...	Died ———, '62.
Beasley, Allen D.....	Chaplain.....	40th I.....	...	Died of disease.
Behr, Frederick.....	Captain.....	6th B.....	...	Killed in action, Shiloh, April 6, '62.
Beitzell, Benjamin F.....	1st Lieut.....	57th I.....	C	Killed in action, Kenesaw, June 18, '64.
Bell, Charles A.....	Captain.....	20th I.....	B	Killed in act'n, before Petersburg, July 9, '64.
Benham, Attalus A.....	2d Lieut.....	46th I.....	A	Died April 4, '62, near Point Pleasant, Mo.
Bennett, Franklin H.....	2d Lieut.....	87th I.....	E	Killed in action, Chicamauga, Sept. 19, '63.
Bennett, James P.....	Captain.....	25th I.....	A	Killed in action near Atlanta, Aug. 15, '64.
Bissell, James.....	Captain.....	128th I.....	A	Killed in act'n, Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, '64.
Blackford, Francis B.....	2d Lieut.....	58th I.....	E	Killed in action, Stone River, Dec. 31, '62.
Blaine, William C.....	2d Lieut.....	2d C.....	M	Killed in action, Trione, Tenn., June 11, '63.
Blinn, John J. P.....	Captain.....	A A G. U. S. V.....	...	Killed in action, Gettysburg, July 1, '63.
Bloom, Samuel S.....	Qr. Master.....	91st I.....	...	Died of disease, July 29, '64. [7, '64.]
Bodenhamer, Lafayette.....	Captain.....	53d I.....	F	Died in rebel prison, Charleston, S. C., Dec.
Bodley, Thomas.....	1st Lieut.....	74th I.....	D	Killed in action, Chicamauga, Sept. 19, '63.
Boley, Walter E.....	1st Lieut.....	68th I.....	A	Killed in action, Resacca, May 15, '64.
Bond, James W.....	1st Lieut.....	100th I.....	C	Died of disease, Snyder's Bluff, July 2, '63.
Boston, Enoch S.....	2d Lieut.....	4th C.....	D	Died of disease, Nov. 7, '62.
Bostwick, Levis.....	2d Lieut.....	14th I.....	A	Killed in action, Antietam, Sept. 17, '62.
Bowman, George H.....	1st Lieut.....	39th I.....	I	Killed in action, Kenesaw, July 19, '64.
Bowman, Simon.....	2d Lieut.....	129th I.....	I	Died of disease, Aug. 19, '64.
Royd, William A.....	Lieut. Colonel.....	84th I.....	...	Died of wounds, July 11, '64.
Braden, Robert.....	1st Lieut.....	7th I.....	D	Killed in action, Henderson, Ky., —, '62.
Bradford, William S.....	Captain.....	57th I.....	F	Died of disease, May 14, '62.
Brosher, Edward B.....	Major.....	129th I.....	...	Killed in act'n, Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, '64.
Brockett, Henry L.....	1st Lieut.....	25th I.....	C	Killed in action, Shiloh, April 7, '62.
Bridges, Benjamin.....	2d Lieut.....	83d I.....	E	Killed in action, Vicksburg, Oct. 28, '62.

Names.	Rank.	Regiment or Battery.	Company.	Date, Place, and Cause of Death.
Bringle, William N.	1st Lieut.	66th I.	H	Died, February 20, '64.
Bristow, James S.	2d Lieut.	9th C.	E	Killed, in ac. Franklin, Tenn., Dec. 17, '64.
Brooks, Thomas J.	Captain.	80th I.	B	Died, March —, '63, w'ds rec'd at Perryville.
Brower, Jeremiah C.	1st Lieut.	10th I.	B	Killed, in ac. Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, '64.
Brown, Clay.	Ass't Surg.	11th I.	...	Died of disease, March —, '62.
Brown, Eliza.	2d Lieut.	87th I.	C	Killed in action, Chicamauga, Sept. 20, '63.
Brown, Howard.	2d Lieut.	17th B.	...	Died, disease, Harper's Ferry, April 13, '63.
Brown, Jeremiah P.	1st Lieut.	89th I.	G	Died of wounds, June 3, '64.
Brown, Watt E.	1st Lieut.	128th I.	F	Died of wounds, March 11, '63.
Brown, William L.	Colonel.	20th I.	...	Killed in ac. Manassas Plains, Aug. 24, '62.
Bruse, Charles H.	Captain.	58th I.	K	Killed in action, Chicamauga, Sept. 20, '63.
Bryant, Francis M.	Captain.	75th I.	C	Died, Dec. 2, '63, w'ds, rec'd Mission Ridge.
Bryant, Thomas D.	1st Lieut.	1st H. A.	H	Died, w'ds, rec'd Baton Rouge, Aug. 18, '62.
Buckner, Frank W.	2d Lieut.	7th B.	...	Died, Jan. 16, '63, w'ds rec'd Stone River.
Burcham, Joseph A.	2d Lieut.	43d I.	C	Died, March —, '62.
Burke, James H.	Captain.	37th I.	H	Died, July 9, '64.
Burroughs, Jonathan M.	1st Lieut.	9th C.	...	Killed in ac., Franklin, Tenn., Dec. 17, '64.
Burnham, David T.	1st Lieut.	99th I.	A	Killed in action, Atlanta, Aug. 21, '64.
Burton, Caswell R.	2d Lieut.	90th I.	G	Killed in ac, Manfordville, Sept. 30, '62.
Burton, Wiley G.	2d Lieut.	67th I.	H	Died, May 16, '64.
Buseck, Richard H.	2d Lieut.	101st I.	F	Died, Oct. 16, '63, w'ds rec'd at Chicamauga.
Burkirk, Isaac S.	Captain.	19th C.	I	Died of disease, July 11, '64.
Burder, Frederick T.	2d Lieut.	24th I.	B	Died.
Burder, Stephen D.	1st Lieut.	8th C.	D	Killed in action, Chicamauga, Sept. 20, '63.
Burder, William.	2d Lieut.	36th I.	D	Died, Sept. 21, '63, w'ds rec'd at Chicamauga.
Buzby, Isaac.	1st Lieut.	49th I.	C	Died, May —, '62.
Cain, Jesse L.	2d Lieut.	24th I.	A	Killed in action, Vicksburg, May 17, '63.
Caldwell, Burton J.	2d Lieut.	14th I.	A	Killed in action, Wilderness, May 7, '64.
Caldway, Robert F.	1st Lieut.	57th I.	E	Died, July 4, '64, w'ds rec'd at Kenesaw.
Calvert, Melchius.	Captain.	83d I.	C	Killed in action, Vicksburg, May 19, '63.
Campbell, Richard.	Captain.	1st H. A.	I	Died of disease, April 26, '63.
Carroll, William B.	Colonel.	10th I.	...	Killed in action, Chicamauga, Sept. 20, '63.
Cassady, John A.	Captain.	27th I.	D	Killed in ac., Chancellorsville, May 3, '63.
Caston, David.	1st Lieut.	88th I.	F	Killed in action, Resacca, May 14, '64.
Catton, John.	2d Lieut.	97th I.	A	Died, Feb. 6, '64.
Chapin, George.	1st Lieut.	27th I.	I	Killed in action, Resacca, May 15, '64.
Charles, William S.	Lieut. Colonel.	18th I.	...	Died of wounds, Nov. 10, '64.
Child, Charles.	Captain.	65th I.	I	Died, disease, Washington, Ind., Dec. 20, '63.
Clark, George W.	1st Lieut.	79th I.	G	Died of wounds, Sept. 20, '63.
Claypool, Jacob.	2d Lieut.	63d I.	H	Died, disease, Alatoona, Ga., July 17, '64.
Clayton, George P.	Captain.	7th I.	E	Killed in action, Wilderness, May 7, '64.
Cobbles, James.	2d Lieut.	36th I.	B	Died on way home from Memphis, July 28, '63.
Cole, Francis M.	1st Lieut.	63d I.	A	Died, Nov. 29, '64, w'ds rec'd Columbia, Tenn.
Cole, George W.	2d Lieut.	17th I.	B	Killed in ac'n, Champion Hills, May 16, '63.
Colestock, Edward B.	1st Lieut.	70th I.	E	Died, May 30, '64, wounds rec'd at Resacca.
Coleman, William L.	Captain.	40th I.	D	Lost on steamer Sultana, April 27, '65.
Collins, Joseph P.	Major.	29th I.	...	Died, Oct. 4, '64.
Collins, Samuel C.	2d Lieut.	23d I.	K	Died, Vicksburg, Nov. 2, '63.
Colvin, Salathiel D.	2d Lieut.	36th I.	F	Died, '63, wounds received at Chicamauga.
Cone, William H.	2d Lieut.	130th I.	B	Died of wounds, July 22, '64.
Conklin, William.	Major.	6th C.	...	Killed in ac'n, Richmond, Ky., Aug. 30, '62.
Connell, Joseph W.	1st Lieut.	36th I.	C	Died of disease, May 24, '62.
Conner, Andrew E.	Captain.	34 I.	D	Killed in action, Dallas, Ga., May 27, '64.
Connett, Harry V.	2d Lieut.	123d I.	E	Died, Newbern, N. C., March 3, '65.
Conrad, Daniel R.	2d Lieut.	27th I.	D	Died, Jan. —, '62.
Conran, Bernard.	2d Lieut.	13th I.	F	Died, April 22, '63.
Cook, Joseph.	Captain.	19th I.	C	Died, Feb. 27, '63.
Coons, John.	Colonel.	14th I.	...	Killed in action, Spottsylvania, May 12, '64.
Cornwell, Charles H.	1st Lieut.	66th I.	A	Killed in ac'n, Richmond, Ky., Aug. 30, '62.
Covington, George B.	Adjutant.	17th I.	...	Died, June 1, '64, w'ds rec'd battle of Dallas.
Coxing, Alvin M.	2d Lieut.	60th I.	B	Killed in ac'n, Richmond, Ky., Aug. 30, '62.
Craig, John L.	Chaplain.	17th I.	...	Died of disease, July 12, '65.
Craig, Robert E.	Major.	85th I.	...	Died, Murfreesboro, Tenn., April 2, '64.
Craig, Thomas S.	1st Lieut.	80th I.	F	Killed in action, Resacca, May 14, '64.
Cresswell, John M.	Captain.	83d I.	K	Killed in ac'n, Champion Hills, May 16, '63.
Crisswell, William H.	1st Lieut.	9th I.	I	Killed in action, Chicamauga, Sept. 19, '63.
Crook, Jeremiah.	2d Lieut.	49th I.	A	Died, Aug. 13, '63.
Crosswait, Baldwin J.	Lieut. Colonel.	14th I.	...	Died, Feb. 20, '62.
Crum, Jacob W.	2d Lieut.	75th I.	E	Died, March 16, '63.
Cummings, William A.	Captain.	6th I.	C	Killed in action, Dallas, Ga., May 27, '64.
Cuppy, William H.	Captain.	44th I.	E	Died of wounds, July 15, '62.
Cutter, John.	Captain.	29th I.	K	Killed in action, Chicamauga, Sept. 19, '63.
Daily, Lewis W.	1st Lieut.	22d I.	I	Died of wounds, Cassville, Mo., March 2, '62.
Dain, Joseph J.	1st Lieut.	26th I.	E	Died of wounds, Indianapolis, Nov. 13, '62.
Dains, Isaac S.	Captain.	30th I.	D	Died, July 16, '64.
Daigam, John.	2d Lieut.	97th I.	B	Died of wounds, Sept. 19, '64.
Darling, Orrin T.	1st Lieut.	83d I.	A	Died of disease, June 16, '63.
Darvall, Marmaduke H.	Captain.	43d I.	B	Died of wounds, April 30, '64.
Darvall, Milton D.	Surgeon.	14d I.	...	Died of disease, Cairo, Ill., Sept. 16, '62.

Names.	Rank.	Regiment or Battery.	Company.	Date, Place, and Cause of Death.
Darrough, William M.	Captain.	23d I.	B	Killed, Vicksburg, July 3, '62.
Davis, Addison H.	1st Lieut.	36th I.	H	Killed in action, Shiloh, April 6, '62.
Davis, Annandias.	1st Lieut.	74th I.	C	Died, Chicamauga, Oct. 11, '63.
Davis, Edmund J.	2d Lieut.	14th C.	D	Died of disease, Sept. 24, '62.
Davis, Elias S.	2d Lieut.	66th I.	B	Died of wounds, July 1, '63.
Davis, Philip F.	Captain.	74th I.	G	Died of disease, Feb. 6, '63.
Dawdy, Alfred.	1st Lieut.	13th I.	C	Killed.
Day, Caleb.	2d Lieut.	12th I.	E	Died of wounds, Sept. 20, '62. 1d, '63, Dec.
Dean, Daniel J.	2d Lieut.	50th I.	I	Killed in action, Parker's X Roads, Tenn.
Dean, Zachariah.	Captain.	35th I.	F	Died of disease, Aug. 2, '63.
Deitz, Henry C.	2d Lieut.	23d I.	K	Killed in act'n, Raymond, Miss., May 17, '63.
Denning, Benjamin O.	2d Lieut.	7th C.	M	Died, Memphis, Tenn.
Denning, Benjamin F.	Captain.	72d B.		Died July 4, '61.
Denuth, John.	1st Lieut.	87th I.	C	Killed in action, Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 23, '61.
Denny, John M.	2d Lieut.	90th I.	I	Died of disease, Vincennes, Ind., Aug. 8, '62.
Denny, Mortimer.	1st Lieut.	86th I.	G	Died of wounds, Aug. 19, '61.
Devlin, James S.	2d Lieut.	5d B.		Died of wounds, Nov. 21, '62. 1d, '63.
Dewees, Charles S.	1st Lieut.	38th I.	B	Killed in action, Bentonville, N. C., March
Dickason, William.	2d Lieut.	26th I.	H	Died in reb. pris. Wilmington, N. C., July, '61.
Dickinson, John.	2d Lieut.	7th I.	F	Died of disease, Jan. 12, '63.
Dills, Ezra I. C.	Captain.	13d I.	G	Killed July 17, '63.
Dobson, David M.	Captain.	129th I.	D	Murdered Aug. 26, '65.
Dodd, Darius H.	1st Lieut.	84d I.	E	Died of disease, Oct. 2, '63.
Doster, James T.	2d Lieut.	84th I.	I	Died of disease, Dec. 19, '63.
Doyne, Peter.	Captain.	73d I.	H	Killed in action, Stone River, Dec. 31, '62.
Dunn, James J.	1st M. and C. S.	4th I.		Died of disease, Indianapolis, May 21, '63.
Dunn, James S.	Captain.	U. S. Vol.		Died, Nicholasville, Ky., April 19, '63.
Dunley, John P.	Major.	35th I.		Killed in action, Kenesaw, June 20, '64.
Dundas, Samuel H.	Captain.	2th I.	B	Died of disease, July 4, '64.
Dundun, Henry H.	1st Lieut.	2d C.	M	Died May 22, '64.
Dunn, Addison M.	Major.	35th I.		Killed in action, Franklin, Tenn., Nov.
Dunn, N. Palmer.	Captain.	30th I.	E	Killed in action, Chickamauga, Sept. 19, '63.
Dunn, Thompson.	Adjutant.	79th I.		Killed in action, Lovejoy Station, Sept. 2, '63.
Dyar, Alfred.	Captain.	4th C.	F	Died of disease, Sept. 1, '62.
East, Crockett T.	2d Lieut.	16th I.	K	Killed in action, Gettysburg, July 1, '63.
Eberly, Joshua.	1st Lieut.	30th I.	H	Killed in action, Chickamauga, Sept. 19, '63.
Eddy, John R.	Captain.	72d I.		Killed in action, Hooker's Gap, June 20, '63.
Eddy, George W.	Ass't Surgeon.	8th I.		Died of disease, Nov. 14, '61.
Elder, Benjamin F.	Ass't Surgeon.	14th I.		Died, —, '62.
Elliot, Charles T.	Captain.	16th I.	A	Killed in action, Kenesaw, June 27, '64.
Ellis, John H.	Captain.	84th I.	B	Killed in action, Chickamauga, Sept. 20, '63.
Ellis, John J.	1st Lieut.	101st I.	I	Died Oct. 19, '63.
Emery, William S.	Captain.	80th I.	I	Died of wounds, May 28, '64.
Emphool, George W.	1st Lieut.	50th I.	B	Died, Young's Point, La., Feb. 4, '63.
Fairis, Samuel D.	2d Lieut.	50th I.	E	Died Feb. 16, '62.
Felkner, John.	2d Lieut.	81st I.	F	Died March 13, '63.
Fellows, Dorus.	Captain.	25th I.	H	Died of wounds, Jan. 21, '62.
Fentress, William H.	1st Lieut.	36th I.	D	Killed in action, Dallas, Ga., May 31, '64.
Ferris, Joel.	1st Lieut.	16th I.	F	Killed in act'n, Champion Hills, May 16, '63.
Fisher, John H.	Major.	39th I.		Died of wounds, Aug. 27, '63.
Fisher, James A.	2d Lieut.	7th C.	I	Died, Wabash, Ind., April 13, '65.
Fitzgibbon, David A.	Ass't Surgeon.	17th I.		Died Jan. 1, '65.
Flansburg, David.	Captain.	1th B.		Died in rebel prison, Columbia, S. C., '64.
Fletcher, Jacob E.	Captain.	19th I.	C	Died June 13, '63.
Fliekeneger, Frank M.	1st Lieut.	84th I.	E	Killed in action, March 13, '65.
Floyd, Abram.	Captain.	85th I.	A	Killed in act'n, Franklin, Tenn., Mar. 5, '63.
Fordess, William.	1st Lieut.	88th I.	K	Died of disease, Sept. 28, '63.
Foster, James D.	1st Lieut.	58th I.	D	Killed in action, Chickamauga, Sept. 19, '63.
Foster, Joel W.	Captain.	19th I.	G	Killed in action, Stone River, Dec. 31, '62.
Fountain, Solomon H.	1st Lieut.	128th I.	D	Died of wounds, April 9, '65.
Fouts, James C.	Captain.	87th I.	C	Killed in action, Stone River, Dec. 31, '62.
Fraker, Joseph.	Captain.	82d I.	H	Died of disease, Sept. 30, '64.
Frazier, John B.	1st Lieut.	76th I.	G	Died of disease, July 1, '61.
Fry, James R.	2d Lieut.	13th C.	I	Died, Huntsville, Ala., Oct. 16, '64.
Funks, Charles.	2d Lieut.	18th I.	D	Died of wounds, Corinth, Miss., Oct. 9, '62.
Gageby, David E.	1st Lieut.	4th I.	G	Killed in action, North Anna, May 25, '64.
Garboden, William H.	1st Lieut.	8th C.	B	Died of wounds, Oct. 28, '63.
Gaskill, Jean W.	2d Lieut.	7d I.	K	Died, Murfreesboro, Tenn., Feb. 20, '63.
Gavin, John Smith.	Lt. Colonel.	1st C.		Killed in act'n, Fredericktown, Nov. 1, '61.
Gerber, John.	Lt. Colonel.	24th I.		Killed in action, Shiloh, April 7, '62.
Geyer, Jacob H.	Chaplain.	140th I.		Died of disease, April 2, '65.
Gibson, Charles.	2d Lieut.	14th I.	C	Died of wounds, May 3, '63.
Gibson, John L.	1st Lieut.	3d I.	D	Killed in action, Atlanta, Ga., July 22, '64.
Ginora, Bedford M.	Captain.	89th I.	G	Killed in action, Yellow Bayou, May 18, '64.
Gilmore, Alexander W.	Ass't Surgeon.	4th I.		Died of disease, Nashville, Tenn., May 13, '65.
Gilmore, Robert B.	1st Lieut.	27th I.	A	Died of wounds, Oct. 16, '62.
Givin, James M.	Adjutant.	19th I.		Died May 1, '62.
Glass, Jacob H.	Lt. Colonel.	32d I.		Killed in action, Mission Ridge, Nov. 25, '63.
Glover, William R.	1st Lieut.	1st H. A.	C	Died Jan. 1, '64.

Names.	Rank.	Regiment or Battery.	Company	Date, Place, and Cause of Death.
Goheen, John G.	2d Lieut.	88th I.	E	Died, Jan. 17, '63, w'ds rec'd at Stone River.
Good, John	1st Lieut.	23d I.	H	Died, July 6, '62; cause not reported.
Gordon, Lafayette	Captain	29th I.	C	Died of wounds, June 9, '64.
Graham, Matthew K.	1st Lieut.	46th I.	B	Died of wounds, Oct. 16, '62.
Grant, Jam. S. C.	1st Lieut.	28th Colo'd.	A	Killed in ac'n bef. Petersb'g, Va., July 30, '64.
Graves, George M.	Captain	36th I.	F	Died, Sept. 28, '63; w'ds rec'd at Chicamauga.
Gray, James A.	1st Lieut.	8th C.	L	Died of wounds, Oct. 2, '64.
Green, George B.	1st Lieut.	6th I.	K	Died of wounds, Oct. 28, '62.
Gregg, William M.	1st Lieut.	93d I.	K	Died, '64; cause not reported.
Gregory, Noble B.	1st Lieut.	84th I.	K	Killed; in action Nashville, Dec. 16, '64.
Grinstead, Thomas	1st Lieut.	1st H. A.	K	Died, wounds rec'd Baton Rouge Aug. 5, '62.
Greenendyke, Amos	1st Lieut.	124th I.	F	Died, Dec. 27, '64; wounds rec'd at Franklin.
Greenendyke, Henry	2d Lieut.	11th I.	F	Died, Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 16, '63.
Gunsenhouser, John	Captain	14th I.	F	Killed, in action Chicamauga, Sept. 20, '63.
Guthrie, William	2d Lieut.	25th I.	G	Died, Mound City, April 28, '62.
Guy, Samuel	2d Lieut.	82d I.	F	Died of disease, May 22, '63.
Gwin, William	Lieut. Comdr	U. S. N.	...	Killed, in action Haines' Bluff, Jan. 3, '63.
Hackbiser, John C.	Captain	28th Colo'd.	E	Killed, in act'n Petersburg Va., July 30, '64.
Hackleman, Pleasant A.	Brig. General	U. S. V.	...	Killed, in action Corinth, Miss., Oct. 3, '62.
Hall, Harvey B.	Captain	1st H. A.	A	Died, Jan. 11, '64.
Hall, Richard H.	2d Lieut.	74th I.	F	Killed in action, Chicamauga, Sept. 19, '63.
Hamlin, Stephen	1st Lieut.	74th I.	F	Died of disease, Dec. 27, '62.
Hammick, Simpson	1st Lieut.	27th I.	A	Killed in act'n, Chancellorsville, May 3, '63.
Hanna, James M.	Captain	40th I.	C	Died, Feb. 28, '64.
Harbolt Jonathan B.	2d Lieut.	20th I.	K	Died wounds rec'd second battle Bull Run.
Hardman Frank A.	Captain	29th I.	F	Died, near Nashville, Tenn., March 15, '62.
Harland, James M.	Captain	100th I.	I	Killed, in act'n Mission Ridge, Nov. 25, '63.
Hart, Henry H.	2d Lieut.	89th I.	K	Died of wounds, Aug. 22, '64.
Hart, William E.	1st Lieut.	105th I.	E	Died of wounds, July 13, '63.
Hartley, James M.	2d Lieut.	37th I.	D	Died of disease, Osgood, Ind., April 26, '62.
Harvey, George	Captain	31st I.	I	Killed in action, Shiloh, April 6, '62.
Hartfield, George C.	1st Lieut.	84th I.	B	Killed in action, Chicamauga, Sept. 20, '63.
Hathaway, Gilbert	Colonel	73d I.	I	Killed in act'n near Rome, Ga., May 2, '63.
Hawkins, Thomas S. W.	2d Lieut.	38th I.	I	Died of wounds, Jan. 23, '63. (Chick. Bayou.)
Hayden, Marshall P.	Adjutant	54th I.	...	Died, Jan. 30, '63, Vicksburg, w'ds rec'd at
Hayman, Thomas L.	2d Lieut.	26th I.	K	Died, New Orleans, '63.
Hazelrigg, Henry L.	Captain	40th I.	K	Lost on Steamer Sultana, April 27, '63.
Hazelton, Sidney S.	2d Lieut.	1th C.	E	Died, Sept. 1, '63.
Hazen, Levi M.	1st Lieut.	83d I.	G	Died of wounds, June 21, '64.
Hazzard, George W.	Captain	4th U. S. A.	...	Died of wounds, August 14, '62.
Heckathorn, Robert H.	Captain	11th C.	K	Died, Dec. 26, '64; w'ds rec'd bat. Nashville.
Henderson, Thomas J.	Captain	29th I.	K	Died July 6, '63.
Hendricks, John A.	Lt. Colonel	22d I.	...	Killed in action Pea Ridge, March 6, '62.
Hendricks, Mahlon	1st Lieut.	36th I.	C	Killed in action, Kennesaw, June 23, '64.
Hendricks, Thomas	1st Lieut.	67th I.	A	Died Dec. 19, '63.
Henry, Samuel	Major	89th I.	...	Killed by guerrillas, Nov. 1, '64.
Herron, William H.	1st Lieut.	52d I.	E	Killed in action, Tupelo, Miss., July 14, '64.
Higginbotham, Samuel	Surgeon	87th I.	...	Died of disease, May 29, '63.
Higman John K.	Captain	1st C.	C	Killed in ac'n, Freder'kt'n, Mo. Nov. —, '61.
Hill, Samuel	Major	2d C.	...	Died April 6, '63.
Hill, William G.	1st Lieut.	8th I.	B	Drowned in river, at Vicksburg, June 3, '64.
Hinman, Charles M.	2d Lieut.	44th I.	I	Died April 27, '63.
Hobson, Volney	Captain	94th C.	E	Killed in ac'n, Franklin, Tenn., Dec. 17, '64.
Hodges, Walter G.	Lt. Colonel	65th I.	...	Died of disease, Marietta, Aug. 9, '64.
Hodges, Joseph C.	Lt. Colonel	44th I.	...	Died, Sept. 28, '64, inj. rec'd R. R. accident.
Hodson, DeWitt C.	Captain	9th I.	H	Died of wounds, July 27, '64.
Hoffer, Julian F.	2d Lieut.	27th I.	K	Died, July '63, w'ds rec'd Chancellorsville.
Holcomb, Jerome P.	2d Lieut.	9th I.	G	Killed in act'n, Murfreesboro, May 12, '63.
Holliday, James M.	Captain	87th I.	K	Killed in act'n Chicamauga, Sept. 19, '63.
Holman, Jesse B.	1st Lieut.	37th I.	D	Killed in action, Stone River, Dec. 31, '62.
Holmes, James A.	1st Lieut.	7th I.	F	Killed in act'n Petersburg, Va., June 18, '64.
Holmes, John	2d Lieut.	40th I.	E	Died of wounds, June 25, '64.
Hoover, DeWitt C.	1st Lieut.	69th I.	H	Died Sept. 14, '63.
Houghton, James	Captain	9th I.	I	Killed in action, Shiloh, April, '62.
Houk, Johnson M.	2d Lieut.	12th C.	L	Died May 20, '65.
Howard, Tighman A.	Captain	78th I.	C	Killed in ac'n, Uniontown, Ky., Sept. 1, '62.
Hudlow, Jacob	2d Lieut.	46th I.	I	Killed in ac'n Saline Cross R'ds, April 8, '64.
Hughes, Frank	Captain	37th I.	E	Died, Nashville, July 28, '64.
Hughes, Lewis	Captain	87th I.	D	Killed in act'n, Chicamauga, Sept. 20, '63.
Hunt, William A.	Captain	89th I.	G	Killed by guerrillas, June 23, '64.
Hunter, Cyrus R.	1st Lieut.	50th I.	H	Died Oct. —, '62.
Hupfau, Max	1st Lieut.	32d I.	E	Killed in action at Dallas, Ga., May 27, '64.
Hussey, James M.	1st Lieut.	65th I.	B	Died of disease, Henderson, Ky., Nov. 2, '62.
Huston, James	Captain	12th I.	G	Died Oct. 13, '64, dis. contr'd in reb. prison.
Huston, Oscar T.	1st Lieut.	53d I.	H	Killed in act'n, Atlanta, July 22, '64. '64.
Jackson, John	Captain	4th C.	I	Died in rebel pr'n, Columbus, S. C. Nov. 20,
Jamison, Hugh	Captain	7th I.	C	Killed in act'n, Spottsylvania, May 11, '64.
Jeffries, James	1st Lieut.	123d I.	D	Killed in action, Dallas, Ga., May 27, '64.
Jenkins, Joshua B.	Major	38th I.	...	Died of wounds, Nov. 13, '64, Chattanooga.

Names.	Rank.	Regiment or Battery.	Company	Date, Place, and Cause of Death.
Jenks, John C.	Major.	18th I.	...	Died of wounds, May 22, '63.
Jerauld, William F.	1st Lieut.	97th I.	C	Died of wounds, July 31, '63.
Johnson, Ambrose E.	Captain.	142d I.	A	Died of accidental wounds, Jan. 1, '65.
Johnston, James A.	1st Lieut.	47th I.	F	Died Feb. 14, '64.
Jones, Byron C.	2d Lieut.	34th I.	G	Died at New Madrid, Mo., March 19, '62.
Jones, Jacob H.	1st Lieut.	16th I.	I	Killed in action, Saline & Roads, April 8, '64.
Jones, Joseph P.	2d Lieut.	14th I.	K	Killed Dec. 13, '61.
Jones, Martin T.	1st Lieut.	10th I.	A	Killed in action, Chicamauga, Sept. 19, '63.
Jones, Richard.	2d Lieut.	19th I.	B	Killed in action, Gettysburg, July 1, '63.
Jones, William	Colonel.	58d I.	...	Killed in action, Atlanta, July 22, '64.
Kelly, Francis M.	Captain.	14th I.	A	Killed in act'n, Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, '62.
Keck, McHewett.	Captain.	49th I.	K	Killed in action, Vicksburg, Dec. 28, '62.
Keiser, James K.	Captain.	40th I.	G	Died May 17, '62.
Keith, Squire Isham.	Lieut. Colonel.	22d I.	...	Killed in action, Perryville, Oct. 8, '62.
Keithley, Jesse.	Captain.	4th I.	G	Died March 3, '63.
Kelly, James R.	Captain.	14th I.	K	Died May 8, '62; wounds rec'd, Winchester.
Kendrick, George W.	Captain.	82d I.	E	Died of disease, Jan. 23, '63.
Kenny, Alexander J.	Lieut. Colonel.	8th I.	...	Died Nov. 26, '64; wounds rec'd Cedar Creek.
Kerr, J. Delta.	2d Lieut.	14th I.	D	Died at Evansville, Ind., March 25, '62.
Kesler, Henry.	2d Lieut.	9th I.	A	Killed in action, Stone River, Dec. 31, '62.
Kimball, Thomas, Jr.	1st Lieut.	88th I.	I	Died, rebel prison, Charleston, S. C., Oct. 1, '64.
King, Edward A.	Colonel.	68th I.	...	Killed in action, Chicamauga, Sept. 20, '63.
King, James H.	Captain.	36th I.	G	Killed in action, Stone River, Dec. 31, '62.
Kirkpatrick, Absalom.	Captain.	40th I.	G	Killed in action, Kenesaw, June 27, '64.
Kirkpatrick, James N.	Lieut. Colonel.	40th I.	...	Drowned in Bear River, Ala., June 8, '62.
Kirkpatrick, William C.	1st Lieut.	12th I.	I	Died, Grand Junction, Tenn., March 8, '63.
Knouse, Henry W.	1st Lieut.	25th I.	H	Killed in act'n, Snake Creek Gap, Oct. 15, '64.
Knowles, Edward M.	1st Lieut.	42d I.	K	Killed in rebel prison, ———, '64.
Kodales, Franz.	Captain.	22d I.	H	Killed in action, Shiloh, April 7, '62.
Kop, Peter.	Captain.	27th I.	F	Killed in action, Antietam, Sept. 17, '62.
Lane, Joseph.	Captain.	43d I.	F	Killed in action, Mark's Hill, April 25, '64.
Langsdorf, Theodore.	2d Lieut.	13th I.	C	Died of wounds, Nov. 25, '64.
Lanins, William R.	1st Lieut.	83d I.	E	Died of disease, Jan. 19, '63.
Larch, Charles.	Captain.	60th I.	K	Died of wounds, Dec. 5, '63.
Latham, Matthew A.	Adjutant.	1st H. A.	...	Killed in action, Baton Rouge, Aug. 5, '62.
Leach, Meredith W.	2d Lieut.	27th I.	D	Died Dec. —, '61.
Lease, William J.	Captain.	31st I.	F	Killed in action, Chicamauga, Sept. 19, '63.
Lee, Jacob A.	1st Lieut.	27th I.	C	Died Oct. 24, '62.
Lee, John H.	1st Lieut.	65th I.	K	Died, disease, Madisonville, Ky., Dec. 13, '62.
LeFevre, Isaac H.	Captain.	88th I.	F	Died of wounds, Chicamauga, Sept. 21, '63.
Leftwich, John F.	1st Lieut.	10th C.	F	Died Sept. 30, '64, w'ds rec'd in act'n, Pulaski.
Lemon, Charles.	Major.	3d C.	...	Died of wounds, Gettysburg, July 2, '63.
Lennan, Clinton C.	Captain.	8th C.	E	Killed in action, Averysboro, March 16, '65.
Lenhard, George W.	Colonel.	57th I.	...	Killed in action, Resaca, May 14, '64.
Leslie, Frederick.	Captain.	13th C.	D	Killed in action, Overall's Creek, Dec. 4, '64.
Leslie, Joseph P.	Lieut. Colonel.	1th C.	...	Killed in act'n, East Tennessee, Jan. 27, '64.
Light, Albert.	1st Lieut.	51st I.	B	Died of disease, Feb. 24, '62, Lebanon, Ky.
Lindson, David C.	2d Lieut.	22d I.	E	Killed in act'n, Jonesboro, Ga., Sept. 1, '64.
Linzerman, Samuel.	Captain.	51st I.	C	Died May 1, '64. [Aug. 30, '62.]
Link, William H.	Colonel.	12th I.	...	Died, w'ds rec'd in action, Richmond, Ky.,
Little, Daniel.	2d Lieut.	88th I.	K	Died of wounds, Dec. 19, '63.
Livingston, Sedgwick.	1st Lieut.	44th I.	C	Died Jan. 26, '64.
Logan, Baxter K.	2d Lieut.	22d I.	F	Died of disease, Memphis, Tenn., July 3, '64.
Logan, Charles P.	Captain.	53d I.	B	Died June 22, '62.
Loomis, Ruell B.	Captain.	5th C.	F	Died of accidental wounds, July 18, '64.
Loveland, Henry C.	2d Lieut.	14th B.	...	Died of disease, Bethel, Tenn., June 14, '62.
Low, James H.	Captain.	38th I.	D	Killed in act. Bentonville, N. C., Mar. 19, '65.
Lowes, John L.	1st Lieut.	18th I.	F	Died of wounds, June 20, '63.
Lowes, Josiah E.	2d Lieut.	70th I.	G	Killed in action, Peach Tree Creek, July 29,
Lowry, John A.	Maj. & P. Mr.	U. S. Vol.	...	Died at St. Louis, Mo., April 15, '63.
Lundy, Porter B.	1st Lieut.	14th I.	H	Killed in action, Antietam, Sept. 17, '62.
Lutz, Benjamin F.	2d Lieut.	12th B.	...	Died April 18, '62.
Lyndek, George.	1st Lieut.	4th C.	I	Died of disease, Feb. 3, '63.
Lynn, Samuel S.	1st Lieut.	17th I.	C	Died.
Lytle, James M.	Captain.	20th I.	I	Died of wounds, Aug. 19, '62.
Macomber, Elijah A.	2d Lieut.	29th I.	B	Died Sept. 19, '64.
Mann, Richard F.	Captain.	48th I.	G	Died of disease near Corinth, July 24, '62.
Marsh, Samuel.	2d Lieut.	74d I.	A	Died July 27, '64, wounds rec'd in action at
Martin, John A.	1st Lieut.	47th I.	I	Died Dec. 15, '62. [Atlanta.]
Martin, Sloan D.	1st Lieut.	87th I.	H	Killed in action, Chicamauga, Sept. 19, '63.
Mason, Christopher C.	Major.	4th C.	...	Killed in action, Nov. 1, '63.
Mason, Jerome B.	2d Lieut.	84th I.	F	Killed in action, Chicamauga, Sept. 20, '63.
Masterson, Matthew H.	2d Lieut.	24d I.	...	Killed by guerrillas, Arkansas, Nov. 1, '62.
Mattock, Thomas J.	1st Lieut.	89th I.	A	Died of disease, July 25, '63.
Matthews, Asa H.	Gr. Master.	29th I.	...	Died ———, '62.
Matthis, Pleasant T.	Captain.	33d I.	D	Killed in action, Atlanta, July 22, '64.
Mauzy, John W.	1st Lieut.	54th I.	A	Died at Napoleon, Ark., Jan. 16, '63.
May, Isaac M.	Major.	19th I.	...	Killed in action, Gainesville, Aug. 28, '62.
McAdams, Henderson.	2d Lieut.	42d I.	D	Died of wounds, ———, '64.

Names.	Rank.	Regiment or Battery.	Company	Date, Place, and Cause of Death.
McAdams, James H.	1st Lieut.	10th I.	C	Killed in action, Mill Springs, Jan. 19, '62.
McAlister, Harrison	Captain	82d I.	E	Killed in action, Chicamauga, Sept. 20, '63.
McBrade, Samuel H.	1st Lieut.	22d I.	K	Died of wounds, Dec. 3, '62.
McCarthy, Lafayette	2d Lieut.	V. R. C.		Died, Feb. 17, '64.
McClung, John	1st Lieut.	46th I.	K	Killed in ac., Sabine Cr's R'ds, April 8, '64.
McGoy, George K.	Ass't Surgeon	1st H. A.		Died of disease, December 18, '64.
McGray, Joseph R.	1st Lieut.	13th I.	A	Killed in action, August 16, '64.
McDaniel, John S.	2d Lieut.	79th I.	D	Died, Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 26, '62.
McDermott, William	2d Lieut.	89th I.	H	Died, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 7, '63, disease.
McDermott, William	Captain	75th I.	H	Died, Savannah, Ga., Aug. 31, '64, prisoner.
McGuffin, Samuel F.	Captain	24th I.	I	Killed in action, Shiloh, April 7, '62.
McHenry, Jacob	1st Lieut.	30th I.	I	Died, prison, Princeton, Ark., May 13, '64.
McKee, Samuel E.	Major	6th I.		Killed in action, Dallas, Ga., May 27, '64.
McMurry, William B.	Captain	72d I.	I	Killed in action, Rock Spring, Sept. 12, '63.
McPherson, Alexander	2d Lieut.	55th I.	I	Died, June 27, '62.
Meek, John A.	Captain	7th I.	G	Died, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 17, '63.
Meek, George W.	Lieut. Colonel	29th I.		Killed in action, Petersburg, Sept. 10, '64.
Meek, George E.	Captain	24th I.	D	Killed in action, Mobile, Ala., April 9, '65.
Merritt, Samuel H.	1st Lieut.	94th I.	A	Died in service, Jan. 22, '64.
Merritt, Jeremiah	Captain	24th I.	C	Died, June 24, '64.
Miller, Anderson	Adj. and	7th I.		Died of disease, Dec. 30, '63.
Miller, Isaac P.	2d Lieut.	16th I.	B	Died, Corinth, Miss., July 1, '62.
Miller, Israel H.	2d Lieut.	10th I.	F	Died, March 7, '62.
Miller, Martin J.	1st Lieut.	18th B.		Killed in action, Selma, Ala., April 2, '65.
Mills, James R.	Ass't Surgeon	17th I.		Died, Helena, Ark., Feb. 8, '63.
Miner, Milton L.	Captain	17th B.		Died of disease, Oct. 8, '64.
Mimsinger, Chas. W. T.	1st Lieut.	57th I.	F	Died, Sept. 14, '64, w'ds rec'd in ac., Jonesboro.
Mitchell, Elijah R.	Captain	81st I.	G	Died of wounds, Chicamauga, Sept. 23, '63.
Mitchell, Elsie V.	Surgeon	91st I.		Died of disease, March 31, '65.
Mitchell, John L.	Captain	139th I.	H	Died of wounds, Aug. 15, '64.
Monroe, John F.	Captain	15th I.	C	Killed in act'n, Mission Ridge, Nov. 25, '63.
Moody, Irving	Adjutant	93d I.		Killed in action, June 10, '64.
Moore, John H.	Captain	100th I.	A	Died of wounds, October 1, '64.
Moore, James T.	1st Lieut.	17th I.	C	Died, w'ds, Hoover's Gap, Tenn., June 24, '63.
Morgan, Nathaniel D.	Captain	124th I.	E	Died, hospital, Columbus, O., Feb. 14, '65.
Morgan, William B.	1st Lieut.	81st I.	B	Killed in action, Stone River, Dec. 31, '62.
Moser, Nicholas	Captain	22d I.	G	Killed in act'n, Bentonville, March 19, '65.
Moss, Azenzo J.	Captain	22d I.	G	Killed in action, Kenosaw, July 1, '64.
Mullen, Bernard R.	Adjutant	35th I.		Killed in action, near Nashville, Dec. 7, '62.
Mullen, William S.	1st Lieut.	11th I.	D	Killed in action, Winchester, Sept. 19, '64.
Muhler, Frederick A.	Captain	32d I.	F	Killed in action, Shiloh, April 7, '62.
Murray, John	Captain	14th I.	B	Died, '62, wounds received at Shiloh.
Myers, Benjamin H.	Lieut. Colonel	83d I.		Killed in action, Dallas, Ga., May 30, '64.
Myers, John	2d Lieut.	24 C.	C	Killed in ac. near Elizabethtown, Sept. 19, '62.
Nash, Charles	Captain	55th I.	I	Died, May 20, '63, disease conf'd Libby pris'n
Nash, Charles	1st Lieut.	9th I.	H	Died, rebel prison, Atlanta, Ga., June 23, '64.
Nash, Moses M.	2d Lieut.	8th C.	B	Died of wounds, Jan. 8, '63.
Nebeker, Jasper	2d Lieut.	18th I.	C	Died.
Neff, Francis L.	Lieut. Colonel	31st I.		Killed in action, Kenosaw, June —, '64.
Neff, James L.	Captain	124th I.	H	Killed in act'n, Wise's Fork, March 10, '65.
Nelson, William Y.	Ass't Surgeon	128th I.		Died of disease, '64.
Newland, Andrew J.	Captain	6th I.	F	Killed in action, Dallas, Ga., May 27, '64.
Newland, Sanford S.	1st Lieut.	34th I.	E	Died, May 2, '65.
Newman, Walter	1st Lieut.	7th U. S. I.		Died of disease, Indianapolis, Jan. 1, '64.
Nickerson, Lewis S.	1st Lieut.	9th I.	E	Killed in action, Chicamauga, Sept. 19, '63.
Noble, Joseph B.	Captain	66th I.	B	Died of wounds, Jan. 16, '63.
Norris, William O.	2d Lieut.	1st C.	A	Killed in ac'n, Richmond, Ky., Aug. 30, '62.
O'Daniel, Andrew	Captain	8th I.	A	Killed in action, Vicksburg, May 22, '63.
Olmstead, L. Charles G.	Captain	42d I.	A	Killed in action, Perryville, October 8, '62.
Osborn, Benjamin	2d Lieut.	26th I.	F	Died, Cairo, Ill., Oct. 17, '63.
Osborne, Adam	Captain	38th I.	A	Killed in action, Jonesboro, Ga., Sept. 1, '64.
Oswin, William	1st Lieut.	58th I.	F	Died, disease, Nashville, Tenn., March 19, '62.
Owens, Samuel C.	2d Lieut.	51st I.	K	Died, March, '63.
Owens, Fletcher G.	Captain	123d I.	G	Died of wounds, Aug. 8, '64.
Parks, Seth B.	2d Lieut.	9th I.	I	Killed in action, Chicamauga, Sept. 19, '63.
Parrott, Robert	Major	100th I.		Killed, July 6, '63, Vicksburg, falling tree.
Parsons, John F.	1st Lieut.	99th I.	H	Died of disease, March 26, '63.
Patterson, James	2d Lieut.	36th I.	H	Killed in action, Chicamauga, Sept. 19, '63.
Patterson, James E.	Major	63d I.		Killed in action, Resaca, May 14, '64.
Patterson, Jesse	1st Lieut.	25th I.	G	Killed in action, Shiloh, April 6, '62.
Patton, John	2d Lieut.	37th I.	K	Died, Feb. 13, '63, w'ds rec'd Stone River.
Patton, Thomas J.	Adjutant	9th I.		Killed in action, Shiloh, April 7, '62.
Peck, Eliph J.	Captain	6th C.	H	Killed in action, July 30, '64.
Peck, Rufus H.	1st Lieut.	88th I.	D	Killed in action, Chicamauga, Sept. 20, '63.
Peggon, Emanuel	Surgeon	155th I.		Died of disease, at Dover, Del., May 16, '65.
Peoples, Thomas X.	Captain	12th I.	E	Killed in action, Resaca, May 13, '64.
Perkins, John W.	Captain	10th I.	I	Died, from accidental wounds, Nov. 16, '63.
Perry, James F.	1st Lieut.	47th I.	B	Killed in act'n, Champion Hills, May 16, '63.
Pettit, Isaac M.	Captain	9th I.	I	Died of wounds, March 19, '63.

Names.	Ranks.	Regiment or Battery	Company	Date, Place, and Cause of Death.
Philips, Douglass L.	1st Lieut.	9th I.	D	Killed in action, Chicamauga, Sept. 19, '63.
Phillips, William R.	1st Lieut.	8th C.	D	Killed in action, Shiloh, April 7, '62.
Pickens, James W.	1st Lieut.	21st I.	B	Died Jan. 7, '64, of wounds rec'd at Stone River.
Pike, John N.	2d Lieut.	31st I.	I	Died April 16, '63.
Poling, Jefferson.	2d Lieut.	44th I.	C	Died of wounds, July 13, '63. [Starvation.
Poebe, John W.	Lieut. Colonel	64d I.	...	Died in prison, Macon, Ga., March 1, '65, of
Porter, Charles H.	Adjutant	52d I.	...	Killed in action, Kennesaw, June 22, '64.
Porter, John P.	Surgeon	189th I.	...	Killed by guerrillas, Nov. 1, '64.
Potts, Joseph C.	Captain	8th C.	F	Killed in action, Chicamauga, Sept. 19, '63.
Paynter, Benjamin T.	1st Lieut.	79th I.	F	Killed in action, Stone River, Jan. 2, '62.
Pearlman, Rodrick.	Lieut. Col.	1, S. Navy.	...	Died at Pensacola, Fla., Aug. 6, '64.
Pine, Charles W.	Captain	A. R. Corps.	...	Died of disease, Oct. 11, '64.
Pine, Robert T.	1st Lieut.	8th I.	E	Killed in action, Chicamauga, Sept. 19, '63.
Priest, Lewis C.	1st Lieut.	12d I.	E	Died June 24, '64.
Prosser, Henry.	Captain	33d I.	E	Killed in action, Stone River, Jan. 2, '62.
Prueby, Erasmus D.	1st Lieut.	4d I.	H	Died Feb. 17, '63.
Quincy, George W.	1st Lieut.	8th I.	C	Killed in action, Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, '64.
Quincy, Henry.	Captain	20th I.	G	Killed in action, Spotsylvania, May 12, '64.
Rabston, Josiah.	2d Lieut.	40th I.	B	Died Jan. 12, '65, of w'ds rec'd at Chickasaw
Ramey, John T.	1st Lieut.	9th I.	F	Died at City Point, Va., May 13, '65. Bayou
Ray, Luther.	2d Lieut.	181 I.	C	Died April 11, '64.
Raymond, William M.	Captain	52d I.	D	Died Jan. 13, '65, of w'ds rec'd at Battle of
Reard, Martin V.	1st Lieut.	14th I.	D	Died of disease, July 22, '64. [Nashville.
Reed, George W.	1st Lieut.	27th I.	I	Killed in action, Cedar Mountain, Aug. 9, '62
Reed, Winfield S.	2d Lieut.	4d I.	B	Killed in action, Peach Tree Creek, July 20,
Rees, David B.	2d Lieut.	14th C.	D	Killed in action, Nashville, Dec. 15, '64. '64
Rees, John.	1st Lieut.	88th I.	C	Killed in action, Mission Ridge, Nov. 25, '63
Reeves, Joseph H.	1st Lieut.	18th I.	G	Died March 15, '64.
Reeves, Thomas B.	2d Lieut.	16th C.	C	Lost on steamer Sultana, April 27, '64.
Reid, Benton A.	2d Lieut.	99th I.	G	Died of disease, April 26, '63.
Reid, Samuel P.	1st Lieut.	36th I.	B	Killed in action, Richmond, Ky., Aug. 30,
Reynolds, William F.	1st Lieut.	25th I.	C	Died Aug. 25, '63. [62.
Rhodes, Marquis L.	Captain	119th I.	A	Died of disease, Dec. 10, '62.
Rieck, George R.	2d Lieut.	23d I.	H	Killed in action, Perryville, Oct. 8, '62.
Ritter, John D.	Captain	23d I.	B	Killed in action, Chickamauga, Sept. 20, '63.
Robbins, Ezra B.	1st Lieut.	26th I.	C	Killed in '63, date and place not reported.
Robbins, Julian A.	Captain	129th I.	G	Died of wounds, July 24, '65.
Roberts, Edward.	A. A. Ensign	Vol. Navy.	...	Died on board U. S. steamer Rattler, June
Roberts, Thomas B.	Captain	48th I.	E	Died July 4, '62. [22, '64.
Robertson, Thomas J.	2d Lieut.	91st I.	A	Died of wounds, Aug. 4, '64.
Robinson, James.	Captain	67th I.	H	Died Sept. 1, '63.
Roerty, John H.	Captain	8d I.	F	Died Aug. 3, '63.
Ross, Levi.	Captain	24 C.	F	Died March 7, '63.
Rothman, George W.	1st Lieut.	14th I.	F	Killed in action, Mine Run, Nov. 28, '63.
Rucker, James F.	2d Lieut.	84th I.	H	Died Oct. 14, '62, of wounds rec'd at Perry-
Rumsey, Isaac M.	Captain	17th I.	K	Died June 27, '63. [ville.
Rumyan, David N.	2d Lieut.	59d I.	D	Killed in action, Jonesboro', Ga., Sept. 1, '64
Ruppert, D. Lee W.	Asst. Surgeon	30th I.	...	Died in Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 2, '62.
Russell, Burr.	1st Lieut.	7th I.	C	Died of wounds, Nov. 27, '63.
Russell, Isaac.	Asst. Surgeon	9th I.	...	Died of disease, Aug. 4, '64.
Russell, Samuel.	Captain	1th I.	D	Killed in act'n, Chickamauga, Sept. 19, '63.
Rutledge, Ephraim.	1st Lieut.	43d I.	E	Killed, near Bentonville, N. C., March 1, '65.
Ryland, Ephrus.	Adjutant	87th I.	...	Killed in act'n, Chickamauga, Sept. 20, '63.
Sachs, Max.	1st Lieut.	32d I.	C	Killed in act'n, Rowlett's Stat'n, Dec. 17, '61.
Santor, Jeremiah.	2d Lieut.	41st I.	B	Died June 2, '63.
Saltzman, George W.	Captain	26th I.	A	Killed in act'n, Shiloh, April 6, '62.
Saxey, David F.	Captain	99th I.	A	Died Feb. 12, '63.
Schell, Eugene M.	Captain	41st I.	B	Killed in action, Nashville, Dec. 15, '64.
Schrey, Henry.	2d Lieut.	13d I.	K	Killed in action, Mission Ridge, Nov. 25, '63.
Schwarzbach, E. Arnold.	1st Lieut.	1st B.	...	Died in 1862.
Scott, Charles R.	2d Lieut.	11th B.	...	Died Jan. 5, '64.
Scott, Francis G.	Captain	11th I.	C	Died Oct. 28, '63.
Scott, George L.	Captain	26d I.	I	Killed in action, Kennesaw, June 22, '64.
Scott, Robert.	1st Lieut.	16th I.	D	Died Sept. 10, '63.
Sealy, John.	1st Lieut.	104th I.	K	Died of disease, July 23, '65.
Secrest, John H.	2d Lieut.	123d I.	G	Died of wounds, Dec. 16, '64.
Seely, Charles D.	1st Lieut.	41st H. A.	A	Killed in action, Baton Rouge, Aug. 5, '62.
Seelye, George W.	1st Lieut.	88th I.	B	Killed in act'n Bentonville, N. C., Mar. 19, '65.
Seese, George.	2d Lieut.	134th I.	H	Died Aug. 1, '64.
Seifert, Henry.	Captain	32d I.	D	Killed, Dallas, Ga., May 27, '64.
Senior, Joseph.	1st Lieut.	69th I.	K	Drowned near Chickasaw, Tenn., Mar. 1, '64.
Sering, William D.	Captain	15th I.	I	Killed in act'n, Mission Ridge, Nov. 25, '63.
Sexton, John.	Captain	78th I.	K	Died Nov. 10, '62, of wounds rec'd at Perry-
Shaffer, Thomas G.	1st Lieut.	200 I.	M	Died, Resacca, Ga., Aug. 25, '64. [ville.
Shanklin, James M.	Lieut. Colonel	143d I.	...	Died, Evansville, Ind., May 23, '63.
Shannon, Robert G.	Captain	26th I.	F	Died March 23, '65, w'ds rec'd Bentonville.
Sharp, John C.	1st Lieut.	96th I.	F	Killed in action, Kennesaw, June 27, '64.
Shets, James W.	Major	41st I.	...	Died of wounds, June 21, '63.
Shelby, David.	Major	6th I.	...	Died of disease, June 18, '64.

Names.	Rank.	Regiment or Battery.	Company	Date, Place, and Cause of Death.
Shipperd, Leander C.....	2d Lieut.....	9th I.....	F	Died, Chicamauga, Sept. 19, '63.
Shively, Lewis B.....	Captain.....	53d I.....	F	Killed in action, Atlanta, July 22, '64.
Shook, James.....	Captain.....	25th I.....	K	Killed in act'n, Snake Creek Gap, Oct. 15, '64.
Shortle, Samuel H.....	Captain.....	10th I.....	K	Died Oct. 16, '63.
Showers, Russell J.....	Captain.....	89th I.....	F	Killed in action, Resacca, May 14, '64.
Shultz, Abraham D.....	Captain.....	36th I.....	B	Killed in action, Stone River, Dec. 31, '62.
Shunk David.....	Col. and Brev. Brig. Gen'l.	8th I.....	...	Died of disease, Marion, Ind., Feb. 21, '65.
Sibbitt, Francis L M.....	2d Lieut.....	22d I.....	K	Killed in action, Perryville, Oct. 8, '62.
Siddons, Joseph W.....	1st Lieut.....	1st H. A.....	E	Killed on steamer Empress, Aug. 10, '64.
Simcoke, Andrew J.....	2d Lieut.....	13th C.....	G	Died July 15, '65.
Simons, John S.....	Captain.....	14th I.....	D	Died, May 15, '64.
Simonson, Peter.....	Captain.....	16th B.....	...	Killed in act'n, Pine Mountain, June 16, '64.
Sims, Samuel L.....	2d Lieut.....	53d I.....	H	Died June 29, '62. [April 3, '65.]
Skirvin, Jacob C.....	1st Lieut.....	7th C.....	C	Killed by guerrillas, Mt. Pleasant, Miss.,
Slater, Isaac A.....	1st Lieut.....	88th I.....	D	Died of wounds, April 28, '65.
Slater, William W.....	2d Lieut.....	6th C.....	H	Died, April 25, '65. [27, '62.]
Slavens, Harvey.....	2d Lieut.....	51st I.....	A	Died of disease, Nashville, Tenn., March
Sloan, William W.....	Captain.....	1st C.....	E	Killed in act'n, Round Hill, Ark., June 7, '62.
Slocum, Paul E.....	Lt. Colonel.....	82d I.....	...	Died March 3, '64.
Smith, Asa S.....	1st Lieut.....	2d C.....	C	Killed in action, Scottsville, April 2, '65.
Smith, Berge.....	1st Lieut.....	129th I.....	A	Died April 23, '65.
Smith, George S.....	1st Lieut.....	7th I.....	F	Died Dec. 24, '61.
Smith, George W.....	1st Lieut.....	86th I.....	A	Killed in action, Stone River, Dec. 31, '62.
Smith, James R.....	2d Lieut.....	8th I.....	H	Killed in action, Pea Ridge, March 7, '62.
Smith, Robert K.....	Captain.....	22d I.....	K	Killed in action, Perryville, Oct. 8, '62.
Smith, William D.....	1st Lieut.....	33d I.....	A	Killed in action, Atlanta, July 22, '64.
Smith, William H.....	2d Lieut.....	53d I.....	E	Died.
Solomon, Alanson.....	1st Lieut.....	6th I.....	C	Died, Washington, Ind., May 11, '62.
Southard, William M.....	Captain.....	86th I.....	K	Killed in action, Mission Ridge, Nov. 25, '63.
Southard, John P.....	1st Lieut.....	38th I.....	A	Died, wounds rec'd Chicamauga, Oct. 14, '63.
Southwick, Stephen H.....	1st Lieut.....	24th I.....	B	Died of wounds received at Shiloh.
Spears, William.....	2d Lieut.....	37th I.....	F	Killed in action, Dallas, Ga., May 27, '64.
Speed, Edward B.....	Ass't Surgeon.....	44th I.....	...	Died, Lookout Mountain, Sept. 14, '64.
Spence, James W.....	2d Lieut.....	7th C.....	C	Died of disease, Oct. 2, '63.
Staley, James G.....	Captain.....	128th I.....	F	Killed in act'n, Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, '64.
Stark, Wilson T.....	Captain.....	85th I.....	C	Died March 28, '63.
Stebbins, Frank.....	Captain.....	29th I.....	G	Killed in action, Stone River, Dec. 31, '62.
Steele, James H.....	Captain.....	88th I.....	A	Killed in action, Mission Ridge, Nov. 25, '63.
Steele, John Q. A.....	1st Lieut.....	12d I.....	F	Killed in act'n, Bentonville, N.C., Mar. 19, '65.
Steele, William L.....	2d Lieut.....	84th I.....	H	Died, Franklin, Tenn., May 16, '63.
Stevens, Loren C.....	2d Lieut.....	16th I.....	B	Died of disease Nov. 19, '63.
Stevenson, Richard, Jr.....	C. & A. Q. M.....	U. S. Vol.....	...	Died, disease, Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 5, '62.
Stewart, William J.....	1st Lieut.....	24th I.....	A	Died, Galveston, Texas, Sept. 8, '65.
Stidham, Joseph S.....	Major.....	57th I.....	...	Killed in action, Kennesaw, June 23, '64.
Stockdale, John L.....	1st Lieut.....	8th C.....	K	Died, Columbia, Tenn., April 1, '62.
Stopher, David K.....	2d Lieut.....	14th I.....	D	Died June —, '64.
Stough, George W.....	Lt. Colonel.....	88th I.....	...	Died in Libby Prison, Oct. 29, '63.
Stough, Samuel L.....	1st Lieut.....	88th I.....	A	Died of disease, April 20, '63. [23, '64.]
Stover, William D.....	1st Lieut.....	2d C.....	M	Killed in action, Fair Garden, Tenn., Jan.
Strader, Frank.....	Captain.....	6th I.....	H	Died, wounds, Dec. 10, '63.
Stratton, Henry.....	1st Lieut.....	39th I.....	E	Killed in action, Vicksburg, May 23, '63.
Stribley, Edwin R.....	1st Lieut.....	30th I.....	A	Killed in action, Stone River, Dec. 31, '62.
Sullivan, William.....	2d Lieut.....	1st H. A.....	F	Died, Indianapolis, Ind., April —, '64.
Sutherland, Ed. C.....	1st Lieut.....	20th I.....	F	Died May 26, '64.
Swank, William.....	1st Lieut.....	33d I.....	B	Killed in action, Resacca, Ga., May 14, '64.
Swain, Benjamin F.....	Captain.....	123d I.....	E	Died Aug. 23, '64. [June 17, '63.]
Swain, William.....	Lt. Colonel.....	34th I.....	...	Died of wounds rec'd Champion Hills, Miss.,
Tanner, Gordon.....	Major.....	22d I.....	...	Died of wounds rec'd in action, —, '61.
Taylor, James De M.....	Captain.....	17th I.....	G	Killed in act'n, Plantersville, Ala., Apr. 2, '65.
Templeton, Robert J.....	Captain.....	15th I.....	D	Killed in action, Stone River, Dec. 31, '62.
Terrell, Thomas S.....	Captain.....	34th I.....	H	Died, Memphis, Tenn., July 26, '63.
Terrett, Colville.....	Lieut.....	U. S. Navy.....	...	Lost in the sloop Levant, June 30, '61.
Thomas, John F.....	Captain.....	20th I.....	A	Killed in act'n, Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, '64.
Thomas, William A.....	2d Lieut.....	43d I.....	D	Died, Keokuk, Iowa, Oct. 26, '62.
Thompson, James W.....	2d Lieut.....	34th I.....	K	Died.
Thompson, John N.....	Captain.....	16th I.....	B	Killed in action, Homer, La., Dec. 29, '64.
Thompson, William.....	1st Lieut.....	31st I.....	F	Died July 21, '62. [62.]
Thompson, William L.....	2d Lieut.....	55th I.....	E	Killed in action, Richmond, Ky., Aug. 30,
Tibbitts, Miles H.....	Captain.....	73d I.....	F	Killed in action, Stone River, Dec. 31, '62.
Tobias, James.....	Captain.....	120th I.....	K	Died, Feb. 24, '65.
Todd, L. F.....	2d Lieut.....	28th Color'd.....	A	Died of disease, Aug. 6, '65.
Talbert, Tyrus.....	2d Lieut.....	22d I.....	E	Killed in action, Perryville, Oct. 8, '62.
Torr, William H.....	2d Lieut.....	15th B.....	...	Died Dec. 2, '64.
Topping, Melville D.....	Lt. Colonel.....	6th C.....	...	Killed in action, Richmond, Ky., Aug. 30, '62.
Tracey, William R.....	1st Lieut.....	1st C.....	A	Died —, '62.
Tripp, Marcus B. C.....	2d Lieut.....	59th I.....	G	Killed in action, Vicksburg, May 27, '63.
Trotter, Daniel.....	2d Lieut.....	23d I.....	B	Killed in action, Fort Henry, Feb. 6, '62.
Turbett, Lewis.....	2d Lieut.....	89th I.....	I	Died of accidental wounds, Dec. 26, '62.

Names.	Rank.	Regiment or Battery.	Company.	Date, Place, and Cause of Death.
Turner Joseph S.	1st Lieut.	20th I.	K	Died of wounds received at Shiloh.
Twigg, Alexander G.	Captain	10th C.	C	Lost on steamer Sultana, April 27, '65.
Tyler, Charles.	2d Lieut.	123d I.	C	Died of wounds, Nov. 22, '64.
Van Antwerp, Wm. B.	2d Lieut.	13th I.	F	Died at Fortress Monroe, June —, '64.
Van Buskirk, Isaac.	2d Lieut.	27th I.	F	Died May 20, '62, wds rec'd Charleston, S. C.
Vandevender, Hiram T.	Captain	8th I.	K	Died of wounds, Vicksburg, May 23, '63.
Vandersall, William.	2d Lieut.	27th I.	A	Killed, Antietam, Sept. 17, '62.
Vernon, William M.	1st Lieut.	118th I.	K	Died at Camp Nelson, Ky., Dec. 20, '63.
Von Trebia, Henry.	Colonel	23d I.	...	Died at Arcola, Ill., Aug. 7, '63.
Wood-worth, Silas A.	Captain	18th I.	E	Killed, Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, '64.
Walker, John L.	1st Lieut.	82d I.	I	Killed, Atlanta, July —, '64.
Walker, William H.	Captain	1st C.	B	Died at Evansville, Ind., Jan. 23, '63.
Wallingford, Estes.	Adjutant.	35d I.	...	Died of disease, April 27, '64.
Ware, George W.	1st Lieut.	11th C.	H	Died Dec. 7, '64.
Waterman Henry T.	2d Lieut.	101st I.	C	Killed, Mission Ridge, Nov. 25, '63.
Waterman, Solomon.	Captain	7th I.	C	Killed, Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62.
Waters, John H.	1st Lieut.	12th I.	A	Killed, Atlanta, July 28, '64.
Watson, William D.	Captain	8th I.	A	Killed, Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, '64.
Watts, James S.	2d Lieut.	9th C.	I	Killed, Franklin, Tenn., Dec. 17, '64.
Watts, Perry.	1st Lieut.	23d I.	K	Killed, Pea Ridge, March 7, '62.
Weaver, James H.	2d Lieut.	12th I.	I	Died July 24, '64, wounds rec'd at Atlanta.
Webb, Johnson M.	2d Lieut.	14th C.	K	Killed, Madisonville, Ky., Oct. 5, '62.
Webb, Samuel T.	1st Lieut.	19th B.	...	Killed, Bentonville, N. C., March 19, '65.
Webb, Thomas V.	2d Lieut.	82d I.	C	Died of disease, March 3, '64.
Webster, Spencer.	1st Lieut.	25th I.	H	Killed, Hatchie Bridge, Oct. 5, '62.
Weimer, Henry C.	1st Lieut.	17th I.	C	Died of disease, Bardstown, Ky., Feb. 18, '62.
Welman, Felix G.	Captain	24th I.	B	Killed, Champion Hills, May 15, '63.
Welsh, John S.	Captain	31st I.	E	Died —, '62. [Ky.]
Westcott, Henry S.	1st Lieut.	12th I.	I	Died Sept. 25, '62, wounds rec'd Richmond.
Wheeler, Charles C.	Captain	68th I.	B	Died of wounds, Aug. 22, '64.
Wheeler, John.	Colonel	20th I.	...	Killed, Gettysburg, July 2, '63.
White, David M.	1st Lieut.	53d I.	I	Killed, Kenesaw, June 27, '64.
White, John M.	Ass't Surgeon	70th I.	...	Died of disease, Aug. 31, '63.
Whiting, David Y.	Captain	34th I.	C	Died May 2, '62.
Wilke, Samuel.	2d Lieut.	81st I.	K	Died of wounds, at Stone River, Jan. 2, '62.
Wilhelm, William C.	1st Lieut.	1st C.	A	Died July 24, '64.
Willard, George O.	1st Lieut.	36th I.	B	Died of wounds, Aug. 8, '64.
Williams, Jonathan H.	Major	18th I.	...	Killed, Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, '64.
Williams, Orville D.	Captain	7th I.	C	Killed, Petersburg, Va., June 19, '64.
Williams, Samuel J.	Colonel	19th I.	...	Killed, Wilderness, May 6, '64.
Williamson, Thos. W. C.	Ass't Surgeon	24th I.	...	Killed, Raymond, Miss., May 12, '73.
Willits, Hugh H.	1st Lieut.	80th I.	H	Died of disease, Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 17, '63.
Wilson, William K.	1st Lieut.	26th B.	...	Died of disease, March —, '63.
Witt, William B.	Surgeon	69th I.	...	Drowned near Indianola, Texas, Mar. 13, '64.
Wolt, Stephen.	Captain	8th I.	F	Died of disease, April 26, '64.
Wolfe, Joel.	Lieut. Colonel	16th I.	...	Killed, Richmond, Ky., Aug. 30, '62.
Wonder, Adolphus H.	Captain	51st I.	B	Died in rebel prison, Charleston, S. C., Sept. 1.
Woodmansee, Gabriel.	2d Lieut.	8th C.	K	Killed, Shiloh, April 7, '62. [—, '64.]
Woods, Jackson.	Captain	82d I.	H	Died of disease, May 27, '64.
Woollen, Thomas P.	1st Lieut.	91st I.	E	Died August 1, '64.
Wright, Henry F.	Captain	7th C.	D	Died Sept. 25, '64.
Wyeth, Milton Lewis.	2d Lieut.	43d I.	G	Died May —, '62.
Wysonz, Frederick S.	Captain	8th I.	F	Killed, Vicksburg, May 22, '63.
Young, Joseph W.	Captain	97th I.	C	Killed, Kenesaw, June 27, '64.
Zimmerman, John J.	2d Lieut.	152d I.	B	Died of disease, Cincinnati, O., Sept. 2, '62.
Zook, Thomas W.	1st Lieut.	63d I.	D	Died of disease, June 7, '64.
Zulauf, Christian C.	2d Lieut.	123d I.	A	Killed, Vicksburg, May 19, '63.

SUMMARY OF OFFICERS KILLED AND DIED IN THE SERVICE DURING THE REBELLION, GIVING THE ORGANIZATION TO WHICH THEY BELONGED, CAUSE OF DEATH, &C.

Organization.	Killed in Action.	Died of Wounds.	Died of Disease.	Killed by Guerrillas and by Accident.	Died from Accidental Wounds.	Died, cause not reported.	Total.
Sixth Regiment, Infantry	7	2	1	...	...	1	11
Seventh Regiment, Infantry	7	...	1	...	...	...	11
Eighth Regiment, Infantry	5	2	4	1	...	...	12
Ninth Regiment, Infantry	6	4	2	...	...	...	12

Organization.	Killed in Action.	Died of Wounds.	Died of Disease.	Killed by Guerillas and by Accident.	Died from Accidental Wounds.	Died, cause not reported.	Total.
Tenth Regiment Infantry.....	3	...	...	1	...	4	8
Eleventh Regiment Infantry.....	1	...	1	...	...	2	4
Twelfth Regiment Infantry.....	3	4	1	...	...	1	9
Thirteenth Regiment Infantry.....	1	1	...	1	...	5	8
Fourteenth Regiment Infantry.....	6	4	...	...	...	...	10
Fifteenth Regiment Infantry.....	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
Sixteenth Regiment Infantry.....	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Seventeenth Regiment Infantry.....	1	2	1	...	...	...	4
Eighteenth Regiment Infantry.....	2	3	...	...	...	1	6
Nineteenth Regiment Infantry.....	5	...	...	...	...	2	7
Twentieth Regiment Infantry.....	7	3	1	...	...	2	13
Twenty-First Regiment, First Heavy Artillery.....	2	2	2	1	...	3	10
Twenty-Second Regiment Infantry.....	11	3	...	...	...	...	14
Twenty-Third Regiment Infantry.....	3	...	...	1	...	2	6
Twenty-Fourth Regiment Infantry.....	6	2	...	...	...	2	10
Twenty-Fifth Regiment Infantry.....	7	2	...	...	...	3	12
Twenty-Sixth Regiment Infantry.....	...	1	...	...	...	3	4
Twenty-Seventh Regiment Infantry.....	6	3	...	...	...	3	12
Twenty-Eighth Regiment, First Cavalry.....	3	...	...	...	...	3	6
Twenty-Ninth Regiment Infantry.....	3	...	...	...	...	5	8
Thirtieth Regiment Infantry.....	3	1	...	...	...	1	5
Thirty-First Regiment Infantry.....	4	1	...	...	...	5	10
Thirty-Second Regiment Infantry.....	8	...	...	...	...	1	9
Thirty-Third Regiment Infantry.....	2	...	1	2	...	2	7
Thirty-Fourth Regiment Infantry.....	...	2	...	...	...	5	7
Thirty-Fifth Regiment Infantry.....	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Thirty-Sixth Regiment Infantry.....	7	4	1	...	...	1	13
Thirty-Seventh Regiment Infantry.....	3	1	1	...	...	2	7
Thirty-Eighth Regiment Infantry.....	5	4	...	...	...	1	10
Thirty-Ninth Regiment, Eighth Cavalry.....	6	3	...	...	...	1	10
Fortieth Regiment Infantry.....	4	1	1	3	...	2	11
Forty-First Regiment, Second Cavalry.....	4	...	...	...	...	3	7
Forty-Second Regiment Infantry.....	3	1	...	1	...	1	6
Forty-Third Regiment Infantry.....	1	1	1	...	...	3	6
Forty-Fourth Regiment Infantry.....	2	2	...	1	...	8	13
Forty-Fifth Regiment, Third Cavalry.....	...	1	...	...	...	1	2
Forty-Sixth Regiment Infantry.....	3	2	1	...	...	1	7
Forty-Seventh Regiment Infantry.....	2	...	1	...	...	5	8
Forty-Eighth Regiment Infantry.....	...	1	1	...	...	1	3
Forty-Ninth Regiment Infantry.....	1	...	...	...	...	3	4
Fiftieth Regiment Infantry.....	2	...	...	1	...	3	6
Fifty-First Regiment Infantry.....	...	1	2	1	...	3	7
Fifty-Second Regiment Infantry.....	1	1	1	1	...	...	4
Fifty-Third Regiment Infantry.....	7	2	...	...	...	4	13
Fifty-Fourth Regiment Infantry.....	...	2	...	...	...	1	3
Fifty-Fifth Regiment Infantry.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fifty-Sixth Regiment Infantry.....	4	2	1	...	...	...	7
Fifty-Seventh Regiment Infantry.....	4	...	1	...	...	...	5
Fifty-Eighth Regiment Infantry.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sixtieth Regiment Infantry.....	...	2	1	...	...	2	5
Sixty-First Regiment Infantry.....	2	1	2	...	...	...	5
Sixty-Second Regiment Infantry.....	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
Sixty-Third Regiment Infantry.....	2	1	...	...	...	1	4
Sixty-Fourth Regiment Infantry.....	1	...	...	...	...	2	3
Sixty-Fifth Regiment Infantry.....	3	1	...	...	...	...	4
Sixty-Sixth Regiment Infantry.....	2	1	...	2	...	1	6
Seventieth Regiment Infantry.....	1	1	2	...	...	...	4
Seventy-First Regiment, Sixth Cavalry.....	4	...	1	...	...	1	6
Seventy-Second Regiment Infantry.....	2	...	...	...	...	2	4
Seventy-Third Regiment Infantry.....	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Seventy-Fourth Regiment Infantry.....	4	1	2	...	...	...	7
Seventy-Fifth Regiment Infantry.....	...	1	1	1	...	1	4
Seventy-Sixth Regiment, Fourth Cavalry.....	3	...	3	1	...	2	9
Seventy-Seventh Regiment Infantry.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Seventy-Eighth Regiment Infantry.....	2	1	...	...	...	2	5
Eightieth Regiment Infantry.....	3	4	...	1	...	...	8
Eighty-First Regiment Infantry.....	2	2	...	...	...	1	5
Eighty-Second Regiment Infantry.....	2	1	5	...	...	...	8
Eighty-Third Regiment Infantry.....	4	1	3	...	...	1	9
Eighty-Fourth Regiment Infantry.....	5	1	...	...	...	1	7
Eighty-Fifth Regiment Infantry.....	1	1	1	...	...	2	5
Eighty-Sixth Regiment Infantry.....	2	...	1	...	...	...	3
Eighty-Seventh Regiment Infantry.....	9	...	2	...	...	...	12
Eighty-Eighth Regiment Infantry.....	4	5	2	1	...	...	12
Eighty-Ninth Regiment Infantry.....	1	2	4	...	...	...	11

Organization.	Killed in Action.	Died of Wounds.	Died of Disease.	Killed by Guerrillas and by Accident.	Died from Accidental Wounds.	Died, cause not reported.	Total.
Ninetieth Regiment, Fifth Cavalry.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Ninety-First Regiment, Infantry.....	..	12	..	..	..	1	13
Ninety-Third Regiment, Infantry.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	2
Ninety-Seventh Regiment, Infantry.....	1	2	3	..	..	3	9
Ninety-Ninth Regiment, Infantry.....	1	..	3	1	..	..	5
One Hundredth Regiment, Infantry.....	1	..	3	1	..	..	5
One Hundred and First Regiment, Infantry.....	1	2	..	..	..	1	4
One Hundred and Fifth Regiment, Infantry.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment, Infantry.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment, 7th Cavalry.....	..	..	1	1	..	3	5
One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment, Infantry.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
One Hundred and Twenty-First Regiment, 9th Cav.....	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
One Hundred and Twenty-Third Regiment, Infantry.....	1	3	..	..	..	1	5
One Hundred and Twenty-Fourth Regiment, Infantry.....	1	1	..	..	..	1	3
One Hundred and Twenty-Fifth Regiment, 10th Cav.....	..	1	1	2	..	..	4
One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment, 11th Cav.....	1	1	..	..	..	1	3
One Hundred and Twenty-Seventh Reg't, 12th Cav.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	2
One Hundred and Twenty-Eighth Reg't, Infantry.....	2	2	1	..	..	..	5
One Hundred and Twenty-Ninth Reg't, Infantry.....	..	2	1	..	..	1	4
One Hundred and Thirtieth Reg't, Infantry.....	..	2	1	..	..	..	3
One Hundred and Thirty-First Reg't, 13th Cavalry.....	1	..	..	..	..	2	3
One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment, Infantry.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
One Hundred and Forty-Second Regiment, Infantry.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
One Hundred and Forty-Ninth Regiment, Infantry.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
One Hundred and Fifty-First Regiment, Infantry.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
One Hundred and Fifty-Second Regiment, Infantry.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
One Hundred and Fifty-Fifth Regiment, Infantry.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Twenty-Eighth Regiment, Colored.....	2	..	1	..	..	..	3
First Battery.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Second Battery.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Third Battery.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Fourth Battery.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Fifth Battery.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sixth Battery.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Seventh Battery.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Eleventh Battery.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Twelfth Battery.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Fourteenth Battery.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Fifteenth Battery.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Seventeenth Battery.....	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Eighteenth Battery.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Nineteenth Battery.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Twenty-Second Battery.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Twenty-Sixth Battery.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Veteran Reserve Corps.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	2
Volunteers Commissioned by the President.....	2	..	2	..	..	1	5
Regular Army.....	..	1	1	..	..	1	3
Regular Navy.....	1	..	..	1	..	..	2
Volunteer Navy.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Total.....	272	122	92	35	1	149	671

RECAPITULATION.

Killed in action.....	272
Died of wounds.....	122
Died of disease.....	92
Killed by guerrillas and by accident.....	35
Died, cause not reported.....	149
Total.....	671

NUMBER AND RANK OF DECEASED OFFICERS.

Brigadier General.....	1	Brought forward.....	95
Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General.....	1	Assistant Surgeons.....	13
Colonels.....	15	Captains.....	194
Lieutenant Colonels.....	24	First Lieutenants.....	192
Majors.....	25	Second Lieutenants.....	175
Adjutants.....	12	Lieutenant Commander—Navy.....	1
Quartermasters.....	5	Lieutenants—Navy.....	2
Chaplains.....	6	Paymasters.....	0
Surgeons.....	6	Acting Assistant Engineer—Navy.....	1
Carried forward.....	95	Total.....	671

Document No. 7.

REGISTER OF INDIANA OFFICERS WHO WERE DISMISSED AND CASHIERED,
AND WHO RESIGNED FOR THE GOOD OF THE SERVICE.

(Abbreviations—I, Infantry; C, Cavalry; H. A., Heavy Artillery; B, Battery Light Artillery.)

Names.	Rank.	Reg'ts and Batteries	Company	Date and cause of Dismissal, &c.
Ackerly, George W.....	1st Lieut.....	13th I.....	A	Dismissed; date and cause not reported.
Adams, Thomas H.....	2d Lieut.....	38th I.....	F	Resignation accepted for incompetency, Feb. 7, '63.
Albert, Lawson H.....	2d Lieut.....	8th C.....	D	Dismissed Jan. 22, '63; cause not reported. [15, '62.
Anthony, Edwin C.....	Captain.....	2d C.....	G	Disch'd Feb. 15, '62; incompetency; resig'd March
Asheby, Oliver H.....	1st Lieut.....	52d I.....	H	Resigned for good of the service, Feb. 6, '65.
Aschadenburgh, Mark.....	2d Lieut.....	72d I.....	A	Resigned to avoid dismissal, Dec. 10, '64.
Anderson, William G.....	Adjutant.....	4th C.....	B	Dismissed Aug. 3, '63; cause not reported.
Arratage, John S.....	1st Lieut.....	86th I.....	B	Dishon'ably dismi'd for cowardice, etc., Jan. 15, '63.
Armstrong, Samuel A.....	1st Lieut.....	5th C.....	G	Dishonorably dischar'd for desertion, Mar. 13, '65.
Avery, Richard B.....	Adjutant.....	11th C.....	...	Resigned for the good of the service, May 25, '65.
Braunson, Nathan.....	Q'r Master.....	8th I.....	...	Dismissed Feb. 27, '65; cause not reported.
Bosler, Joseph.....	Captain.....	15th I.....	H	Dismissed Sept. 11, '63; cause not reported.
Barnes, Stewart.....	1st Lieut.....	17th I.....	I	Dismissed Aug. 18, '63; cause not reported.
Brown, James H.....	1st Lieut.....	1st H. A.....	F	Dismissed Jan. 25, '64; cause not reported.
Burnell, Thomas.....	2d Lieut.....	30th I.....	G	Cashiered Dec. 26, '61; cause not reported.
Benson, Henry H.....	2d Lieut.....	34th I.....	K	Dismissed Jan. 8, '62; absence without leave.
Breene, Edward G.....	Captain.....	35th I.....	K	Dishonorably dismissed for cowardice, June 29, '64.
Barton, John.....	Captain.....	44th I.....	B	Dismissed for drunkenness, Jan. 13, '63.
Beale, Benoni N.....	1st Lieut.....	52d I.....	D	Dismissed Nov. 3, '62; cause not reported.
Brown, George W.....	Captain.....	59th I.....	G	Dismissed Feb. 1, '64; absence without leave. [ness.
Brewster, John A.....	Captain.....	63d I.....	A	Dism'd Feb. 27, '64; absence with't leave; drunken-
Boswell, Daniel.....	Captain.....	68th I.....	B	Resigna'n accepted for incompetency, Mar. 24, '63.
Brekhart, John.....	2d Lieut.....	68th I.....	B	Resigna'n accepted for incompetency, Nov. 17, '63.
Boydens, Orville B.....	Chaplain.....	75th I.....	...	Resignation accepted good of service, Feb. 15, '65.
Brooks, Francis.....	Captain.....	85th I.....	B	Dishon'y di m'd; tend. resig'n good ser., July 17, '64.
Browning, James H.....	1st Lieut.....	89th I.....	H	Resignation accepted for good of service, Feb. 6, '65.
Birt, Sylvester G.....	2d Lieut.....	5th C.....	D	Dismissed and commission revoked before muster.
Beeson, William.....	1st Lieut.....	101st I.....	C	Dishonor'y dismissed for drunkenness, June 7, '63.
Benson, Julius L.....	As't Surg'n.....	7th C.....	...	Cashiered —, '64; cause not reported.
Brigham, George W.....	Captain.....	7th C.....	B	Discharged for good of the service, Jan. 2, '65.
Bonney, Thaddeus.....	1st Lieut.....	129th I.....	A	Discharged Dec. 24, '64, for absence without leave.
Brown, James W.....	1st Lieut.....	130th I.....	B	Dismissed Mar. 25, '65, for conduct prejudicial, &c.
Bingham, Charles M.....	2d Lieut.....	13th C.....	M	Dismissed March 26, '65, for good of service.
Brandyberry, John.....	2d Lieut.....	147th I.....	F	Discharged for good of the service, May 22, '65.
Burgess, Solomon S.....	2d Lieut.....	154th I.....	F	Resigned for good of the service, June 16, '65.
Berry, William H.....	2d Lieut.....	17th B.....	...	Dismissed March 1, '64; cause not reported.
Carr, William T.....	1st Lieut.....	20th I.....	I	Dismiss'd Mar. 20, '63; disloyalty; bad conduct, &c.
Covert, Jacob.....	1st Lieut.....	24th I.....	D	Dismissed Aug. 1, '62, for absence without leave.
Cogan, John.....	1st Lieut.....	30th I.....	A	Cashiered April 15, '63; cause not reported.
Cox, Andrew J.....	2d Lieut.....	33d I.....	C	Dismissed March 1, '63, for desertion, &c.
Chesbro, Robert F.....	Q'r Master.....	38th I.....	C	Dismissed Aug. 21, '64, for absence without leave.
Colvin, James.....	1st Lieut.....	38th I.....	C	Resigned March 23, '63, for good of service.
Conner, Wesley.....	Captain.....	38th I.....	F	Resigned Jan. 15, '63, for good of service.
Collier, James.....	1st Lieut.....	44th I.....	D	Dismissed Aug. 13, '63; cause not reported.
Carey, David.....	2d Lieut.....	44th I.....	G	Deserted Oct. 13, '62.
Carr, Walter B.....	Captain.....	58th I.....	K	Dismissed May 1, '62; cause not reported.
Claypool, Horatio M.....	Captain.....	63d I.....	B	Dismissed May 7, '63, for disloyalty.

Names.	Rank.	Reg'ts and Battalies	Company	Date and cause of Dismissal, &c.
Clark, Joseph R.	2d Lieut.	68th I.	G	Dishon'ly dismiss'd Aug. 9, '63; cause not reported.
Carey, Thomas B.	1st Lieut.	70th I.	F	Resigned Sept. 6, '63, for good of the service.
Catshaw, Edward A.	1st Lieut.	72d I.	C	Cashiered Aug. 19, '63; cause not reported.
Caldwell, William W.	Colonel	81st I.	C	Dis'd by Pres't, July 6, '63, for disloyal sentiments.
Craze, Nehemiah.	Captain	97th I.	A	Dismissed Feb. 20, '65, for absence without leave.
Cummings, Richard W.	Adjutant	9th I.	B	Dismissed Sept. —, '63; cause not reported.
Conner, James.	Captain	124th I.	B	Dis'd Oct. 4, '64, for ab. without leave. [for charges]
Conner, Samuel P.	Captain	124th I.	D	Mus'd out Feb. 13, '65, for tender's resignation while un-
Clemens, Frank.	2d Lieut.	11th C.	A	Resigned June 20, '64, for good of the service.
Cody, Alonzo O.	1st Lieut.	145th I.	A	Cashiered Dec. 19, '63; cause not reported.
Collins, Joseph.	1st Lieut.	147th I.	F	Discharged May 22, '65, for incompetency.
Calloway, Joseph.	2d Lieut.	154th I.	E	Discharged June 21, '65, for good of the service.
Cochran, George T.	Captain	8th B.	...	Dismissed Feb. 1, '63; cause not reported.
Crittard, John C.	2d Lieut.	10th B.	...	Dishonorably dismiss'd Oct. 9, '63, for drunkenness.
Cartell, William H.	1st Lieut.	24th B.	...	Dismissed Nov. 22, '62; cause not reported.
Codd, John W.	2d Lieut.	7th I.	C	Dismissed Aug. 24, '63, for absence without leave.
De Versey, Nicholas.	Captain	22d I.	A	Dismissed Feb. 22, '63, for cowardice.
Daley, John.	2d Lieut.	25th I.	G	Dismissed July 19, '63; cause not reported.
Dallen, John E.	Captain	35th I.	A	Dismiss'd Mar. 8, '64; resigned under charges Mar.
Darley, George W.	2d Lieut.	2d C.	I	Resigned March 1, '64, for incompetency. [13, '64.
Dewey, Anna W.	Surgeon	101st I.	...	Dishonorably dismiss'd Dec. 20, '63; cause not rep'd
Dumont, John F.	2d Lieut.	7th C.	D	Resigned May 15, '65, for good of the service.
Dalbey, William H.	Captain	123d I.	B	Resigned Oct. 15, '64, for good of the service.
Davis, Solomon.	Surgeon	10th C.	E	Discharged March 4, '65, for good of the service.
Dunlap, John T.	1st Lieut.	10th C.	E	Dismissed April 12, '65, for general worthlessness.
Davis, Jesse.	1st Lieut.	10th C.	L	Resigned March 4, '65, for good of the service.
De Hinger, David.	2d Lieut.	11th C.	C	Dismiss'd April 22, '65; cause not rep'd. [service.
Dallum, Amos.	Captain	12th C.	H	Dismiss'd Feb. 19, '65, for tender's resignation for good of
Dubois, Thomas.	2d Lieut.	143d I.	C	Resigned May 15, '65, for good of the service.
Dillon, James.	2d Lieut.	145th I.	D	Cashiered May 17, '65, for drunkenness, &c.
Dugger, James R.	Captain	146th I.	I	Discharged June 21, '65, for good of the service.
Day, Jesse.	2d Lieut.	12th B.	...	Resigned May 11, '64, for good of the service.
Emsey, Isaac V. C.	2d Lieut.	20th I.	G	Cashiered July 16, '64, cause not reported.
Earlywine, Nathan.	Major.	4th C.	...	Resigned March 26, '63, for good of the service.
Foster, William C.	Ass't Surg.	13th I.	...	Dishonorably dismiss'd Oct. 13, '62; cause not rep.
Forney, Michael.	1st Lieut.	18th I.	A	Dismissed —, '63, for cowardice at Vicksburg.
Fortner, Hugh.	1st Lieut.	34th I.	K	Dishonorably disch'd Jan. 8, '63; ab. without leave.
Fitzpatrick, Michael.	2d Lieut.	35th I.	A	Dismiss'd Nov. 12, '62; ab. without leave and breach
Finney, Charles W.	1st Lieut.	85th I.	H	Dismiss'd Oct. 10, '63; cause not rep'd. [of arrest.
Fobes, Albert D.	2d Lieut.	88th I.	G	Dishon'ly dismiss'd Jan. 17, '63; drunkenness on field
Froeman, William.	Surgeon	7th C.	...	Dismiss'd May 10, '64; cause not reported. [of battle.
Forney, Daniel.	2d Lieut.	130th I.	G	Discharged Aug. 11, '64, for incompetency.
Green, Matthew N.	Captain	14th I.	B	Dismiss'd and drop'd from roll Sept. 18, '62; cause not
Gorman, George W.	Lieut. Col.	17th I.	...	Dismiss'd Nov. 22, '62; ab. without leave. [reported.
Gribb, Alexander W.	2d Lieut.	22d I.	G	Dismissed Feb. 22, '63, for cowardice.
Galligan, Edward.	1st Lieut.	35th I.	E	Dismiss'd Feb. 15, '62; failure to pass examination.
Glen, Michael W.	1st Lieut.	35th I.	K	Dismissed Nov. 4, '62; absence without leave.
Gazlay, Carter.	Colonel	37th I.	...	Dismiss'd Aug. 15, '62; conduct under pen and officer and
Gregg, George.	Captain	51st I.	C	Drop'd from rolls as deserter, Sept. 5, '65 [a gen'l man
Grant, Joseph.	1st Lieut.	58th I.	G	Dismissed July 11, '62; cause not reported.
Gallagher, Andrew P.	Captain	4th C.	C	Dismissed April 8, '65; cause not reported.
Gilliland, John.	1st Lieut.	86th I.	I	Returned as a deserter to 51st Ill. Vol. by G. C. M.
Green, William.	1st Lieut.	11th B.	...	Resigned May 29, '63, for good of the service.
Gregg, Salathiel L.	1st Lieut.	19th B.	...	Dismissed Oct. 27, '62; cause not reported.
Harrison, D. A.	2d Lieut.	V. R. C.	...	Dismissed March 7, '64; cause not reported.
Huntsman, George W.	2d Lieut.	19th I.	D	Dismissed Dec. 5, '63; cause not reported.
Hancock, Benj. F.	1st Lieut.	19th I.	I	Dismissed June 24, '63; cause not reported.
Hauser, William A. W.	Captain	33d I.	I	Resigned July 18, '63, for incompetency.
Hickey, Michael.	2d Lieut.	35th I.	K	Resigned March 28, '64, for incompetency.
Hynes, Timothy.	2d Lieut.	36th I.	A	Dismissed Aug. 13, '63; cause not reported.
Hill, Edison C.	Captain	47th I.	K	Dishon'ly disch'd Mar. 1, '63; contumacious con-
Huston, Ormsby H.	2d Lieut.	53d I.	H	Dismissed June 30, '63; cause not reported. [duet.
Harper, Orrin E.	2d Lieut.	72d I.	F	Dismissed March 1, '63; drunkenness on duty, &c.
Howard, John.	2d Lieut.	14th C.	F	Dismiss'd Feb. 22, '63; cause not reported.
Hartley, Josiah.	Captain	4th C.	L	Dismissed Feb. 18, '63, for violating safeguard.
Howard, Andrew J.	Captain	81st I.	B	Dismiss'd July 6, '63, by Pres't, for uttering disloyal
Hamilton, Orville S.	Colonel	86th I.	...	Mus'd out Jan. 13, '63, incompetency. [sentiments.
Henderson, John F.	Surgeon	89th I.	...	Dismissed Aug. 10, '64, for drunkenness.
Hill, Abram.	1st Lieut.	7th C.	D	Dishon'ly dismiss'd Sept. 28, '64; cause not rep'd.
Hare, Charles H.	1st Lieut.	7th C.	I	Dishon'ly dismiss'd Feb. 28, '65, as a marauder, &c.
Hybee, William H.	Captain	9th C.	H	Resigned March 4, '65, for good of the service.
Hybe, Charles O.	2d Lieut.	12th C.	C	Deserted at Grenada, Miss., Sept. 8, '64. [service.
Herman, Jacob.	Captain	13th C.	B	Dismiss'd Feb. 19, '65; tender's resignation for good of
Hight, Wallace.	1st Lieut.	10th B.	...	Resigned Dec. 13, '64, for good of the service.
Herron, Thomas, Jr.	1st Lieut.	10th B.	...	Cashiered March 29, '64; cause not reported.
Hartman, Samuel L.	2d Lieut.	18th B.	...	Dishonorably dismissed Aug. 9, '63, for fraud.
Imhoff, Michael.	2d Lieut.	18th I.	K	Dismissed Feb. —, '62; cause not reported.
Jacobs, Valentine.	Captain	19th I.	D	Dismissed Oct. 13, '62, for cowardice and lying.
Jameson, David.	Captain	20th I.	E	Dismissed Jan. 13, '63, for cowardice.

Names.	Rank.	Reg'ts and Batteries	Company	Date and cause of Dismissal, &c.
Jones, Caleb V.....	Surgeon.....	63d I.....	...	Dismissed Dec 27, '64; cause not reported.
Jewett, George W.....	1st Lieut.....	63d I.....	G	Dismissed May 3, '64, cond't unbecom'g an officer.
Jones, Charles R.....	2d Lieut.....	7th C.....	F	Dismissed Dec. 28, '65; cause not reported.
Jones, Edwin.....	1st Lieut.....	10th C.....	B	Resigned May 26, '65, for good of the service.
Jones, William, Jr.....	Captain.....	10th C.....	G	Resigned March 4, '65, for good of the service.
Jones, James.....	1st Lieut.....	13th C.....	F	Resigned Aug. 11, '64, for good of the service.
Jones, Richard.....	1st Lieut.....	8th B.....	...	Dismissed Feb. 1, '63; cause not reported.
Jackson, Matthew E.....	2d Lieut.....	26th B.....	...	Dismissed Nov. 22, '62; cause not reported.
King, Robert A.....	2d Lieut.....	11th I.....	F	Dismissed Jan. 7, '62; cause not reported.
Kloenne, Julius C.....	Captain.....	17th I.....	K	Cashiered Jan. 5, '62; absence without leave.
Kirtley, Levi.....	Captain.....	1st C.....	I	Dismissed Feb. 25, '62; cause not reported.
Kinney, William H.....	2d Lieut.....	35th I.....	B	Dism'd Feb. 15, '62; failure to pass examination.
Kearney, Samuel G.....	Captain.....	36th I.....	E	Dis. Feb. 25, '62, incompet'cy, res'd Mar. 22, '62.
Kreusen, Simon.....	1st Lieut.....	101st I.....	...	Mustered out March 2, '63; incompetency.
Louis, Henry A.....	1st Lieut.....	1st H. A.....	G	Dismissed Sept. 4, '61; cause not reported.
Lenear, William L.....	Captain.....	38th I.....	B	Dismissed Nov. 7, '63, for absence without leave.
Leabo, John V.....	2d Lieut.....	2d C.....	F	Dismissed Feb. 26, '62; incompetency. [of war.
Livingston, Edward.....	2d Lieut.....	59th I.....	I	Dismissed July 15, '63; violating 6th and 9th art's
Lawhead, Thomas R.....	Adjutant.....	4th C.....	...	Resigned June 9, '63, for good of the service.
Leeds, Francis M.....	2d Lieut.....	82d I.....	A	Dismissed Aug. 12, '63; cause not stated.
Lambert, William C.....	Captain.....	86th I.....	I	Dismissed June 18, '63, absence without leave.
Larason, Sylvester R.....	2d Lieut.....	5th C.....	D	Dishon. dis. July 25, '64; dis'y aris. from im. dis'e.
Litzel, Peter.....	Captain.....	89th I.....	I	Dismissed Jan. 10, '65, absence without leave.
LaFlesh, Isaac L.....	Captain.....	11th C.....	A	Dismissed Aug. 27, '64, for making false musters.
Lee, Adelbert D.....	Captain.....	11th C.....	K	Dismissed Aug. 27, '64, for making false musters.
Leach, George.....	1st Lieut.....	12th B.....	...	Dismissed Feb. 18, '63; cause not reported.
Mace, Edward H.....	1st Lieut.....	1st U S I.....	...	Dismissed May 28, '64; cause not reported.
Marshall, Thomas M.....	2d Lieut.....	14th I.....	E	Dismissed Oct. 17, '62; cause not reported.
Moore, Columbus.....	Captain.....	16th I.....	D	Dishon'bly dism'd Dec. 6, '64; abandon'g com'd.
Murray, Thomas.....	2d Lieut.....	17th I.....	A	Dism'd Aug. 12, '63; drunk'ness, ab. without leave.
Mungroven, Michael.....	2d Lieut.....	17th I.....	H	Cashiered Oct. 22, '63; cause not reported.
McGrayel, James.....	1st Lieut.....	22d I.....	G	Dismissed Feb. 22, '63, for cowardice.
Moore, Thomas P.....	Captain.....	23d I.....	H	Dismissed Nov. 27, '62; cause not reported.
Miller, William.....	2d Lieut.....	21th I.....	C	Dismissed Feb. 16, '62; cause not reported.
Myers, William H.....	Surgeon.....	30th I.....	...	Dismissed Oct 11, '62, for stealing &c.
McCalla, Henry L.....	Captain.....	31st I.....	G	Dishonorably dism'd Nov. 24, '62; cause not rep'd.
Murray, George R.....	1st Lieut.....	44th I.....	B	Cashiered Dec. 6, '64; cause not reported.
Moreau, Will C.....	Captain.....	5d C.....	I	Dismissed Jan 1, '64; cause not reported.
McCowick, John W.....	Captain.....	52d I.....	E	Dismissed Aug. 29, '64; absence without leave.
McGrain, Thomas, Jr.....	Major.....	53d I.....	...	Dism'd April 16, '63; cond't unbecom'g an offic'r.
McFall, William.....	Captain.....	63d I.....	D	Dismissed March 7, '63 for disloyalty.
McLaughlin, William E.....	1st Lieut.....	65th I.....	H	Dismissed Oct. 17, '62, for drunkenness on duty.
Madison, Herbert E.....	2d Lieut.....	6th C.....	E	Resigned Jan. 27, '65, for good of the service.
Mounds, William R.....	1st Lieut.....	79th I.....	H	Dishon'bly dism'd Dec. 15, '64; cause not reported.
Montgomery, Alexand'r.....	1st Lieut.....	80th I.....	E	Dishon'bly dism'd Oct. 22, '64; cause not reported.
Morgan, James S.....	2d Lieut.....	80th I.....	E	Resigned Aug. 26, '64, for good of the service.
Mattler, Francis J.....	Captain.....	80th I.....	B	Dismissed Jan 3, '65, for absence without leave.
Mackey, William.....	Captain.....	99th I.....	C	Dismissed Oct. 27, '63; cause not reported.
Magee, Richard.....	Ass't Surg.....	100th I.....	...	Dismissed May 8, '63, having been a convict.
Mosier, Cyrus F.....	1st Lieut.....	118th I.....	F	Resigned Dec. 27, '63, for good of the service.
Martin, John W.....	Q. Master.....	7th C.....	...	Dismissed April 7, '64; cause not reported.
Marshall, William C.....	1st Lieut.....	12th C.....	F	Dismissed Feb. 7, '65, for absence without leave.
McDonald, Francis M.....	Captain.....	129th I.....	D	Dismissed Dec. 18, '64, for breaking arrest.
McKnight, Charles A.....	1st Lieut.....	13th C.....	E	Resigned Nov. 24, '64, for good of the service.
McCallister, Lorenzo D.....	Captain.....	147th I.....	F	Discharged June 21, '65, for good of the service.
Mandlin, Mark.....	1st Lieut.....	147th I.....	I	Discharged May 22, '65, for incompetency.
McNeely, William H.....	1st Lieut.....	154th I.....	K	Discharged June 21, '65, for good of the service.
Merrick, Charles W.....	2d Lieut.....	19th B.....	...	Resigned July 15, '64, for good of the service.
Niles, Amos P.....	2d Lieut.....	19th I.....	K	Dismissed Dec. 29, '63, cause not reported.
Neel, James.....	1st Lieut.....	65th I.....	I	Dis'd for cond't prej'l to good order, Mar. 23, '63. [reduced to ranks, Dec. 6, '64; cause not reported.
Nichols, Alonzo S.....	1st Lieut.....	21st B.....	...	Court martialled, ceased to be an officer July 1, '64.
Orrill, Leander C.....	2d Lieut.....	22d I.....	K	Dismissed Feb. 22, '63, for cowardice.
Oblinger, Horatio G. P.....	Captain.....	29th I.....	B	Cashiered Dec. 26, '62; cause not reported.
Orr, Alexander J.....	1st Lieut.....	35th I.....	C	Dismissed March 18, '64; cause not reported.
Owen, John W.....	1st Lieut.....	67th I.....	F	Dism'd March 8, '63; fail'g to app'r bef. ex. board.
Platt, Reuben.....	1st Lieut.....	9th I.....	B	Dishonorably dismissed Feb. 9, '63, for insubord'n.
Prunk, Daniel H.....	Ass't Surg.....	20th I.....	...	Dismissed to dated Nov. 15, '62; cause not reported.
Pierce, Everett.....	2d Lieut.....	30th I.....	F	Dismissed Jan. 29, '63, for straggling, &c.
Phelan, Andrew J.....	2d Lieut.....	35th I.....	H	Resigned for incompetency, March 28, '64.
Pryce, Thomas.....	Captain.....	35th I.....	I	Dismissed March 18, '63; absence without leave.
Patton, William H.....	2d Lieut.....	35th I.....	I	Dismissed Nov. 12, '62; absence without leave.
Potts, John.....	Ass't Surg.....	40th I.....	...	Cashed, Dec. 15, '62; cause not reported.
Porter, Robert P.....	1st Lieut.....	5d C.....	A	Dismissed Dec. 20, '63; cause not reported.
Perrott, Richard E.....	2d Lieut.....	79th I.....	F	Resigned Sept. 2, '63, for good of the service.
Patten, Alexander D.....	2d Lieut.....	118th I.....	E	Dismissed March 28, '64; cause not reported.
Price, James A.....	Adjutant.....	7th C.....	...	Dismissed July 14, '64; cause not reported.
Pikand, Anderson H.....	1st Lieut.....	9th C.....	A	Resigned March 11, '65, for good of the service.
Richardson, David H.....	Adjutant.....	6th I.....	...	Dishon'y dis. Dec. 6, '62, drunk's ab with't leave.

Names.	Rank.	Reg'ts and Batteries	Company	Date and cause of Dismissal, &c.
Rader, Henry.....	1st Lieut.....	8th I.....	E	Dismissed Oct. 8, '62; cause not reported.
Rasley, Douglas G.....	Captain.....	9th I.....	C	Dismissed Feb. 13, '62; allowing self and forage train to be captured. [reported.]
Ryan, Saxey.....	Adjutant.....	13th I.....	...	Dishonorably dismissed Sept. 4, '65; cause not reported.
Riley, George W.....	1st Lieut.....	15th I.....	E	Dishonorably dismissed Jan. 25, '63; for having contracted a disgraceful disease.
Ravenscraft, Anthony R.....	Captain.....	23d I.....	I	Dismissed Feb. 20, '63; cause not reported.
Roderick, George W.....	2d Lieut.....	27th I.....	E	Dismissed July 18, '63; cause not reported.
Robertson, Daniel W.....	Captain.....	26th I.....	B	Deserted Dec. 15, '65.
Ryan, Richard J.....	Lieut. Col.....	35th I.....	...	Dismissed Feb. 15, '62; failed to pass examination.
Redding, Edward W.....	2d Lieut.....	85th I.....	G	Dismissed Mar. 1, '63; desert'n while under ch'ges.
Rhodes, John G.....	Captain.....	5th C.....	H	Resigned March 7, '65; cause not reported.
Robbins, William.....	Captain.....	9th C.....	I	Resigned March 4, '65, for good of the service.
Runyan, John W.....	2d Lieut.....	129th I.....	G	Dismissed Nov. 22, '64; cowardice and straggling.
Reynolds, Levi.....	2d Lieut.....	13th C.....	G	Dismissed Nov. 11, '64, for disgraceful conduct, &c.
Rigby, Silas F.....	Captain.....	24th B.....	...	Dismissed Nov. 22, '62; cause not reported.
Smith, Augustus.....	1st Lieut.....	15th I.....	H	Dismissed March 1, '64; cause not reported.
Sawyer, Addison D.....	Captain.....	22d I.....	B	Dismissed Feb. 16, '65, for absence without leave.
Snyder, Charles.....	2d Lieut.....	24th I.....	E	Dismissed Nov. 14, '65; cause not reported.
Smith, John W.....	1st Lieut.....	1st C.....	I	Dismissed Feb. 25, '62; cause not reported.
Shuler, William W.....	Captain.....	29th I.....	H	Dismissed Jan. 13, '63, for cowardice.
Salpanger, George L.....	1st Lieut.....	39th I.....	G	Dismissed April 15, '64; cause not reported.
Stockdale, Robert E.....	1st Lieut.....	35th I.....	B	Dismissed by special order Mar. 18, '64; cause not reported.
Seig, George B.....	1st Lieut.....	36th I.....	I	Dismissed Feb. 25, '62; incompetency. [reported.]
Smith, Amos D.....	2d Lieut.....	36th I.....	I	Dismissed March 24, '63; cause not reported.
Stockwell, Washington.....	1st Lieut.....	37th I.....	A	Dismissed Feb. 21, '63, for misbehavior and abandoning his company in presence of the enemy.
Smith, James A.....	2d Lieut.....	2d C.....	L	Dismissed March 24, '62; cause not reported.
Sowers, Nelson A.....	Captain.....	44th I.....	A	Dismissed May 17, '63; cause not reported.
Story, William.....	Captain.....	44th I.....	C	Cashiered May 16, '63; cause not reported.
Shaw, Owen L.....	1st Lieut.....	44th I.....	C	Resigned March 27, '65, for good of the service.
Smith, Joseph.....	2d Lieut.....	44th I.....	C	Dismissed Sept. 26, '65; cause not reported.
Shoemaker, Henry J.....	1st Lieut.....	44th I.....	G	Deserted Oct. 3, '62.
Stephens, James W.....	2d Lieut.....	3d C.....	M	Dismissed Jan. 1, '63; cause not reported. [cause.]
Stone, George W.....	1st Lieut.....	46th I.....	F	Dismiss'd Aug. 10, '64; disability from loathsome disease.
Sill, Robert W.....	Captain.....	46th I.....	G	Dismissed Nov. 17, '62, for absence without leave.
Strickland, William T.....	Major.....	52d I.....	...	Dis'd Apr. 17, '64; gen'l inefficiency and incompetency.
Smith, Joseph H.....	2d Lieut.....	52d I.....	D	Dismissed June 12, '65, for absence without leave.
Sinks, James M.....	2d Lieut.....	6th C.....	K	Disin'd; tendering resign'n with't good cause, July 6, '64.
Shirkey, John A.....	2d Lieut.....	84th I.....	G	Resigned June 23, '64, for good of service. [25, '64.]
Smith, Nelson R.....	Captain.....	86th I.....	G	Cashiered and dismissed July 25, '63; cause not reported. (Resigned Aug. 3, '63.)
Sea, Sidney W.....	Captain.....	5th C.....	K	Dishon'ly dism'd April 13, '65; ab. without leave.
Shockley, John E.....	1st Lieut.....	120th I.....	C	Dismissed Aug. 15, '65, for desertion.
Stephens, Henry.....	Captain.....	120th I.....	I	Dishon'ly dism'd Nov. 29, '65; cause not reported.
Shaffer, George P.....	1st Lieut.....	142d I.....	E	Resigned Jan. 24, '65, for incompetency.
Stanford, William.....	2d Lieut.....	144th I.....	H	Cashiered July 28, '65, for dishonesty, (fraud.)
Shroyer, George W.....	1st Lieut.....	147th I.....	E	Discharged June 23, '65, for good of the service.
Spake, James E.....	Adjutant.....	148th I.....	...	Dishon'ly dism'd June 12, '65; cause not reported.
Snow, Henry.....	Captain.....	28th Col.....	F	Dismissed Oct. 1, '65; cause not reported.
Stone, Francis.....	1st Lieut.....	14th B.....	...	Dismissed April 7, '65; cause not reported.
Tyler, Judson B.....	Captain.....	18th I.....	A	Dismissed May 8, '65, for absence without leave.
Taylor, John.....	Captain.....	29th I.....	F	Dishon'ly disch'd Sept. 2, '63; disobedience of orders.
Trenk, Frederick.....	Captain.....	32d I.....	I	Dismissed May 10, '63; cause not reported.
Tobin, Patrick.....	Captain.....	35th I.....	E	Dismissed Feb. 15, '62; failure to pass examination.
Tannehill, L. K.....	Captain.....	44th I.....	C	Dismissed Oct. 18, '62, for drunkenness.
Tevis, Isaiah M.....	Captain.....	52d I.....	K	Dismissed to date Aug. 5, '62, for desertion.
Tindall, Norman.....	Captain.....	63d I.....	K	Resigned June 13, '63, for good of the service.
Timberlake, William H.....	Adjutant.....	81st I.....	...	Resigned April 29, '63, for good of the service.
Thorp, Nathan M.....	2d Lieut.....	123d I.....	A	Cashiered July 14, '65; cause not reported.
Tunsey, Oliver H.....	Chaplain.....	143d I.....	...	Resigned June 24, '65, for good of the service.
Van Trees, Charles R.....	Captain.....	6th I.....	E	Dismissed June 18, '63, for absence without leave.
Vance, S. C. (Paris, Ill.).....	1st Lieut.....	10th I.....	F	Dismissed April 27, '63, for desertion.
Van Valkenburg, John.....	Colonel.....	20th I.....	...	Dishon'ably dismissed for disloyalty, Feb. 10, '63.
Vaughn, Johnson L.....	1st Lieut.....	5th C.....	L	Dismissed June 11, '63, for violation of orders, &c.
Willard, Nathan.....	Captain.....	C. S., V.....	...	Dis. Jan. 27, '65; not acc't'g for pub. funds; drunkenness & con. unbecom. officer & gent. to take effect
Willetts, James A.....	1st Lieut.....	6th I.....	C	Dism'd Aug. 30, '62; cause not reported. [Jan. 21, '65.]
Wright, George W.....	2d Lieut.....	12th I.....	A	Dismissed Feb. 2, '63; cause not reported.
Wallick, William F. M.....	1st Lieut.....	13th I.....	B	Dismissed June 15, '63; cause not reported.
Whitaker, Charles S.....	2d Lieut.....	13th I.....	E	Dismissed Feb. 29, '64; cause not reported.
Wood, Lorin C.....	2d Lieut.....	17th I.....	B	Dismissed Nov. 9, '61, for absence without leave.
Wood, Jacob S.....	2d Lieut.....	17th I.....	F	Dismissed Dec. 11, '62, for desertion.
Wittmeyer, Isaac W.....	1st Lieut.....	19th I.....	E	Dismissed Jan. 7, '64; no cause reported.
Walton, Nehemiah.....	2d Lieut.....	27th I.....	H	Dismissed Oct. 10, '62; no cause reported.
Williams, Joseph R.....	1st Lieut.....	30th I.....	B	Dismissed March 24, '64; no cause reported.
Walker, John C.....	Colonel.....	35th I.....	...	Discharged for contumacy, Aug. 6, '62.
Wigmore, William W.....	Captain.....	35th I.....	A	Dismissed March 13, '64; no cause reported.
Weast, George L.....	2d Lieut.....	36th I.....	I	Dismissed Feb. 25, '62; incompetency.

Names.	Rank.	Regim'ts and Batteries.	Company.	Date and cause of Dismissal, &c.
Webb, George W.....	Captain.....	38th I.....	A	Dismissed, Nov. 19, '63, cause not reported.
Wilson, Theodore A.....	1st Lieut....	40th I.....	F	Re-signed, June 14, '65, for good of the service.
Watts, John.....	Captain.....	72d I.....	I	Dishonorably dism'd, Jan. 19, '63, violat'n orders.
Williamson, Emanuel M.....	Captain.....	73d I.....	I	Dismissed by President, Feb. 15, '64, drunkenness.
Wallace, Elliott George.....	Captain.....	79th I.....	A	Dismissed, May 13, '63, cause not reported.
Weir, William D.....	Captain.....	85th I.....	F	Resigned, July 14, '63, for good of the service.
Wagner, Aaron M.....	2d Lieut.....	5th C.....	I	Dismissed, June 11, '63, for disloyalty.
Whitsel, Philip P.....	Surgeon.....	101st I.....	...	Dishonorably dism'd, May 25, '63, accepting bribes.
Wallace, James A.....	Qr. Master....	10th C.....	...	Dismissed, March 4, '65, for incompetency.
Wall, Franklin G.....	2d Lieut.....	10th C.....	...	Com'is'n revoked; sent to peniten'y before must'd
Wilson, James C.....	Captain.....	13th C.....	G	Dropped from roll, Dec. 23, '64, abs't. without l've.
Weathers, Richard E.....	Captain.....	13th C.....	H	Dism'd, M'ch 21, '65, for ten'ring resig'n for good of
Wilson, John E.....	1st Lieut.....	144th I.....	G	Discharged, June 21, '65, good of service. [service
Warren, Edmund B.....	1st Lieut.....	147th I.....	A	Dismissed, June 23, '65, cause not reported.
Woolley, Oliver S.....	1st Lieut.....	150th I.....	D	Resigned, June 16, '65, for good of the service.
Watson, Seth F.....	1st Lieut.....	28th C'd.....	B	Dismissed, June 24, '64, cause not reported.
Williams, Lewis C.....	2d Lieut.....	14th B.....	...	Dismissed, to date April 25, '64, cause not reported.
Youngman, Jacob C.....	Captain.....	143d I.....	G	Resigned, May 15, '65, for good of the service.
Zimmerman, John M.....	1st Lieut.....	120th I.....	D	Dismissed, Dec. 27, '65, for disobedience of orders.

RECAPITULATION.

Absence Without Leave.....	28
Absent Without Leave and Drunkenness.....	3
Abandoning Command in Battle.....	1
Allowing Self and Forage Train to be Captured.....	1
Accepting Bribes.....	1
Breaking Arrest.....	1
Cause of Dismissal not reported.....	109
Cowardice.....	9
Cowardice and Lying.....	1
Cowardice and Straggling.....	1
Contumacious Conduct.....	2
Conduct Prejudicial to Good Order and Military Discipline.....	2
Conduct Unbecoming an Officer and Gentleman.....	3
Commission revoked before Muster.....	1
Desertion.....	13
Disloyalty.....	6
Drunkenness.....	10
Disobedience of Orders.....	2
Disability arising from Immoral, Disgraceful, and Loathsome Disease.....	3
Disgraceful Conduct.....	1
Fraud.....	2
Failing to Pass Examination.....	4
Failing to Appear before Examining Board.....	1
Failing to Account for Public Funds, Drunkenness, and Conduct Unbecoming an Officer and Gentleman.....	1
General Worthlessness.....	1
Good of the Service—Dismissed.....	11
Good of the Service—Resigned.....	39
Having been a Convict in Illinois State Prison.....	1
Incompetency.....	21
Insubordination.....	1
Marauding.....	1
Making False Musters.....	2
Misbehaviour, and Abandoning Company in Presence of the Enemy.....	1
Resigned to Avoid Dismissal.....	1

RECAPITULATION CONTINUED.

Stealing	2
Straggling	1
Sent to Penitentiary before Muster—Commission Revoked.....	1
Tendering Resignation while under Charges.....	1
Tendering Resignation for Good of the Service.....	1
Tendering Resignation without Good Cause.....	1
Violating Safeguard.....	1
Violating Sixth and Ninth Articles of War.....	1
Violating Orders	2
Total.....	208

CHANGES AND CORRECTIONS IN THE RECORD OF OFFICERS REPORTED DISMISSED, ETC., IN VOLUMES II AND III OF THIS REPORT.

EIGHTH REGIMENT INFANTRY—THREE YEARS SERVICE.

First Lieutenant Richard M. Smith, Company F, dishonorable dismissal revoked by Special Order of the War Department, January 18, 1866, and an honorable discharge granted.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Captain John A. Bryan, Company D, dismissed November 12, 1862, was restored by Special Order No. 19, Adjutant General's Office, War Department, dated June, 1863.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Captain James Stevenson, Company E, was dismissed, December 6, 1864. The dismissal was revoked, and an honorable discharge granted, January, 18, 1866, by Special Order of the War Department.

First Lieutenant William H. Jordan, Company E, was dismissed, December 6, 1864. The dismissal was revoked, and an honorable discharge granted, January 18, 1866, by Special Order of the War Department.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant John H. Popp, Regimental Quartermaster, was dropped from the rolls for alleged absence without leave, October 13, 1864, and was restored and honorably discharged, to date October 15, 1864, by the War Department, paragraph 3, Special Orders No. 434, Adjutant General's Office, dated September 4, 1867.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Samuel H. Meredith, Company A, reported dismissed, January 9, 1864; the order of dismissal was revoked by the War Department, paragraph 21, Special Orders No. 189, Adjutant General's Office, dated May 18, 1864. Lieutenant Meredith died in the service, January 22, 1864.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Colonel John Van Valkenburg was dishonorably dismissed, for disloyalty, by order of President Lincoln, February 20, 1863. The order of dismissal was revoked by the War Department, and an honorable discharge granted, paragraph 4, Special Orders No. 194, Adjutant General's Office, dated April 27, 1866, by order of President Johnson.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Volney P. Mason, Company C, who was dismissed, January 1, 1862, was afterwards commissioned Captain of Company K, 145th Regiment, the order of dismissal having been revoked by the War Department.

THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Major John L. Wilson, erroneously reported, on page 334, volume II, of this Report, as "dismissed," was *mustered out*, by order of Major General Buell, December 23, 1861, for technical absence without leave. Upon being informed of the facts in Major Wilson's case, showing that he

was absent on leave, granted by the Regimental Commander, but *informal*, because it was not approved by the Commanding General, Governor Morton, on the 15th of June, 1862, re-commissioned him to his former position in the Regiment, which he declined. He was afterward commissioned Paymaster, United States Army, under date of February 21, 1863, and served in that capacity until the close of the war, when he was *honorably discharged*.

THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Captain *Abram F. Farrar*, Company F, reported "resigned for the good of the service," July 4, 1864, was *honorably discharged*, the words "for the good of the service," being a clerical error, which was corrected by a special order of the War Department, dated June 20, 1866.

First Lieutenant *John W. Cummins*, Company C, was dismissed, March 8, 1862, for absence without proper authority. His resignation was afterward accepted, and on the 8th of April he was *discharged*.

First Lieutenant *Christopher O'Brien*, Company B, was dismissed, November 12, 1862, for absence without leave. The order was afterward revoked by the War Department, and he was subsequently re-commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company I.

The following officers of Company A were dismissed for failing to pass examination as to competency before a Board of Officers, February 15, 1862; but the disability on account of such dismissal was afterwards removed by the War Department, and they were retained in the service:

Captain *Henry N. Conklin*; re-commissioned March 18, 1862. Second Lieutenant *John Maloney*; re-commissioned First Lieutenant March 21, 1863.

THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, INFANTRY.

Assistant Surgeon *James P. Orr* resigned March 8th, 1863, and the order of discharge stated that it was "for the good of the service." On the first of April, 1863, the order was so far modified as to read for "disability" instead of for "good of the service."

FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT, INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant *John P. F. Davis*, Company H; disability, occasioned by dismissal, was removed by direction of the President, January 15, 1866.

FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT, INFANTRY.

Captain *Joseph Whitaker*, Company G; order of dismissal revoked July 20, 1866, Special Orders War Department, Adjutant General's Office, and an honorable discharge granted to date September 15, 1863.

SIXTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant *Andrew J. Hamilton*, Company E; order of dismissal revoked and an honorable discharge granted by the War Department, October 30, 1862.

EIGHTY-FIFTH REGIMENT, INFANTRY.

Captain *James M. Gregory*, Company I, dishonorably dismissed for the good of the service, was relieved by Special Order of the War Department, dated August 8, 1865, and an honorable discharge granted.

NINETY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, INFANTRY.

Captain *James Watts*, Company B; reported in volume third as dishonorably discharged. It should read "discharged for disability and absence without leave," December 20, 1864, by Special Order of War Department. His resignation had been accepted by Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland, December 9, 1864, omitting the words "for disability and absence without leave."

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant *George W. Buxton*, Company A: the order of discharge dated May 22, 1865, on account of physical disability and absence without leave, and the order of dismissal dated February 24, 1865, revoked by War Department, Special Orders No. 337, paragraph 2, dated Adjutant General's Office, July 3, 1867. Lieutenant *Buxton* was honorably mustered out of the service, May 23, 1865.

Second Lieutenant *Benjamin F. Bruner*, Company A, of this Regiment, was erroneously reported by mistake of the printer, on page 220 of volume third, "discharged May 20, 1865; cause, disability and absence without leave." The remark was intended to be inserted opposite the name of Lieutenant *Burton* immediately preceding Lieutenant *Bruner's*. The latter was honorably mustered out of the service, with his Regiment, January 8, 1866.

NINTH CAVALRY.

Captain *Benjamin F. Brown*, Company C, of this Regiment, was dishonorably dismissed by Special Orders No 84, paragraph 3, dated March 25, 1865, issued from Headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi. By Special Orders No. 159, Adjutant General's Office, United States Army, dated July 6, 1868, the order dismissing Captain *Brown* was *revoked*, and he was *honorably discharged* from the service of the United States to date March 25, 1865. (Thirty officers of the Regiment certified to the injustice of Captain *Brown's* dismissal.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant *Lewis Schramm*, Company K; disability occasioned by his dismissal removed by the War Department, General Court Martial Orders No. 137, Adjutant General's Office, May 18, 1866.

TWELFTH CAVALRY.

First Lieutenant *John Weston*, regimental quartermaster; reported dismissed, was honorably discharged November 17, 1864, the order of dismissal having been revoked by the War Department.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Captain *William C. Kent*, Company G; order of dismissal revoked by Special Order No. 356, Adjutant General's Office, War Department July 24, 1866, and an honorable discharge granted to date January 22, 1865.

THIRD BATTERY, LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Captain *JAMES M. Cocke*; order of dismissal revoked by General Court Martial Order No. 99, dated War Department, April 7, 1866, and an honorable discharge granted to date October 14, 1864.

Document No. 8.

EXHIBIT SHOWING THE AMOUNTS EXPENDED FOR LOCAL BOUNTIES, FOR RELIEF OF SOLDIERS' FAMILIES, AND FOR MISCELLANEOUS MILITARY PURPOSES, BY THE COUNTIES, TOWNSHIPS AND CITIES OF INDIANA DURING THE LATE WAR.

County, City or Township	Bounty.	Relief.	Miscellaneous.	Grand Total
ADAMS COUNTY.....	\$50,000 00	\$18,350 44	\$335 00	
Union Township.....	2,000 00			
Root Township.....	2,200 00			
Preble Township.....	1,800 00			
Kirkland Township.....	400 00			
Washington Township.....	1,600 00			
Blue Creek Township.....	1,800 00			
Monroe Township.....	400 00			
Hartford Township.....	2,200 00			
Wabash Township.....	1,400 00			
Jackson Township.....	400 00			
ADAMS COUNTY TOTAL.....	64,200 00	\$18,350 44	335 00	\$82,894 44
ALLEN COUNTY.....	342,640 00	\$32,076 22	2,000 00	
Wayne Township.....	75,000 00	17,550 00		
Washington Township.....	6,750 00	1,875 00		

County, City or Township.	Bounty.	Relief.	Miscellaneous.	Grand Total.
ALLEN CO.—Continued.				
Springfield Township.....	\$7,960 00	1,192 00		
St. Joseph Township.....	6,923 50	1,200 00		
Perry Township.....	7,300 00	1,500 00		
Madison Township.....	5,950 00	1,500 00		
Monroe Township.....	5,000 00	1,250 00		
Marion Township.....	7,500 00	1,500 00		
Maumee Township.....	220 00	50 00		
Milan Township.....	5,980 00	1,300 00		
Lake Township.....	6,980 00	1,400 00		
Jefferson Township.....	7,500 00	1,500 00		
Eel River Township.....	8,000 00	1,800 00		
Cedar Township.....	10,000 00	1,500 00		
Adams Township.....	10,500 00	2,000 00		
Aboite Township.....	6,882 00	1,500 00		
Pleasant Township.....	8,660 00	1,500 00		
Scipio Township.....	1,400 00	160 00		
Lafayette Township.....	5,000 00	1,400 00		
Jackson Township.....	250 00	100 00		
City of Fort Wayne.....	12,750 00			
ALLEN COUNTY TOTAL.....	\$550,145 00	\$73,853 22	2,000 00	\$625,998 22
BARTHOLOMEW CO.				
Haw Creek Township.....	172,300 00	2,940 00	1,150 00	
Flat Rock Township.....	14,000 00	750 00		
German Township.....	5,000 00	550 00		
Nineveh Township.....	10,200 00	850 00		
Union Township.....	6,600 00	1,000 00		
Clifty Township.....	5,700 00	1,127 00		
Clay Township.....	6,900 00	1,700 00		
Columbus Township.....	6,600 00	112 00		
Harrison Township.....	34,500 00	3,200 00		
Rock Creek Township.....	6,600 00	800 00		
Sand Creek Township.....	8,400 00	2,200 00		
Wayne Township.....	8,400 00	250 00		
Ohio Township.....	11,400 00	900 00		
Jackson Township.....	3,900 00	225 00		
City of Columbus.....	3,300 00	185 00		
BARTHOLOMEW Co. TOTAL.....	398,400 00	3,158 60	200 00	401,758 60
BENTON COUNTY				
Rush Grove Township.....	3,840 00	3,635 08	141 11	
Pine Township.....	10,715 50			
Oak Grove Township.....	7,340 00	345 00		
York Township.....	2,250 00	330 00		
Prairie Township.....	2,500 00			
Bolivar Township.....	415 00	15 00		
Union Township.....	6,550 00	60 00		
BENTON COUNTY TOTAL.....	61,510 50	4,385 08	141 11	66,036 69
BLACKFORD COUNTY				
Licking Township.....	15,250 00	3,998 57		
Washington Township.....	7,300 00	500 00		
Harrison Township.....	3,468 00			
Jackson Township.....	6,500 00	600 00		
BLACKFORD COUNTY TOTAL.....	46,222 00	5,098 57		51,320 57
BOONE COUNTY				
Marion Township.....	123,600 00	12,800 00		
Clinton Township.....	18,000 00	500 00		
Washington Township.....	9,735 00	300 00		
Sugar Creek Township.....	15,000 00	500 00		
Jefferson Township.....	24,700 00	5,300 00		
Center Township.....	22,000 00	800 00		
Union Township.....	12,000 00	3,000 00		
Eagle Township.....	8,000 00	800 00		
Perry Township.....	6,200 00	450 00		
Harrison Township.....	3,050 00			
Jackson Township.....	5,000 00	500 00		
Worth Township.....	15,000 00	1,000 00		
BOONE COUNTY TOTAL.....	8,000 00	300 00		304,135 00
BROWN COUNTY				
Hamblen Township.....	29,700 00	1,596 00		
Jackson Township.....	2,200 00	300 00		
Washington Township.....	3,475 00	275 00		
Van Buren Township.....	200 00	350 00		
Dick Johnson Township.....	2,100 00	275 00		
BROWN COUNTY TOTAL.....	37,675 00	2,976 00		40,651 00

County, City or Township.	Bounty.	Relief.	Miscellaneous.	Grand Total.
CARROLL, TOTAL.....	\$125,879 00	\$53,881 2	\$689 90	\$180,450 15
No reports from Tps.....				
CASS COUNTY.....	127,825 00	50,105 80	1,379 00	
Boone Township.....	10,000 00	1,400 00		
Harrison Township.....	14,000 00	1,100 00		
Bethlehem Township.....		550 00		
Jeperson Township.....	8,500 00	1,240 00		
Noble Township.....	9,500 00	1,000 00		
May Township.....	1,400 00	8,159 00		
Adams Township.....	11,000 00	940 00		
Miami Township.....	9,229 00	1,509 13		
Eel Township.....	8,500 00	14,200 00		
Clinton Township.....		2,375 00		
Washington Township.....	11,000 00	4,400 00		
Tipton Township.....	2,450 00	550 00		
Deer Creek Township.....	15,000 00	1,100 00		
Jackson Township.....	1,000 00	705 00		
CASS COUNTY TOTAL.....	229,404 00	82,024 93	3,379 00	315,407 95
CLARK COUNTY.....	3,680 00	2,577 52	261 47	
Jacksonville Township.....	33,000 00	1,565 00		
Utica Township.....	19,000 00	400 00		
Charlestown Township.....	8,341 00	552 00		
Utica Township.....	1,820 00			
Bethlehem Township.....	1,638 45	359 45		
Washington Township.....	3,382 00	586 00		
Monroe Township.....	6,000 00			
Silver Creek Township.....	3,120 00	150 00		
Wood Township.....	5,500 00			
Oregon Township.....	4,550 00	486 00		
Carr Township.....	2,885 00	25 00		
Union Township.....	3,500 00	176 00		
CLARK COUNTY TOTAL.....	94,916 45	6,776 97	261 47	101,954 89
CLAY COUNTY.....	70,000 00	12,300 00		
Posey Township.....	5,000 00			
Dick Johnson Township.....	5,500 00			
Van Buren Township.....	4,000 00			
Jackson Township.....	2,000 00			
Perry Township.....	2,000 00			
Lewis Township.....	2,500 00			
Harrison Township.....	6,000 00			
Washington Township.....	5,000 00			
Cass Township.....	1,500 00			
Sugar Ridge Township.....	1,200 00			
CLAY COUNTY TOTAL.....	102,700 00	12,300 00		115,000 00
CLINTON COUNTY.....	136,800 00	5,831 57		
Jackson Township.....	41,000 00	4,152 00		
Washington Township.....	14,900 00	2,000 00		
Perry Township.....	6,375 00	2,250 00		
Madison Township.....	9,750 00	2,475 00		
Ross Township.....	28,539 00	1,512 00		
Kirklin Township.....	4,100 00	2,266 00		
Michigan Township.....	2,800 00	2,024 00		
Warren Township.....	6,500 00	2,032 00		
Owen Township.....	3,000 00	1,360 00		
Sugar Creek Township.....	3,245 00	1,161 50		
Johnston Township.....	23,144 00	1,840 00		
CLINTON COUNTY TOTAL.....	281,103 00	28,904 07		310,007 07
CRAWFORD COUNTY.....	34,200 00	335 61		
All the Townships.....	10,000 00	10,000 00		
CRAWFORD COUNTY TOTAL.....	44,200 00	10,335 61		54,535 61
DAVIES CO TOTAL.....	59,350 00	2,472 49		61,822 49
Townships not reported.....				
DEARBORN COUNTY.....	201,623 00	28,283 21		
Harrison Township.....	11,750 00	400 00		
Logan Township.....	9,350 00	150 00		
Miller Township.....	3,100 00	1,150 00		
Lawrenceburg Township.....	10,000 00	15,000 00		
Center Township.....	21,833 00	17,250 00		
Hogan Township.....		1,078 00		
Manchester Township.....	4,500 00	3,500 00		
York Township.....	2,000 00	300 00		
Kelso Township.....	3,920 00	325 00		
Jackson Township.....	10,000 00	1,126 85		
Sparta Township.....	7,933 10	2,732 00		

County, City or Township.	Bounty.	Relief.	Miscellaneous.	Grand Total
DEARBORN CO.—Cont'd.				
Clay Township.....		\$425 00		
Cesar Creek Township... \$230 00		125 00		
Washington Township... 600 00		136 50		
Lawrenceburg City..... 4,600 00		54 86	\$375 62	
Aurora City..... 3,423 00		11,300 00	7,000 00	
DEARBORN COUNTY TOTAL	\$295,305 10	\$93,335 45	7,375 62	\$396,016 17
DECATUR COUNTY	171,600 00	128,582 00	1,500 00	
All the Townships.....	25,000 00	20,000 00		
Greensburg City..... 6,500 00		8,686 00	40,000 00	
DECATUR COUNTY TOTAL	203,100 00	157,268 15	41,500 00	401,868 15
DE KALB COUNTY	126,600 50	22,481 63		
All the Townships.....	12,500 00	2,000 00		
DE KALB COUNTY TOTAL	139,250 00	24,481 63		163,731 62
DELAWARE COUNTY		129,768 75		
All the Townships.....	51,137 00	50,000 00		
DELAWARE COUNTY TOTAL	51,137 00	179,768 57		230,905 75
DUBOIS COUNTY	52,800 00	1,941 78	923 15	
Columbia Township.....	1,690 00	500 00		
Harbison Township.....	1,617 00	300 00		
Bainbridge Township.....	5,799 50	1,070 00		
Hall Township.....	2,505 00	604 00		
Patoka Township.....	6,014 50	1,070 00		
Ferdinand Township.....	3,154 00	426 00		
DUBOIS COUNTY TOTAL	73,380 00	5,948 78	923 15	80,251 93
ELKHART COUNTY	7,167 37	60,050 48		
Elkhart Township.....	31,800 00			
Clinton Township.....	31,800 00			
Beuton Township.....	14,500 00			
Jackson Township.....	12,000 00			
Harrison Township.....	3,500 00			
Concord Township.....	12,700 00			
Bange Township.....	6,500 00			
Olive Township.....	1,000 00			
Jefferson Township.....	8,703 00			
Middlebury Township.....	17,947 60	100 00		
York Township.....	11,101 00			
Washington Township.....	11,000 00			
Osalo Township.....	11,400 00			
Cleveland Township.....	8,500 00			
Union Township.....	1,200 00			
Locke Township.....	1,704 00	270 00		
ELKHART COUNTY TOTAL	192,611 97	60,420 48		253,032 45
FAYETTE COUNTY	169,764 00	34,366 37	9,201 45	
All the Townships.....	30,000 00	30,000 00		
FAYETTE COUNTY TOTAL	199,764 00	64,366 37	9,201 45	264,331 82
FLOYD COUNTY	17,750 00			
New Albany Township.....	71,027 90	74,427 50		
Greenville Township.....	9,800 00	2,563 00		
Georgetown Township.....		1,830 00		
Lafayette Township.....	3,500 00	1,325 00		
Franklin Township.....	7,970 00	834 00		
New Albany City.....	14,813 74	4,893 76	930 00	
FLOYD COUNTY TOTAL	124,861 64	85,780 26	930 00	211,571 90
FOUNTAIN COUNTY	230,000 00	9,000 00		
All the Townships.....	20,000 00	3,000 00		
FOUNTAIN COUNTY TOTAL	240,000 00	12,000 00		252,000 00
FRANKLIN COUNTY	244,206 00	4,074 05	5,705 32	
All the Townships.....	30,000 00	3,000 00		
FRANKLIN COUNTY TOTAL	274,206 00	7,074 05	5,705 32	286,985 37
FULTON COUNTY	102,767 00	6,356 12		
All the Townships.....	15,000 00	2,500 00		
FULTON COUNTY TOTAL	117,767 00	8,856 12		1 6,623 12
GIBSON COUNTY	104,014 15	20,227 01		
Columbia Township.....		1,148 50		
Patoka Township.....		3,000 00		
White River.....		350 00		
Washington Township.....		1,700 00		
Montgomery Township.....		1,500 00		
Johnson Township.....		2,500 00		

County, City or Township.	Bounty.	Relief.	Miscellaneous.	Grand Total
GIBSON CO.—Continued.				
Wabash Township.....		\$100 00		
Barton Township.....		510 00		
GIBSON COUNTY TOTAL.....	\$104,014 15	\$61,035 51		\$135,049 66
GRANT COUNTY.....				
Washington Township.....	131,930 00	8,000 00		
Pleasant Township.....	2,400 00	735 00		
Richland Township.....	1,700 00			
Centre Township.....	650 00	385 00		
Mill Township.....	2,000 00	2,395 00		
Monroe Township.....	1,700 00	3,993 00		
Jefferson Township.....	3,850 00	222 50		
Fairmount Township.....	2,045 00	225 00		
Liberty Township.....	2,100 00	2,239 00		
Greene Township.....	500 00	2,950 00		
Sims Township.....	281 00	1,971 75		
Franklin Township.....	2,645 00	7,295 00		
GRANT COUNTY TOTAL.....	151,901 00	1,135 00		
GREENE COUNTY.....				
All the Townships.....		70 00		
GREENE COUNTY TOTAL.....		15,000 00		
HAMILTON COUNTY.....				
Noblesville Township.....	100,000 00	101,725 75		
Washington Township.....	20,000 00	1,500 00		
Clay Township.....	18,000 00	1,000 00		
Delaware Township.....	15,000 00	1,000 00		
Fall Creek Township.....	16,000 00	1,200 00		
Wayne Township.....	17,000 00	900 00		
White River.....	7,000 00	300 00		
Jackson Township.....	20,000 00	1,500 00		
Adams Township.....	19,000 00	1,300 00		
HAMILTON COUNTY TOTAL.....	13,000 00	1,200 00		
HANCOCK COUNTY.....				
Blue River Township.....	15,000 00	57,804 22		
Brown Township.....	27,030 00	100 00		
Brandywine Township.....	12,404 29			
Buck Creek Township.....	26,604 00			
Centre Township.....	30,000 00			
Greene Township.....	20,000 00	5,000 00		
Jackson Township.....	20,896 00	1,270 80		
Sugar Creek Township.....	35,814 32	3,247 80		
Vernon Township.....	30,100 00	250 00		
HANCOCK COUNTY TOTAL.....	27,950 00	210 00		
HARRISON COUNTY.....				
All the Townships.....	62,200 00			
HARRISON COUNTY TOTAL.....	12,000 00	20,000 00		
HENDRICKS COUNTY.....				
Center Township.....	27,750 00	50,200 00		
Washington Township.....	16,000 00	1,000 00		
Liberty Township.....	30,000 00	1,000 00		
Franklin Township.....	35,000 00	1,000 00		
Clay Township.....	10,000 00	1,000 00		
Harrison Township.....	20,000 00	1,000 00		
Ed Township.....	36,000 00	1,000 00		
Union Township.....	45,000 00	1,000 00		
Lincoln Township.....	20,000 00	1,000 00		
Brown.....	10,000 00	1,000 00		
HENDRICKS COUNTY TOTAL.....	21,500 00	1,000 00		
HENRY COUNTY.....				
Plain Township.....	27,750 00	63,263 56		
Franklin Township.....	16,000 00	1,551 96		
Dudley Township.....	18,734 00	1,372 15		
Liberty Township.....	14,857 00	814 20		
Henry Township.....	47,376 40	808 49		
Greensboro' Township.....	20,000 00	1,950 44		
Harrison Township.....	23,000 00	1,051 21		
Fall Creek Township.....	21,000 00	3,200 23		
Prairie Township.....	12,500 00	2,199 77		
Stony Creek Township.....	10,600 00	1,380 74		
Spiceland Township.....	30,000 00	1,262 95		
Jefferson Township.....	6,101 95	1,740 49		
Blue River Township.....	12,754 00	1,163 80		
HENRY COUNTY TOTAL.....	16,617 00	328 12		
HENRY COUNTY TOTAL.....				
	386,661 29	82,178 09		468,839 38

County, City or Township.	Bounty	Relief.	Miscellaneous.	Grand Total
HOWARD COUNTY.	108,000 00	15,000 00		
Centre Township.....	11,000 00	10,000 00		
Ervin Township.....	24,550 00	2,065 00		
Monroe Township.....	10,500 00	1,250 00		
Clay Township.....	2,870 00	1,500 00		
Harrison Township.....	12,500 00	1,550 00		
Taylor Township.....		850 00		
Howard Township.....		530 00		
Liberty Township.....	17,030 00	700 00		
Union Township.....	4,915 00	1,375 00		
Jackson Township.....	3,000 00	450 00		
Honey Creek.....	7,000 00	820 00		
HOWARD COUNTY TOTAL.	201,365 00	36,120 00		237,485 00
HUNTINGTON COUNTY	140,450 00	26,611 24		
Jackson Township.....	1,250 00	600 00		
Clear Creek Township.....	1,320 00	500 00		
Warten Township.....	1,050 00	300 00		
Dallas Township.....	950 00	600 00		
Huntington Township.....	2,600 00	5,000 00		
Union Township.....	840 00	300 00		
Rock Creek Township.....	1,400 00	500 00		
Lancaster Township.....	1,400 00	500 00		
Polk Township.....	400 00	300 00		
Wayne Township.....	500 00	300 00		
Jefferson Township.....	800 00	500 00		
Sabine Township.....	450 00	600 00		
HUNTINGTON Co. TOTAL.	153,619 00	36,611 24		190,231 24
JACKSON COUNTY		29,572 41		
Driftwood Township.....	3,000 00	680 00		
Grassyfork Township.....	3,194 00	783 00		
Brownstown Township.....	9,500 00	12,000 00		
Washington Township.....	5,000 00	3,000 00		
Jackson Township.....	13,400 00	17,000 00		
Redding Township.....	9,000 00	7,000 00		
Vernon Township.....	3,000 00	8,000 00		
Hamilton Township.....	8,000 00	6,000 00		
Carr Township.....	6,000 00	9,000 00		
Owen Township.....	1,000 00	5,000 00		
Salt Creek Township.....		8,000 00		
JACKSON COUNTY TOTAL.	61,094 00	106,035 41		167,129 41
JASPER COUNTY.	4,900 00	4,611 77		
Hanging Grove Townp.....	2,700 00	400 00		
Gillian Township.....	1,950 00	500 00		
Walker Township.....	25 00			
Barkley Township.....	5,900 00	300 00		
Marion Township.....	5,050 00	200 00		
Jordan Township.....	200 00			
Newton Township.....	200 00	100 00		
Keener Township.....	30 00			
Kankakee Township.....	100 00			
Wheatfield Township.....	323 00			
Carpenter Township.....	600 00			
JASPER COUNTY TOTAL.	21,978 00	6,141 77		28,119 77
JAY COUNTY.	32,000 00	53,085 35		
No reports from Tps.....				
JAY COUNTY TOTAL.	23,000 00	53,085 35		76,085 35
JEFFERSON COUNTY	155,500 00	23,652 00	9,000 00	
Madison Township.....	30,250 00	5,000 00		
Milton Township.....	8,500 00	500 00		
Shelby Township.....	6,500 00	400 00		
Lancaster Township.....	4,000 00	600 00		
Republican Township.....	2,250 00	1,000 00		
Graham Township.....	6,000 00	500 00		
Saluda Township.....	3,500 00	600 00		
Hanover Township.....	2,500 00	700 00		
Monroe Township.....	3,750 00	400 00		
Snayna Township.....	4,250 00	400 00		
City of Madison.....	38,790 05	9,716 78		
JEFFERSON COUNTY TOTAL	265,790 05	43,468 78	9,000 00	318,258 83
JENNINGS COUNTY	116,815 00	15,120 61	13,000 00	
Bigger Township.....	1,400 00			
Campbell Township.....	1,400 00			
Columbia Township.....	1,400 00			
Geneva Township.....	1,600 00			

County, City or Township.	Bounty.	Relief.	Miscellaneous.	Grand Total
JENNINGS CO.—Contin.				
Marion Township.....	\$300 00			
Montgomery Township.....	500 00			
Sand Creek Township.....	800 00			
Spencer Township.....	1,600 00			
Vernon Township.....	800 00			
All the Townships.....		\$12,000 00		
JENNINGS COUNTY TOTAL.....	\$126,615 00	\$27,120 61	\$13,000	\$166,735 61
JOHNSON COUNTY.....	220,000 00	15,000 00		
No reports from T'ps.....				
JOHNSON COUNTY TOTAL.....	220,000 00	15,000 00		235,000 00
KNOX COUNTY.....	132,750 00	9,800 00		
Vigo Township.....		400 00		
Widner Township.....	800 00	500 00		
Busseton Township.....	900 00	275 00		
Washington Township.....	400 00	700 00		
Palmyra Township.....		250 00		
Vincennes Township.....	850 00	1,800 00		
Harrison Township.....		220 00		
Johnson Township.....		150 00		
Decker Township.....		75 00		
Steen Township.....	800 00	225 00		
Vincennes City.....	850 00	940 54	\$563 50	
KNOX COUNTY TOTAL.....	137,410 00	15,335 54	563 50	153,309 04
KOSCIUSKO COUNTY.....	41,317 00	21,862 00	560 00	
Jackson Township.....	4,500 00	300 00		
Monroe Township.....	3,200 00	300 00		
Washington Township.....	5,800 00	560 00		
Tippecanoe Township.....	2,100 00	400 00		
Turkey Creek Township.....	2,000 00	300 00		
Van Buren Township.....	4,500 00	400 00		
Plain Township.....	4,200 00	400 00		
Wayne Township.....	8,500 00	1,740 00		
Clay Township.....	7,400 60	300 00		
Seward Township.....	3,600 00	500 00		
Franklin Township.....	2,400 00	400 00		
Harrison Township.....	3,500 00	300 00		
Prairie Township.....	2,100 00	400 00		
Jefferson Township.....		300 00		
Scott Township.....		650 00		
Etna Township.....	2,300 00	450 00		
KOSCIUSKO COUNTY TOTAL.....	98,017 00	29,562 00	560 00	128,139 00
LAGRANGE COUNTY.....	42,000 00	39,061 70		
Van Buren Township.....	11,000 00	1,000 00		
Newberry Township.....	11,000 00	1,000 00		
Eden Township.....	11,000 00	1,000 00		
Clear Spring Township.....	11,000 00	1,000 00		
Clay Township.....	11,000 00	1,000 00		
Lima Township.....	11,000 00	1,000 00		
Greenfield Township.....	11,000 00	1,000 00		
Bloomfield Township.....	11,000 00	1,000 00		
Johnson Township.....	11,000 00	1,000 00		
Milford Township.....	11,000 00	1,000 00		
Springfield Township.....	11,000 00	1,000 00		
LAGRANGE COUNTY TOTAL.....	163,000 00	50,061 70		213,061 70
LAKE COUNTY.....	3,460 00	7,315 01	876 33	
North Township.....	692 00			
Ross Township.....	3,300 00			
St. Johns Township.....	18,700 00			
Center Township.....	9,300 00	1,200 00		
West Creek Township.....	3,922 00	300 00		
Cedar Creek Township.....	10,850 00	800 00		
Eagle Creek Township.....	2,000 00	1,000 00		
Winfield Township.....	150 00	341 00		
Hanover Township.....	10,000 00			
LAKE COUNTY TOTAL.....	62,374 00	10,956 01	876 33	74,206 34
LAPORTE COUNTY.....		63,142 72	5,776 82	
Hudson Township.....	6,225 00			
Galena Township.....	6,781 00	300 00		
Springfield Township.....	7,800 00	85 00		
Michigan Township.....	29,343 43	11,580 08		
Cool Spring Township.....	7,000 00			
Center Township.....	32,893 00	56,670 00		
Kankakee Township.....	26,465 00	1,435 00		
Wills Township.....	11,620 00			

County, City or Township.	Bounty.	Relief.	Miscellaneous.	Grand Total
LAPORTE CO.—Contin'd				
Pleasant Township.....	\$10,922 00	\$246 00		
Union Township.....	22,625 00	200 00		
Scipio Township.....	5,270 00	16,800 00		
Noble Township.....	16,600 00	250 00		
New Durham Township.....	18,144 00	4,500 00		
Clinton Township.....	17,530 00	657 59		
Cass Township.....	3,861 00	99 65		
Dewey Township.....	2,700 00			
Hanna Township.....	250 00			
Laporte City.....	2,400 00	60 00		
Michigan City.....	28,886 10	11,580 08	500 75	
LAPORTE COUNTY TOTAL.....	\$257,315 55	167,606 12	6,332 57	\$431,254 22
LAWRENCE COUNTY				
Flint Township.....	61,700 00	2,815 61		
Pleasant Run Township.....	4,600 00	500 00		
Perry Township.....	1,000 00	300 00		
Indian Creek Township.....	1,450 00	500 00		
Spice Valley Township.....	8,400 00	1,500 00		
Marion Township.....	1,425 00	650 00		
Bond Township.....	5,000 00	3,000 00		
Shawswick Township.....	3,200 00	1,000 00		
Marshall Township.....	3,125 00	4,000 00		
LAWRENCE COUNTY TOTAL.....	92,701 00	14,565 61		107,266 61
MADISON COUNTY				
Adams Township.....	165,505 00	2,520 00		
Fall Creek Township.....	4,398 00	147 00		
Greene Township.....	10,000 00			
Stony Creek Township.....	7,300 00	2,000 00		
Jackson Township.....	5,000 00	2,000 00		
Anderson Township.....	20,000 00	1,000 00		
Union Township.....	19,990 00	750 00		
Richland Township.....	11,600 00			
Lafayette Township.....	27,000 00			
Pipe Creek Township.....	10,020 00			
Monroe Township.....	20,000 00			
Van Buren Township.....	24,700 00	125 00		
Duck Creek Township.....	1,700 00	1,500 00		
Boone Township.....	5,925 00			
MADISON COUNTY TOTAL.....	11,850 60	344,898 00	10,012 00	354,940 60
MARION COUNTY				
All the Townships.....	143,225 00	70,262 45	10,000 00	
Indianapolis City.....	50,000 00	150,000 00		
MARION COUNTY TOTAL.....	130,495 00	218,837 34	4,279 55	1,677,199 14
MARSHALL COUNTY				
Center Township.....	5,824 94	18,799 04	464 49	
Bourbon Township.....	16,000 00			
German Township.....	7,000 00			
North Township.....	4,500 00			
All the Townships.....	2,000 00	16,000 00		
MARSHALL COUNTY TOTAL.....	35,324 94	28,799 04	464 49	64,588 47
MARTIN COUNTY				
Baker Township.....		10,000 00		
McCameron Township.....	2,500 00	600 00		
Brown Township.....	2,500 00	430 00		
Mitchelltree Township.....	1,000 00	675 00		
Halbert Township.....	2,500 00	675 00		
Perry Township.....		574 00		
Rutherford Township.....	3,300 00	1,283 00		
Columbia Township.....	2,000 00	323 00		
Lost River Township.....	500 00	189 00		
MARTIN COUNTY TOTAL.....		250 00		
MIAMI COUNTY				
Peru Township.....	12,400 00	15,001 00		27,401 00
Jefferson Township.....	180,550 00	29,890 85		
Perry Township.....	15,000 00			
Union Township.....	8,000 00			
Richland Township.....	5,600 00			
Eric Township.....	4,000 00			
Butler Township.....	5,000 00			
Washington Township.....	10,000 00			
Pipe Creek Township.....	16,000 00			
Deer Creek Township.....	2,000 00			
Clay Township.....	11,600 00			
Harrison Township.....	4,000 00			

County, City or Township.	Bounty.	Relief	Miscellaneous.	Grand Total.
MIAMI CO.—Continued.				
Jackson Township.....	\$4,000 00			
Allen Township.....	4,000 00			
All the Townships.....		\$15,000 00		
Peru City.....	1,100 00		1,800 00	
MIAMI COUNTY TOTAL.....	\$281,650 00	\$44,890 80	1,800 00	\$331,340 80
MONROE COUNTY				
Beau Blossom Township.....	97,300 00	2,500 00	17,000 00	
Washington Township.....	15,625 00			
Marion Township.....	1,500 00			
Van Buren Township.....	1,000 00			
Salt Creek Township.....	2,550 00			
Indian Creek Township.....	2,000 00			
All the Townships.....	14,000 00	15,000 00		
MONROE COUNTY TOTAL.....	132,975 00	17,500 00	17,000 00	167,475 00
MONTGOMERY CO.				
Brown Township.....	151,345 00	54,328 90	1,500 00	
All the Townships.....	2,800 00	30,000 00		
Crawfordsville City.....		17,252 88		
MONTGOMERY CO. TOTAL.....	154,145 00	81,561 78	1,500 00	537,206 78
MORGAN COUNTY				
Washington Township.....	22,800 00	70,842 42	1,150 00	
Jackson Township.....	14,950 00	1,250 00		
Greene Township.....	12,500 00	1,050 00		
Harrison Township.....	48,000 00	275 00		
Madison Township.....	5,100 00	350 00		
Clay Township.....	19,800 00	520 00		
Brown Township.....	14,725 00	2,150 00		
Monroe Township.....	15,000 00	1,025 00		
Adams Township.....	1,500 00	1,215 00		
Gregg Township.....	10,700 00	970 50		
Jefferson Township.....	5,600 00	1,050 25		
Ray Township.....	12,000 00	1,125 00		
Baker Township.....	17,450 00	750 00		
MORGAN COUNTY TOTAL.....	194,175 00	82,908 17	1,150 00	278,533 17
NEWTON COUNTY				
Troquois Township.....	23,900 00	1,288 50	800 00	
Jackson Township.....	2,200 00	400 00		
Beaver Township.....	2,200 00	300 00		
Washington Township.....	1,500 00	500 00		
Jefferson Township.....	2,600 00	200 00		
NEWTON COUNTY TOTAL.....	37,800 00	3,288 50	800 00	41,888 50
NOBLE COUNTY				
Washington Township.....	67,856 50	39,426 20		
Sparta Township.....	2,176 00			
Perry Township.....	1,800 00			
Elkhart Township.....	4,500 00	2,926 00		
York Township.....	2,650 00			
Noble Township.....	2,675 00	200 00		
Green Township.....	150 00			
Jefferson Township.....	1,500 00			
Orange Township.....	3,650 00	200 00		
Wayne Township.....	7,150 00	825 75		
Allen Township.....	7,600 00	3,000 00		
Swan Township.....	7,165 00	1,500 00		
Albion Township.....	6,000 00			
NOBLE COUNTY TOTAL.....	115,872 50	48,578 01		164,450 51
OHIO COUNTY				
Randolph Township.....	37,000 00	4,769 78	424 95	
Union Township.....	11,800 00			
Cass Township.....	4,800 00			
Pike Township.....	9,375 00			
Rising Sun City.....	5,600 00	54 95		
OHIO COUNTY TOTAL.....	68,575 00	5,158 37	424 95	74,258 32
ORANGE COUNTY				
Paoli Township.....	19,220 00	1,976 75	31 00	
North East Township.....		500 00		
Orleans Township.....	2,475 00	100 00		
Orangeville Township.....		700 00		
North West Township.....	3,000 00	1,600 00		
French Lick Township.....		500 00		
Jackson Township.....		300 00		
Greenfield Township.....		300 00		
South East Township.....	1,750 00	500 00		

County, City or Township.	Bounty.	Relief.	Miscellaneous.	Grand Total
ORANGE CO.—Contin'd.				
Stamper's Creek Tp.....	\$3,491 00	\$600 00		
ORANGE COUNTY TOTAL.....	\$29,936 00	\$7,376 75	\$31 00	\$37,343 75
OWEN COUNTY.....	20,348 00	2,214 85		
Wayne Township.....	2,600 00			
Washington Township.....	3,500 00			
Morgan Township.....	5,000 00			
Jackson Township.....	3,500 00			
Franklin Township.....	3,600 00			
Jefferson Township.....	4,200 00			
Marion Township.....	4,800 00			
Taylor Township.....	2,000 00			
All the Townships.....		10,000 00		
OWEN COUNTY TOTAL.....	40,548 00	12,214 85		61,762 85
PARKE COUNTY.....	20,450 00	45,304 30		
Adams Township.....	10,826 00			
Washington Township.....	13,553 00			
Sugar Creek Township.....	2,850 00			
Liberty Township.....	11,580 00			
Reserve Township.....	8,500 00			
Wabash Township.....	2,500 00			
Florida Township.....	7,400 00			
Raccoon Township.....	4,600 00			
Jackson Township.....	5,425 44			
Union Township.....	29,500 00			
Greene Township.....	26,000 00			
Howard Township.....	11,482 00			
All the Townships.....		35,000 00		
PARKE COUNTY TOTAL.....	154,666 44	80,304 30		234,970 80
PERRY COUNTY.....	6,330 00	6,840 55	1,280 04	
Troy Township.....	10,000 00	2,500 00		
Anderson Township.....	2,400 00	1,130 00		
Clark Township.....		100 00		
Tobin Township.....	3,010 35	426 10		
Union Township.....	2,500 00	1,775 00		
Oil Township.....		1,500 00		
Leopold Township.....	320 00	200 00		
PERRY COUNTY TOTAL.....	24,560 35	14,471 73	1,280 04	40,312 02
PIKE COUNTY.....	29,499 24	13,863 50		
Jefferson Township.....	4,800 00			
Pateka Township.....	1,600 00			
All the Townships.....		15,000 00		
PIKE COUNTY TOTAL.....	35,899 24	28,863 50		64,762 80
PORTER COUNTY.....	65,227 50	34,606 33		
All the Townships.....		20,000 00		
PORTER COUNTY TOTAL.....	65,227 50	54,606 33		119,833 83
POSEY COUNTY.....	10,000 00		5,178 70	
Black Township.....	41,468 00	6,474 20		
Linn Township.....	13,538 00	1,264 71		
Point Township.....	1,490 00	678 20		
Harmony Township.....	20,940 25	3,262 10		
Robb Township.....	24,907 80	1,465 00		
Matts Township.....	31,478 20	2,266 40		
Robinson Township.....	25,523 00	1,672 80		
Smith Township.....	16,621 00	762 84		
Bethel Township.....	3,326 25	576 39		
Center Township.....	13,910 00	962 20		
All the Townships.....		15,000 00		
POSEY COUNTY TOTAL.....	203,202 60	34,384 84	5,178 70	242,766 14
PULASKI COUNTY.....	9,507 50			
Monroe Township.....	5,325 00	200 00		
Tippecanoe Township.....	1,700 00	215 00		
Harrison Township.....	1,550 50	300 00		
Van Buren Township.....	2,141 50			
Indian Creek Township.....	1,950 00	68 00		
Salem Township.....	2,800 00	82 00		
Cass Township.....	3,150 00			
Franklin Township.....	1,400 00			
PULASKI COUNTY TOTAL.....	29,524 50	865 00		30,389 50
PUTNAM COUNTY.....	10,000 00			
Jackson Township.....	54,205 00	1,025 00		
Franklin Township.....	27,960 00			
Russell Township.....	38,000 00	6,000 00		

County, City or Township.	Bounty.	Relief	Miscellaneous.	Grand Total
PITKIN CO.—Contin'd.				
Clinton Township.....	\$24,800 00			
Monroe Township.....	22,700 00	\$363 00		
Floyd Township.....	28,950 00	1,008 00		
Marion Township.....	40,500 00			
Greencastle Township.....	24,792 00	4,350 00		
Madison Township.....	23,731 00	82 00		
Washington Township.....	57,381 00			
Warren Township.....	21,200 00	300 00		
Jefferson Township.....	21,500 00	132 65		
Cloverdale Township.....	25,000 00			
Mill Creek Township.....	20,818 00			
All the Townships.....		15,000 00		
PITKIN COUNTY TOTAL.....	\$141,107 00	28,260 65		\$169,367 65
RANDOLPH COUNTY.				
White River Township.....	31,530 00	49,397 53		
Washington Township.....	8,175 00	1,300 00		
Greensfork Township.....	8,150 00	1,300 00		
Stony Creek Township.....	7,950 00	1,100 00		
Nettle Creek Township.....	4,350 00	650 00		
West River Township.....	6,375 00	550 00		
Greene Township.....	7,650 00	750 00		
Ward Township.....	6,200 00	550 00		
Jackson Township.....	7,150 00	800 00		
Wayne Township.....	6,125 00	550 00		
Monroe Township.....	7,800 00	1,100 00		
Franklin Township.....	6,300 00	750 00		
All the Townships.....	4,350 00	650 00		
RANDOLPH COUNTY TOTAL.....	115,705 00	35,000 00		
RIPLEY COUNTY.				
All the Townships.....	146,286 65	12,301 32		
RIPLEY COUNTY TOTAL.....	146,286 65	10,000 00		
RUSH COUNTY.				
Ripley Township.....	124,000 00	18,099 00	600 00	
Posey Township.....	13,300 00			
Walker Township.....	11,250 00			
Orange Township.....	6,400 00			
Anderson Township.....	8,755 00			
Rushville Township.....	15,600 00			
Center Township.....	6,000 00			
Washington Township.....	9,350 00			
Union Township.....	8,450 00			
Noble Township.....	6,000 00			
Richland Township.....	11,157 00			
All the Townships.....	3,250 00			
RUSH COUNTY TOTAL.....	223,813 00	15,000 00		
SCOTT COUNTY.				
Jennings Township.....	5,630 00	5,112 75		
Lexington Township.....	22,926 50			
Vienna Township.....	16,616 00			
All the Townships.....	20,225 00	8,000 00		
SCOTT COUNTY TOTAL.....	65,397 50	13,112 75		
SHELBY COUNTY.				
All the Township.....	121,840 00	39,049 19		
SHELBY COUNTY TOTAL.....	121,840 00	20,000 00		
SPENCER COUNTY.				
Lucas Township.....	55,570 00	7,967 78	4,843 38	
Ohio Township.....	8,103 37	1,698 00		
Hammond Township.....	12,600 00	275 30		
Hull Township.....	1,745 00	1,500 00		
Harrison Township.....	3,967 00			
Carter Township.....	3,766 00			
Jackson Township.....	4,000 00	240 00		
Grass Township.....		1,100 00		
Clay Township.....	1,500 00	244 50		
Rockport City.....	5,400 00			
SPENCER COUNTY TOTAL.....	96,851 37	10,000 00		
STARKE COUNTY.				
North Bend Township.....	800 00	540 63		
Washington Township.....	135 00	200 00		
Oregon Township.....	100 00	40 00		
California Township.....	100 00	150 00		
Center Township.....	100 00	90 00		
Wayne Township.....		110 00		

County, City or Township.	Bounty.	Relief.	Miscellaneous.	Grand Total
STARKE CO.—Contin'd.				
Railroad Township.....	\$100 00	\$100 00		
Davis Township.....	50 00	25 00		
Jackson Township.....	93 00	36 00		
STARKE COUNTY TOTAL.....	\$1,378 00	\$1,341 63		\$2,719 63
ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.....				
Olive Township.....	7,830 00	26,397 00		
Warren Township.....	10,000 00			
German Township.....	7,460 00			
Clay Township.....	8,300 00			
Harris Township.....	15,000 00			
Penn Township.....	5,400 00			
Portage Township.....	30,000 00			
Centre Township.....	38,525 00			
Greene Township.....	8,000 00			
Union Township.....	7,988 00			
Liberty Township.....	500 00			
Madison Township.....	9,000 00			
All the Townships.....	500 00	30,000 00		
ST. JOSEPH COUNTY TOTAL.....	148,503 00	56,397 00		204,900 00
STEBEN COUNTY.....				
Millgrove Township.....	13,300 00	8,841 07		
Jamestown Township.....	4,500 00	2,000 00		
Fremont Township.....	3,900 00	600 00		
Clear Lake Township.....	4,806 00	1,050 00		
York Township.....	300 00	100 00		
Scott Township.....	5,800 00	1,500 00		
Pleasant Township.....	4,500 00	1,400 00		
Jackson Township.....	5,500 00	2,500 00		
Salem Township.....	5,000 00	2,500 00		
Steben Township.....	10,500 00	2,000 00		
Otsego Township.....	5,500 00	680 00		
Richland Township.....	8,200 00	800 00		
STEBEN COUNTY TOTAL.....	74,366 00	24,571 07		98,937 07
SULLIVAN COUNTY.....				
Jackson Township.....	83,600 00	18,458 71		
Curry Township.....	1,000 00	600 00		
Fairbank Township.....	3,300 00	830 00		
Timman Township.....	1,800 00	500 00		
Hamilton Township.....	2,200 00	815 00		
Cass Township.....	27,500 00	8,100 00		
Jefferson Township.....	1,200 00	400 00		
Haddon Township.....	2,750 00	505 00		
Gill Township.....	33,000 00	2,125 00		
SULLIVAN COUNTY TOTAL.....	166,750 00	33,408 71		200,158 71
SWITZERLAND CO.....				
Jefferson Township.....	111,755 00	6,542 00	1,150 00	
York Township.....	1,024 35	230 75		
Posey Township.....	2,970 00	350 00		
Cotton Township.....	8,669 00	1,325 00		
Pleasant Township.....	6,000 00	2,000 00		
Craig Township.....	7,000 00	800 00		
SWITZERLAND CO. TOTAL.....	147,386 35	12,553 15	1,150 00	161,089 48
TIPPECANOE COUNTY.....				
Laurens Township.....	278,400 00	161,265 15	12,621 18	
Randolph Township.....	16,000 00	12,000 00		
Jackson Township.....	19,000 00	6,000 00		
Wayne Township.....	14,500 00	5,000 00		
Shelby Township.....	14,200 00	6,000 00		
Perry Township.....	7,000 00	5,500 00		
Washington Township.....	17,000 00	5,000 00		
Tippecanoe Township.....	18,500 00	4,000 00		
Wabash Township.....	12,000 00	8,000 00		
Shelby Township.....	16,550 00	5,500 00		
Wes Township.....	15,900 00	4,800 00		
Fairfield Township.....	16,000 00	6,500 00		
TIPPECANOE COUNTY TOTAL.....	535,850 00	349,965 15	12,621 18	894,436 33
TIPTON COUNTY.....				
Madison Township.....	Bounty &			
Cicero Township.....	Relief giv-			
Jefferson Township.....	125,000 00	17,735 00		
Prairie Township.....	en togeth-			
Liberty Township.....	er.			
Wild Cat Township.....				
TIPTON COUNTY TOTAL.....	125,000 00	17,735 00		142,735 00

County, City or Township	Bounty.	Relief.	Miscellaneous.	Grand Total
UNION COUNTY	18,118 30	\$3,205 38	5,000 00	
All the Townships.....		15,000 00		
UNION COUNTY TOTAL	\$138,118 30	\$24,205 38	5,000 00	\$167,323 68
VANDERBURG CO.	60,000 00	38,600 00		
Pigeon Township.....	70,000 00			
Knight Township.....	5,300 00			
Scott Township.....	7,140 00			
Armstrong Township.....	5,400 00			
Perry Township.....	5,800 00			
Union Township.....	4,550 00			
Center Township.....	5,410 00			
German Township.....	7,475 00			
All the Townships.....		50,000 00		
VANDERBURG CO. TOTAL	171,165 00	88,600 00		259,765 00
VERMILION COUNTY	10,400 00	37,839 32	986 38	
Highland Township.....	14,700 00			
Eugene Township.....	20,200 00	1,200 00		
Vermilion Township.....	10,822 00			
Holt Township.....	20,000 00	700 00		
Clinton Township.....	700 00	700 00		
VERMILION CO. TOTAL	76,322 00	41,839 32	986 38	119,147 70
VIGO COUNTY	5,975 00	86,164 23		
Harrison Township.....	133,564 10			
Honey Creek Township.....	28,261 00			
Prairieton Township.....	5,000 00			
Prairie Creek Township.....	10,300 00			
Pietson Township.....	10,000 00			
Riley Township.....	12,500 00			
Lost Creek Township.....	10,000 00			
Neyms Township.....	10,000 00			
Otter Creek Township.....	6,970 00			
Fayette Township.....	34,190 00			
Sugar Creek Township.....	16,631 00			
Linton Township.....	13,000 00			
Terre Haute City.....	13,500 00			
All the Townships.....		50,000 00		
VIGO COUNTY TOTAL	318,039 10	136,164 23		454,203 33
WABASH COUNTY	159,100 00	66,505 15	16,058 00	
All the Townships.....	20,000 00	35,000 00		
WABASH COUNTY TOTAL	179,100 00	101,505 15	16,058 00	296,663 15
WARREN COUNTY	73,456 00	39,081 08		
All the Townships.....	48,530 50	7,371 50		
WARREN COUNTY TOTAL	121,986 50	46,452 58		168,439 08
WARRICK COUNTY	102,150 00	14,000 00		
Anderson Township.....	1,300 00	200 00		
Boone Township.....	5,800 00	2,450 00	3,500 00	
Campbell Township.....	3,600 00	325 00		
Hart Township.....	2,000 00	300 00		
Ohio Township.....	7,000 00	1,200 00		
Owen Township.....	800 00	300 00		
Greer Township.....	2,400 00	225 00		
Lane Township.....	300 00	200 00		
Pigeon Township.....	1,000 00	325 00		
Skelton Township.....	1,200 00	325 00		
WARRICK COUNTY TOTAL	127,550 00	19,900 00	3,500 00	150,950 00
WASHINGTON COUNTY	100,000 00	22,000 00		
All the Townships.....	70,000 00	9,500 00		
WASHINGTON CO. TOTAL	170,000 00	31,500 00		201,500 00
WAYNE COUNTY	208,800 00	149,350 00		
Abington Township.....	4,903 80			
Boston Township.....	4,725 48			
Clay Township.....	5,116 37			
Center Township.....	14,509 36			
Dalton Township.....	5,923 04			
Franklin Township.....	6,020 15			
Greene Township.....	6,887 61			
Harrison Township.....	3,288 08			
Jackson Township.....	24,920 22			
Jefferson Township.....	8,763 02			
New Garden Township.....	6,664 71			
Perry Township.....	4,569 45			
Washington Township.....	11,278 74			
Wayne Township.....	61,792 75			

County, City or Township.	Bounty.	Relief.	Miscellaneous.	Grand Total.
WAYNE CO.—Continued.....				
All the Townships.....		\$35,000 00		
WAYNE COUNTY TOTAL.....	379 033 35	\$184,550 00		\$563,443 35
WELLS COUNTY.....	100,000 00	1,424 00		
All the Townships.....	26,650 00	10,000 00		
WELLS COUNTY TOTAL.....	126,650 00	11,424 00		138,074 00
WHITE COUNTY.....	60,500 00	48 80		
Prairie Township.....	25,000 00	1,774 86		
Big Creek Township.....	450 00	34 92		
Union Township.....	675 00	812 85		
Marion Township.....	50 00	252 95		
Liberty Township.....	100 00	68 89		
Jackson Township.....	150 00	544 35		
Princeton Township.....	3,300 00			
West Point Township.....	1,228 00	48 30		
Cass Township.....	353 00	1,370 37		
Honey Creek Township.....		392 58		
Round Grove.....	4,100 00	6 30		
WHITE COUNTY TOTAL.....	95,886 00	5,364 15		101,250 15
WHITLEY COUNTY.....	105,900 00	13,883 21		
Cleveland Township.....	2,750 00	500 00		
Richland Township.....	11,072 00	303 50		
Troy Township.....	5,000 00	300 00		
Washington Township.....	2,200 00	200 00		
Columbia Township.....	6,020 00	500 00		
Thorn Creek Township.....	2,250 00	200 00		
Jefferson Township.....	1,500 00	200 00		
Union Township.....	1,126 00	200 00		
Smith Township.....	4,719 00	200 00		
Etna Township.....	500 00	100 00		
WHITLEY COUNTY TOTAL.....	143,637 00	16,646 71		159,683 71
Grand total for the State.....	115,491,876 01	1,566,898 06	198,866 58	20,258,640 65

Document No. 9.

INDIANA'S BATTLE RECORD.

TOTAL NUMBER OF ENGAGEMENTS IN WHICH INDIANA TROOPS PARTICIPATED.

Virginia.....	90
Tennessee.....	51
Georgia.....	41
Mississippi.....	24
Arkansas.....	15
Alabama.....	18
Kentucky.....	16
Louisiana.....	17
Missouri.....	9
North Carolina.....	3
Maryland.....	7
Texas.....	2
South Carolina.....	2
Indian Territory.....	2
Pennsylvania.....	1
Ohio.....	1
Indiana.....	1

Total States, 17.

Total Engagements.....303

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ENGAGEMENTS IN WHICH INDIANA TROOPS PARTICIPATED.

1861.
 June 3, Philippi, Va.
 June 11, Romney, Va.
 June 26, Kelly's Island, Va.
 July 11, Rich Mountain, Va.
 July 12, Carnick's Ford, Va.
 Sept. 11, Lewisville, Va.
 Sept. 12, Black River, Mo.
 Sept. 12-13, Cheat Mountain, Va.
 Sept. 12-13, Elkwater, Va.
 Oct. 3, Greenbriar, Va.
 Oct. 3, Glasgow, Mo.
 Oct. 4, Chocomacon, N. C.
 Oct. 21, Wildcat, Ky.
 Oct. 21-22, Ball's Bluff, Va.
 Oct. —, Fredericks town, Mo.
 Dec. 13, Allegheny, Va.
 Dec. 17, Rowlett's Station, Ky.
 Dec. 18, Blackwater, Mo.
1862.
 Jan. 19, Mill Springs, Ky.
 Feb. 7, Fort Henry, Tenn.
 Feb. 13-16, Fort Donelson, Tenn.
 March —, Monterey, Ky.
 March 3-14, New Madrid, Mo., (Siege)
 March 6-8, Pea Ridge, Ark., (Tenn., Siege.)
 March 10 to April 17, Island No. 10, Miss. River,
 March 22-23, Winchester, Va.
 April 6-7, Shiloh, (Pittsburg Landing,) Tenn.
 April 11 to May 30, Corinth, Miss., (Siege.)
 April 15, Pea Ridge, Tenn.
 May 7, Summerville, Va.
 May 8, McDowell, Va.
 May 23, Front Royal, Va.
 May 25, Winchester, Va., (Second.)
 May 31, Tusculum, Ala.
 May 31, June 1, Fair Oaks, Va.
 June 5, Fort Pillow, Tenn.
 June 8, Cross Keys, Va.
 June 9, Fort Republic, Va.
 June 12, Front Royal, Va., (Second.)
 June 17, St. Charles, Ark.
 June 18, Cumberland Gap, Ky.
 June 23, Orchards, Va.
 June 27, Gaines' Mill, Va.
 June 28, Glendale, Va.
 June 29, Savage's Station, Va.
 June 30, White Oak Swamp, Va.
 July 1, Malvern Hill, Va.
 July 7, Cotton Plant, Ark.
 July 7, Round Hill, Ark.
 July 9, Aberdeen, Ark.
 Aug. 5, Baton Rouge, La.
 Aug. 9, Cedar Mountain, (Slaughter's Mill,) Va.
 Aug. 9, McMinnville, Tenn.
 Aug. —, Austin, Miss.
 Aug. 20, Edgefield Junction, Tenn.
 Aug. 21, Gallatin, Tenn.
 Aug. 21, Brady Station, Va.
 Aug. 27, Gallatin, Tenn., (Second.)
 Aug. 28, Gainesville, Va.
 Aug. 28, Madisonville, Ky.
 Aug. 28, Mudraugh's Hill, Ky., (Va.
 Aug. 28-30, Second Bull Run, (Manassas Plains.)
 Aug. 30, Richmond, Ky.
 Aug. 30, McMinnville, Tenn., (Second.)
 Sept. 1, Chantilly, Va.
 Sept. 8, Des Allemands, La.
 Sept. 9, Lone Jack, Mo.
 Sept. 12, Vanderburg, Ky.
 Sept. 14, South Mountain, Md.
 Sept. 13-15, Harper's Ferry, Va.
 Sept. 14-16, Munfordsville, Ky.
 Sept. 17, Antietam, Md.
 Sept. 19-20, Inka, Miss.
 Sept. 20, Panther Creek, Ky.
 Sept. 22, Vinegar Hill, Ky.
 Sept. 30, Russellville, Ky.
 Oct. 3-4, Corinth, Miss., (Defense.)
 Oct. 5, Madisonville, Ky., (Second.)
- Oct. 5, Hatchie River, Miss.
 Oct. 5, Versailles, Ky.
 Oct. 8, Perryville, (Chaplain Mills,) Ky.
 Oct. 10, Newtonia, Mo.
 Oct. 28, Fort Wayne, Ark.
 Nov. 27, Cane Hill, Ark.
 Dec. 7, Prairie Grove, Ark.
 Dec. 7, Hartsville, Tenn.
 Dec. 9, Dobbin's Ford, Tenn.
 Dec. 11-13, Fredericksburg, Va.
 Dec. 18, Lexington, Tenn.
 Dec. 21, Davis' Mills, Bayou.
 Dec. 27-31, Chickasaw Bayou, Miss.
 Dec. 29, Van Buren, Ark.
 Dec. 31, Parker's Cross Roads, Tenn.
 Dec. 31, '62, to Jan. 2, '63, Stone River, (Murfree-
 1863. [boro.] Tenn.
 Jan. 10, Duval's Bluff, Ark.
 Jan. 11, Arkansas Post, Ark.
 Jan. 30, Deserted Farm, Va.
 March 5, Thompson's Station, Tenn.
 March —, Milton, Tenn.
 March 29, Tallahatchie River, Miss.
 April 29, Fitzhugh's Crossing, Miss.
 April 30, Dug Gap, Ala.
 April 30, Crooked Creek, Ala.
 May 1, Port Gibson, Miss.
 May 2, Blount's Farm, Ala.
 May 2-3, Chancellorsville, Va.
 May —, Thompson's Hill, Miss.
 May 12, Raymond, Miss.
 May 14, Jackson, Miss.
 May 16, Champion Hills, Miss.
 May 17, Black River Bridge, Miss.
 May 18 to July 4, Vicksburg, Miss., (Siege.)
 May 21 to July 8, Fort Hudson, Miss.
 June 9, Beverly Ford, Va.
 June 11, Triune, Tenn.
 June 21, Laboarche Crossing, La.
 June 24, Hoover's Gap, Tenn.
 June 26, Liberty Gap, Tenn.
 July 1-3, Gettysburg, Pa.
 July 4, Helena, Ark.
 July 8, Boonsboro, Md.
 July 9, Beaver Creek, Md.
 July 10, Funkstown, Md.
 July 11, Williamsport, Md.
 July 9-16, Jackson, Miss., (Siege.)
 July 9, Corydon, Ind.
 July 14, Falling Waters, Va.
 July 19, Buffington Island, Ohio River, Ohio.
 July 22, Chester Gap, Va.
 July 23, Manassas Gap, Va.
 Aug. —, Brady Station, Va.
 Aug. 4, Rappahannock Station, Va.
 Aug. 28, Perryville, Indian Territory.
 Sept. 1, Cotton Gap, Ark.
 Sept. 11, Dug Gap, Ala.
 Sept. 12, Black Springs, Ga.
 Sept. 17, Brownsville, Miss.
 Sept. 19-20, Chicamanga, Ga.
 Sept. 20, Zollicoffer, Tenn.
 Sept. 22, Blountsville, Tenn.
 Sept. 29, Camp Sterling, La.
 Oct. 3, Thompson's Cave, Tenn.
 Oct. 4, McMinnville, Tenn., (Third.)
 Oct. 7, Farmington, Tenn.
 Oct. 19, Blue Springs, Tenn.
 Oct. 11, Collierville, Tenn.
 Oct. 11, Rheatown, Tenn.
 Oct. 11, Henderson's Mill, Tenn.
 Oct. 14, Bristow Station, Va.
 Oct. 18, Charlestown, Va.
 Oct. 21, Opelousas, La.
 Oct. 23, Buffalo Mountain, Indian Territory.
 Oct. 27, Brown's Ferry, Tenn.
 Nov. 1, Philamont, Va.
 Nov. 2, Union, Va.
 Nov. 2, Ashby's Gap, Va.
 Nov. 3, Upperville, Va.

Nov. 3, Grand Coteau, La.
 Nov. 4, Barber's Cross Roads, Va.
 Nov. 7, Kingston, Tenn.
 Nov. 11, Snicker's Gap, Va.
 Nov. 16, Campbell's Station, Tenn.
 Nov. 16, Concord, Tenn.
 Nov. 17, Mustang Island, Texas.
 Nov. 17 to Dec. 4, Knoxville, Tenn., (Defense.)
 Nov. 24, Lookout Mountain, Ga.
 Nov. 25, Mission Ridge, Ga.
 Nov. 27, Graysville, Ga.
 Nov. 27, Ringgold, Ga.
 Nov. 27, Fort Esperanza, Texas.
 Nov. 30, Mine Run, Va.
 Nov. 31, Mooresville, Ala.
 Dec. 2, Walker's Ford, Tenn.
 Dec. 14, Bean Station, Tenn.
 Dec. 15, Powder Springs, Tenn.
 Dec. 15, Skagg's Mills, Tenn.
 Dec. 29, Talbott's Station, Tenn.
 1864.
 Jan. 10, Strawberry Plains, Tenn.
 Jan. 12, Massey Creek, Tenn.
 Jan. 17, Dandridge, Tenn.
 Jan. 27, Fair Garden, Tenn.
 Feb. 6, Morton's Ford, Va.
 Feb. —, Egypt Station, Miss.
 Feb. 22, Okalona, Miss.
 March 14, Fort DeRussy, La.
 March 21, Henderson's Hill, La.
 April 2, Terre Noir, Ark.
 April 8, Sabine Cross Roads, (Mansfield,) La.
 April 9, Pleasant Hill, La.
 April 10, Prairie Leon, Ark.
 April 10 to May 3, Suffolk, Va., (Defense.)
 April 17, Red Mound, Ark.
 April 17, Camden, Ark.
 April 30, Mark's Mills, Ark.
 May 5, Craig's Meeting House, Va.
 May 5-6, The Wilderness, Va.
 May 7, Tunnel Hill, Ga.
 May 7, Moore's Plantation, La.
 May 7, Wathel Junction, Va.
 May 8, Buzzard's Roost, Ga.
 May 8, Laurel Hill, Va.
 May 8-10, Spottsylvania, Va.
 May 9, Rocky Face Ridge, Ga.
 May 9, Varnell's Station, Ga.
 May 10, Chester Station, Va.
 May 10-12, Po River, Va.
 May 11, Yellow Tavern, Va.
 May 12, Meadow Bridge, Va.
 May 15, Resacca, Ga.
 May 17, Rome, Ga.
 May 18, Bayou Delaise, La.
 May 18, Yellow Bayou, La.
 May 19, Cassville, Ga.
 May 20, Foster's Farm, Va.
 May 25, North Anna River, Va.
 May 25, New Hope Church, Ga.
 May 27, Alatoona, Ga.
 May 27, Dallas, Ga.
 May 30-31, Bethesda Church, Va.
 May 30-31, Hanover C. H., Va.
 June 3, Cold Harbor, Va.
 June 3, Salem Church, Va.
 June —, Nottoway C. H., Va.
 June —, Roanoke Station, Va.
 June —, Honey Creek, Va.
 June 10, Guntown, Miss.
 June 13, White Oak Swamp, Va., (Second.)
 June 13, Riddle's Shop, Va.
 June 14, Big Shanty, Ga.
 June 14, Tupelo, Miss.
 June 15, Golgotha Church, Ga. (Siege.)
 June 16, 1864, to April 3, 1865, Petersburg, Va.,
 June 17, Lost Mountain, Ga.
 June 21, Upperville, Va., (Second.)
 June 22, Culp's Farm, Ga.
 June 27, Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.
 July 3, Marietta, Ga.
 July 4, Maryland Heights, Md.
 July 7, Chattahooche River, Ga.
 July 19, Decatur, Ga.
 July 20, Peach Tree Creek, Ga.
 July 21 to Sept. 2, Atlanta, Ga., (Siege.)
 July 28, Acheafalaya, La.
 July 29-31, Fort Smith, Ark., (Defense.)
 July 31, Sunshine Church, Ga.
 July 31, Newnan, Ga.
 July 31, Hillsboro', Ga.
 Aug. 4-8, Fort Gaines, Ala.
 Aug. 5-23, Fort Morgan, Ala.
 Aug. 13, Hurricane Creek, Miss.
 Aug. 15, Dalton, Ga.
 Aug. 18, La Mayoo, Miss.
 Aug. 19-21, Yellow House, Va.
 Aug. 20, Red Oak Station, Ga.
 Aug. 21, Halltown, Va.
 Sept. 1, Jonesboro', Ga.
 Sept. 2, Lovejoy's Station, Ga.
 Sept. 7, Fort Wagner, S. C.
 Sept. 15, Strawberry Plains, Va.
 Sept. 18, Deep Bottom, Va.
 Sept. 19, Opequan, Va.
 Sept. 20, Chapin's Bluff, Va.
 Sept. 20, Fort Gilmore, Va.
 Sept. 22, Fisher's Hill, Va.
 Sept. 23, New Market, Va.
 Sept. 25, Sulphur Branch Trestle, Ala.
 Sept. 27, Pulaski, Tenn.
 Oct. 1, Huntsville, Ala.
 Oct. 1, Franklin, Mo.
 Oct. 1-2, Athens, Ala.
 Oct. 15, Snake Creek Gap.
 Oct. 19, Cedar Creek, Va.
 Oct. 26, Little River, Ga.
 Oct. 26-30, Decatur, Ala., (Defense.)
 Nov. 3, Carion Crow Bayou, La.
 Nov. 23, Griswoldville, Ga.
 Nov. 26, Columbia, Tenn.
 Nov. 30, Franklin, Tenn.
 Dec. 7, Murfreesboro', Tenn., (Defense.)
 Dec. 8, Little Ogechee River, Ga.
 Dec. 13, Fort McAllister, Ga.
 Dec. 15-16, Nashville, Tenn.
 Dec. —, Overall's Creek, Tenn.
 Dec. —, Wilkinson's Pike, Tenn.
 Dec. 10-21, Savannah, Ga., (Siege.)
 Dec. 28, Vernon, Miss.
 1865.
 Jan 14-15, Fort Fisher, N. C.
 Feb. 2-3, River's Bridge, S. C.
 Feb. 19, Fort Anderson, N. C.
 Feb. 20, Town Creek Bridge, N. C.
 March 10, Wise's Forks, N. C.
 March 16, Averysboro', N. C.
 March 19, Bontonville, N. C.
 March 27 to April 9, Spanish Fort, Ala., (Siege.)
 March 27 to April 11, Mobile, Ala., (Siege.)
 April 1, Ebenezer Church, Ala.
 April 2, Five Forks, Va.
 April 2, Sailor's Creek, Va.
 April 2, Hatcher's Run, Va.
 April 2, Selma, Ala.
 April 2, Scottsville, Ala.
 April 7-8, Appomattox C. H., Va.
 April 9, Clover Hill, Va.
 April 9, Fort Blakely, Ala.
 April —, Morrisville, N. C.
 April 16, West Point, Ga.
 April 20, Macon, Ga.
 May 13, Palmetto Rancho, Texas—last battle of the war.

CAMPAIGNS IN WHICH INDIANA TROOPS PARTICIPATED.

SIXTH REGIMENT—Infantry.

Three months, Western Virginia, 1861.
 Against Bowling Green, 1861.
 Tennessee and Kentucky, 1862.
 Siege of Corinth, 1862.

SIXTH REGIMENT—Infantry.

Against Murfreesboro, 1862.
 Against Chattanooga, 1863.
 East Tennessee, 1863-4.
 Against Atlanta, 1864.

SEVENTH REGIMENT—Infantry.

Three months, Western Virginia, 1861.
 Cheat Mountain and Shenandoah Valley, 1861.
 East Virginia and Maryland, 1862.
 Against Fredericksburg, 1862.
 Potomac Campaign, 1863-4.
 Against Petersburg, 1864.
 Weldon Railroad, 1864.

EIGHTH REGIMENT—Infantry.

Three months, Western Virginia, 1861.
 Missouri, 1861.
 Arkansas and Missouri, 1862-3.
 Mississippi River, 1863.
 Against Vicksburg, 1863.
 Louisiana and Texas, 1863-4.
 Shenandoah Valley, 1864.
 Georgia, 1865.

NINTH REGIMENT—Infantry.

Three months, Western Virginia, 1861.
 Cheat Mountain, 1861.
 Kentucky and Tennessee, 1862.
 Siege of Corinth, 1862.
 Pursuit of Bragg, 1862.
 Against Chattanooga, 1863.
 Against Atlanta, 1864.
 Pursuit of Hood, 1864.
 East Tennessee, 1865.
 Louisiana and Texas, 1865.

TENTH REGIMENT—Infantry.

Three months, Western Virginia, 1861.
 Kentucky, 1861.
 Tennessee and Kentucky, 1862.
 Siege of Corinth, 1862.
 Pursuit of Bragg, 1862.
 Against Chattanooga, 1863.
 Against Atlanta, 1864.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT—Infantry.

Three months, Upper Potomac, 1861.
 Western Kentucky, 1861.
 Tennessee and Kentucky, 1862.
 Siege of Corinth, 1862.
 Tennessee and Arkansas, 1862-3.
 Against Vicksburg, 1863.
 Louisiana, 1863-4.
 Shenandoah Valley, 1864.

TWELFTH REGIMENT—Infantry.

Upper Potomac, 1861-2.
 Shenandoah Valley, 1862.
 Against Kirby Smith, Kentucky, 1862.
 West Tennessee, 1862.
 Against Vicksburg, 1863.
 Chattanooga and East Tennessee, 1863.
 Pursuit of Bragg, 1862.
 Against Atlanta, 1864.
 Sherman's March to the Sea, 1864.
 Through the Carolinas, 1865.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT—Infantry.

Western Virginia, 1861.
 Shenandoah Valley, 1862.
 James River and Peninsula, 1863.
 Against Charleston, 1864.
 Against Petersburg and Richmond, 1864-5.
 Against Wilmington, 1865.
 North Carolina, 1865.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT—Infantry.

Western Virginia, 1861.
 Shenandoah Valley, 1862.
 Eastern Virginia and Maryland, 1862-3.
 Against Fredericksburg, 1863.
 Gettysburg Campaign, 1864.
 Eastern Virginia, 1864.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT—Infantry.

Western Virginia, 1861.
 Siege of Corinth, 1862.
 Pursuit of Bragg, 1862.
 Rosecrans' Campaign in Tennessee, 1863.
 Chattanooga and East Tennessee, 1863.
 East Tennessee, 1864.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT—Infantry.

Upper Potomac, 1861.
 Shenandoah Valley, 1862.
 Against Kirby Smith, Kentucky, 1862.
 Mississippi River, 1862-3.
 Against Vicksburg, 1863.
 Louisiana, 1863.
 Red River, 1864.
 Louisiana, 1864-5.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT—Infantry, mounted.

Western Virginia, 1861.
 Kentucky and Tennessee, 1862.
 Siege of Corinth, 1862.
 Pursuit of Bragg, 1862.
 Rosecrans' Campaign in Tennessee, 1863.
 Chattanooga and East Tennessee, 1863.
 Against Atlanta, 1864.
 Pursuit of Hood, 1864.
 Wilson's Raid Alabama and Georgia, 1865.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT—Infantry.

Missouri, 1861.
 Arkansas and Missouri, 1862.
 Against Vicksburg, 1863.
 Louisiana and Texas, 1863.
 Shenandoah Valley, 1864.
 Georgia, 1865.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT—Infantry.

Potomac, 1861.
 Eastern Virginia and Maryland, 1862.
 Rappahannock, 1863.
 Gettysburg, 1863.
 Against Petersburg, 1864.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT—Infantry.

Maryland and North Carolina, 1861.
 Peninsula, East Virginia, 1862.
 Against Norfolk, 1862.
 Rappahannock, 1863.
 Gettysburg, 1863.
 Rapidan and Petersburg, 1864.
 Pursuit of Lee, 1865.

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT—1st Heavy Artillery.

East Maryland and East Virginia, 1861.
 Against New Orleans, 1862.
 Baton Rouge and Teche, 1862.
 Against Port Hudson, 1863.
 West Louisiana, 1863.
 Red River, 1864.
 Against Mobile, 1865.
 Louisiana and Gulf Coast, 1865.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT—Infantry.

Missouri, 1861.
 Missouri and Arkansas, 1862.
 Siege of Corinth, 1862.
 North Mississippi, 1862.
 Pursuit of Bragg, 1862.
 Rosecrans' Tennessee Campaign, 1863.
 Chattanooga and East Tennessee, 1863.
 Against Atlanta, 1864.
 Sherman's March to the Sea, 1864.
 Through the Carolinas, 1865.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT—Infantry.

Western Kentucky, 1861.
 Siege of Corinth, 1862.
 North Mississippi, 1862.
 Against Vicksburg, 1863.
 Sherman's Mississippi Raid, 1864.
 Against Atlanta, 1864.
 Sherman's March to the Sea, 1864.
 Through the Carolinas, 1865.

TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT—Infantry.

Missouri, 1861.
 West Tennessee, 1862.
 Arkansas, 1862-3.
 Against Vicksburg, 1863.
 Louisiana, 1863-4.
 Against Mobile, 1865.
 Texas, 1865.

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT—Infantry.

Missouri 1861.
 West Tennessee, 1862.
 Siege of Corinth, 1862.
 West Tennessee and North Mississippi, 1862-3.
 Sherman's Raid through Mississippi, 1864.
 Against Atlanta, 1864.
 Sherman's March to the Sea, 1864.
 Through the Carolinas, 1865.

TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT—Infantry.

Missouri and Arkansas, 1861-2-3.
 Against Vicksburg, 1863.
 Louisiana and Texas, 1863-4.
 Against Mobile, 1865.
 Mississippi, 1865.

TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT—Infantry.

Maryland, 1861.
 Shenandoah Valley, 1862.
 Eastern Virginia and Maryland, 1862.
 Rappahannock, 1863.
 Maryland and Pennsylvania, 1863.
 Tennessee, 1863-4.
 Against Atlanta, 1864.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT—First Cavalry.**RIGHT WING—EIGHT COMPANIES.**

Missouri, 1861.
 Arkansas, 1862-3-4.

LEFT WING—TWO COMPANIES.

Western Virginia, 1861.
 Against Fredericksburg, 1862.
 Lower Potomac, 1862.
 Eastern Virginia, 1864-5.

TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT—Infantry.

Kentucky, 1861.
 Tennessee and Kentucky, 1862.
 Siege of Corinth, 1862.
 Pursuit of Bragg, 1862.
 Rosecrans' Campaign in Tennessee, 1863.
 Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia, 1864-5.

THIRTIETH REGIMENT—Infantry.

Kentucky, 1861.
 Tennessee and Kentucky, 1862.
 Siege of Corinth, 1862.
 Pursuit of Bragg, 1862.
 Rosecrans' Campaign in Tennessee, 1862.
 Against Atlanta, 1864.
 Pursuit of Hood, 1864.
 Texas, 1865.

THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT—Infantry.

Western Kentucky, 1861.
 Tennessee and Kentucky, 1862.
 Siege of Corinth, 1862.
 Pursuit of Bragg, 1862.
 Rosecrans' Campaign in Tennessee, 1863.
 Against Atlanta, 1864.
 Pursuit of Hood, 1864.
 East Tennessee, 1865.
 Texas, 1865.

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT—Infantry.

Kentucky, 1861.
 Tennessee and Kentucky, 1862.
 Siege of Corinth, 1862.
 Pursuit of Bragg, 1862.
 Rosecrans' Campaign in Tennessee, 1863.
 East Tennessee, 1864.
 Against Atlanta, 1864.

RESIDUARY BATTALION.

Tennessee, 1864-5.
 Texas, 1865.

THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT—Infantry.

Eastern Kentucky, 1861-2.
 Against Cumberland Gap, 1862.
 East Tennessee and Kentucky, 1862-3.
 Against Atlanta, 1864.
 Sherman's March to the Sea, 1864.
 Through the Carolinas, 1865.

THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT—Infantry.

Kentucky, 1861.
 Against New Madrid, 1862.
 Missouri and Arkansas, 1862-3.
 Against Vicksburg, 1863.
 Louisiana and Texas, 1864.
 Texas, 1865.

THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT—Infantry.

Kentucky, 1861.
 Kentucky and Tennessee, 1862.
 Pursuit of Bragg, 1862.
 Rosecrans' Campaign in Tennessee, 1863.
 Against Chattanooga, 1863.
 Against Atlanta, 1864.
 Pursuit of Hood, 1864.
 East Tennessee, 1865.
 Texas, 1865.

THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT—Infantry.

Kentucky, 1861.
 Kentucky and Tennessee, 1862.
 Siege of Corinth, 1862.
 Pursuit of Bragg, 1862.
 Rosecrans' Campaign in Tennessee, 1863.
 Against Chattanooga, 1863.
 Against Atlanta, 1864.

RESIDUARY COMPANY, A.

Pursuit of Hood, 1864.
 East Tennessee, 1865.
 Louisiana and Texas, 1865.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT—Infantry.

Kentucky, 1861.
 Tennessee and North Alabama, 1862.
 Rosecrans' Campaign in Tennessee, 1863.
 Against Chattanooga, 1863.
 Against Atlanta, 1864.

RESIDUARY BATTALION.

Sherman's March to the Sea, 1864.
 Through the Carolinas, 1865.

THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT—Infantry.

Kentucky, 1861.
 Tennessee and Kentucky, 1862.
 Pursuit of Bragg, 1862.
 Rosecrans' Campaign in Tennessee, 1863.
 Against Chattanooga, 1863.
 Against Atlanta, 1864.
 Pursuit of Hood, 1864.
 Sherman's March to the Sea, 1864.
 Through the Carolinas, 1865.

THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT—Eighth Cavalry.

Kentucky, 1861.
 Tennessee and Kentucky, 1862.
 Siege of Corinth, 1862.
 Pursuit of Bragg, 1862.
 Rosecrans' Campaign in Tennessee, 1863.
 Against Chattanooga, 1863.
 Against Atlanta, 1864.
 Rosecrans', McCook's, and Kilpatrick's Raids in Alabama and Georgia, 1864.
 Sherman's March to the Sea, 1864.
 Through the Carolinas, 1865.

FORTIETH REGIMENT—Infantry.

Tennessee and Kentucky, 1862.
 Pursuit of Bragg, 1862.
 Rosecrans' Campaign in Tennessee, 1863.
 Against Chattanooga, 1863.
 Against Atlanta, 1864.
 Pursuit of Hood, 1864.
 Texas, 1865.

FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT—Second Cavalry.

Tennessee and Kentucky, 1862.
 Siege of Corinth, 1862.
 Pursuit of Bragg, 1862.
 Rosecrans' Campaign in Tennessee, 1863.
 East Tennessee, 1863-4.
 Against Atlanta, 1864.

RESIDUARY BATTALION.

Wilson's Raid in Alabama and Georgia, 1865.

FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT—Infantry.

Kentucky, 1861.
 Kentucky and Tennessee, 1862.
 Pursuit of Bragg, 1862.
 Rosecrans' Campaign in Tennessee, 1863.
 Against Atlanta, 1864.
 Pursuit of Hood, 1864.
 Sherman's March to the Sea, 1864.
 Through the Carolinas, 1865.

FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT—Infantry.

Western Kentucky, 1861.
 Mississippi River, 1862.
 Arkansas, 1863-4.
 Kentucky, 1864.

FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT—Infantry.

Western Kentucky, 1861.
 Tennessee and Kentucky, 1862.
 Siege of Corinth, 1862.
 Pursuit of Bragg, 1862.
 Rosecrans' Campaign in Tennessee, 1863.
 East Chattanooga, 1863.
 East Tennessee, 1864-5.

FORTY-FIFTH REGIMENT—Third Cavalry.**RIGHT WING.**

Southern Maryland, 1861-2.
 East Virginia and Maryland, 1862.
 Rappahannock, 1862.
 Stoneman's Raid, 1863.
 Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, 1863.
 Kilpatrick's Raid to Richmond, 1864.
 Wilson's Raid in Virginia, 1864.
 Sheridan's Raid, 1864.

LEFT WING.

Kentucky, 1861.
 Tennessee and Kentucky, 1862.
 Pursuit of Bragg, 1862.
 Rosecrans' Campaign in Tennessee, 1863.
 East Tennessee, 1863-4.
 Against Atlanta, 1864.
 Sherman's March to the Sea, 1864.

FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT—Infantry.

Kentucky, 1861.
 Mississippi River, 1862.
 Arkansas, 1862-3.
 Against Vicksburg, 1863.
 West Louisiana, 1863.
 Red River, 1864.
 Central Kentucky, 1864-5.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT—Infantry.

Kentucky, 1862.
 Mississippi River, 1862.
 Arkansas, 1862-3.
 Against Vicksburg, 1863.
 West Louisiana, 1863.
 Red River, 1864.
 Against Mobile, 1865.
 West Louisiana, 1865.

FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT—Infantry.

West Kentucky and Tennessee, and Northern Mississippi, 1862.
 Siege of Corinth, 1862.
 Pursuit of Price, 1862.
 Against Vicksburg, 1863.
 Relief of Chattanooga, 1863.
 Tennessee and Georgia, 1864.
 Sherman's March to the Sea, 1864.
 Through the Carolinas, 1865.

FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT—Infantry.

Against Cumberland Gap, 1862.
 Eastern Kentucky, 1862.
 First Expedition to Vicksburg, 1862.
 Against Vicksburg, 1863.
 West Louisiana, 1863.
 Texas, 1863-4.
 Red River, 1864.
 Central Kentucky, 1864-5.

FIFTIETH REGIMENT—Infantry.

Kentucky and Tennessee, 1862.
 West Tennessee, 1862-3.
 Arkansas, 1863-4.
 Against Mobile, 1865.

FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT—Infantry.

Tennessee and Kentucky, 1862.
 Siege of Corinth, 1862.
 Pursuit of Bragg, 1862.
 Rosecrans' Campaign in Tennessee, 1863.
 Straight's Raid through Alabama and Georgia, 1863.
 Tennessee and Georgia, 1864.
 Pursuit of Hood, 1864.
 Texas, 1865.

FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT—Infantry.

West Tennessee, 1862.
 Siege of Corinth, 1862.
 Tennessee and Arkansas, 1863.
 Sherman's Raid through Mississippi, 1864.
 Red River, 1864.
 Pursuit of Forrest, 1864.
 Tennessee and Missouri, 1864.
 Pursuit of Hood, 1864.
 Against Mobile, 1865.
 Alabama, 1865.

FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT—Infantry.

West Tennessee and North Mississippi, 1862-3.
 Siege of Corinth, 1862.
 Against Vicksburg, 1863.
 Sherman's Raid through Mississippi, 1864.
 Against Atlanta, 1864.
 Pursuit of Hood, 1864.
 Sherman's March to the Sea, 1864.
 Through the Carolinas, 1865.

FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT—Infantry.

Against Kirby Smith, Kentucky, 1862.
 Arkansas Post and Vicksburg, 1863.
 Louisiana, 1863.

SIXTY-FIFTH REGIMENT—Infantry.

Against Kirby Smith, Kentucky, 1862.

FIFTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT—Infantry.

Tennessee and Kentucky, 1862.
 Siege of Corinth, 1862.
 Pursuit of Bragg, 1862.
 Rosecrans' Campaign in Tennessee, 1863.
 Relief of Chattanooga, 1863.
 East Tennessee, 1863-4.
 Against Atlanta, 1864.
 Pursuit of Hood, 1864.
 Texas, 1865.

FIFTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT—Infantry.

Tennessee and Kentucky, 1862.
 Siege of Corinth, 1862.
 Pursuit of Bragg, 1862.
 Rosecrans' Campaign in Tennessee, 1863.
 Relief of Chattanooga, 1863.
 East Tennessee, 1863-4.
 Against Atlanta, 1864.
 Sherman's March to the Sea, 1864.
 Through the Carolinas, 1865.

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT—Infantry.

Mississippi River, 1862.
 Siege of Corinth, 1862.
 West Tennessee and North Mississippi, 1862-3.
 Against Vicksburg, 1863.
 Relief of Chattanooga, 1863.
 Tennessee and Georgia, 1864.
 Sherman's March to the Sea, 1864.
 Through the Carolinas, 1865.

SIXTIETH REGIMENT—Infantry.

Kentucky, 1862.
 First Expedition to Vicksburg, 1862.
 Against Vicksburg, 1863.
 Louisiana and Texas, 1863.
 Red River, 1864.
 Louisiana, 1864-5.

SIXTY-THIRD REGIMENT—*Infantry.*

Eastern Virginia, 1862.
Kentucky, 1863.
East Tennessee, 1864.
Against Atlanta, 1864.
Pursuit of Hood, 1864.
Against Wilmington, 1865.
North Carolina, 1865.

SIXTY-FIFTH REGIMENT—*Infantry.*

West Kentucky, 1862-3.
East Tennessee, 1863-4.
Against Atlanta, 1864.
Pursuit of Hood, 1864.
Against Wilmington, 1865.
North Carolina, 1865.

SIXTY-SIXTH REGIMENT—*Infantry.*

Against Kirby Smith, Kentucky, 1862.
West Tennessee, 1863-4.
Against Atlanta, 1864.
Sherman's March to the Sea, 1864.
Through the Carolinas, 1865.

SIXTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT—*Infantry.*

Kentucky, 1862.
First Expedition against Vicksburg, 1862.
Against Vicksburg, 1863.
West Louisiana and Texas, 1863-4.
Red River, 1864.
Against Mobile, 1864.
West Louisiana, 1864.
Mississippi River, 1864.
Texas, 1865.

SIXTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT—*Infantry.*

Kentucky, 1862.
Rosecrans' Campaign in Tennessee, 1863.
East Tennessee, 1863-4.
Tennessee and Georgia, 1864.
Pursuit of Hood, 1864.
Tennessee, 1865.

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT—*Infantry.*

Against Kirby Smith in Kentucky, 1862.
First Expedition against Vicksburg, 1862.
Against Vicksburg, 1863.
Louisiana and Texas, 1863-4.
Red River, 1864.
Against Mobile, 1864-5.
Alabama, 1865.

SEVENTIETH REGIMENT—*Infantry.*

Kentucky and Tennessee, 1862-3.
Against Atlanta, 1864.
Sherman's March to the Sea, 1864.
Through the Carolinas, 1865.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT—*Sixth Cavalry.*

Against Kirby Smith in Kentucky, 1862.
East Tennessee, 1863-4.
Against Atlanta, 1864.
Stoneman's Raid in Georgia, 1864.
Rousseau's Raid in Alabama, 1864.
Pursuit of Hood, 1864.
Tennessee, 1865.

SEVENTY-SECOND REG'T—*Mounted Infantry.*

Kentucky and Tennessee, 1862-3.
Rosecrans' Campaign in Tennessee, 1863.
West Tennessee and North Mississippi, 1864.
Against Atlanta, 1864.
Wilson's Raid thro' Alabama and Georgia, 1865.
Pursuit of Jeff Davis, 1865.

SEVENTY-THIRD REGIMENT—*Infantry.*

Kentucky and Tennessee, 1862.
Rosecrans' Campaign in Tennessee, 1863.
Straight's Raid in Alabama and Georgia, 1863.
Tennessee and Alabama, 1864-5.

SEVENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT—*Infantry.*

Kentucky and Tennessee, 1862-3.
Pursuit of Bragg, 1862.
Rosecrans' Campaign in Tennessee, 1863.
Relief of Chattanooga, 1863.

SEVENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT—*Infantry.*

Against Atlanta, 1864.
Sherman's March to the Sea, 1864.
Through the Carolinas, 1865.

SEVENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT—*Infantry.*

Kentucky and Tennessee, 1862-3.
Pursuit of Bragg, 1862.
Rosecrans' Campaign in Tennessee, 1863.
Against Atlanta, 1864.
Pursuit of Hood, 1864.
Sherman's March to the Sea, 1864.
Through the Carolinas, 1865.

SEVENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT—*Infantry.*

Against guerrillas in Kentucky, 1862.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT—*Fourth Cav.*

Kentucky, 1862.
Rosecrans' Campaign in Tennessee, 1863.
East Tennessee, 1863-4.
Against Atlanta, 1864.
McCook's Raid in Georgia, 1864.
Wilson's Raid in Alabama and Georgia, 1865.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT—*Infantry.*

Against Guerrillas in Kentucky, 1862.

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT—*Infantry.*

Kentucky and Tennessee, 1862.
Pursuit of Bragg, 1862.
Relief of Chattanooga, 1862.
East Tennessee, 1863-4.
Against Atlanta, 1864.
Pursuit of Hood, 1864.
Tennessee, 1865.

EIGHTIETH REGIMENT—*Infantry.*

Kentucky, 1862-3.
Pursuit of Bragg, 1862.
East Tennessee, 1863-4.
Against Atlanta, 1864.
Pursuit of Hood, 1864.
Against Wilmington, 1865.
North Carolina, 1865.

EIGHTY-FIRST REGIMENT—*Infantry.*

Kentucky and Tennessee, 1862.
Pursuit of Bragg, 1862.
Rosecrans' Campaign in Tennessee, 1863.
Against Chattanooga, 1863.
Against Atlanta, 1864.
Pursuit of Hood, 1864.
Tennessee, 1865.

EIGHTY-SECOND REGIMENT—*Infantry.*

Kentucky and Tennessee, 1862.
Pursuit of Bragg, 1862.
Rosecrans' Campaign in Tennessee, 1863.
Against Chattanooga, 1863.
Against Atlanta, 1864.
Pursuit of Hood, 1864.
Sherman's March to the Sea, 1864.
Through the Carolinas, 1865.

EIGHTY-THIRD REGIMENT—*Infantry.*

West Tennessee, 1862.
First Expedition against Vicksburg, 1862.
Against Vicksburg, 1863.
Relief of Chattanooga, 1863.
Against Atlanta, 1864.
Sherman's March to the Sea, 1864.
Through the Carolinas, 1865.

EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT—*Infantry.*

Against Kirby Smith, Kentucky, 1862.
East Kentucky and West Virginia, 1862-3.
Rosecrans' Campaign in Tennessee, 1863.
Pursuit of Bragg, 1863.
Against Atlanta, 1864.
Pursuit of Hood, 1864.
Tennessee, 1865.

EIGHTY-FIFTH REGIMENT—*Infantry.*

Kentucky, 1862-3.
Tennessee, 1863.

EIGHTY-SIXTH REGIMENT—Infantry.

Against Atlanta, 1864.
Sherman's March to the Sea, 1864.
Through the Carolinas, 1865.

EIGHTY-SIXTH REGIMENT—Infantry.

Against Kirby Smith, Kentucky, 1862.
Kentucky and Tennessee, 1862.
Pursuit of Bragg, 1862.
Rosecrans' Campaign in Tennessee, 1862.
East Tennessee, 1863-4.
Against Atlanta, 1864.
Pursuit of Hood, 1864.
Tennessee, 1865.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT—Infantry.

Kentucky and Tennessee, 1862-3.
Rosecrans' Campaign in Tennessee, 1863.
Against Chattanooga, 1863.
Against Atlanta, 1864.
Pursuit of Hood, 1864.
Sherman's March to the Sea, 1864.
Through the Carolinas, 1865.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT—Infantry.

Against Kirby Smith, Kentucky, 1862.
Kentucky and Tennessee, 1862.
Pursuit of Bragg, 1862.
Rosecrans' Campaign in Tennessee, 1862.
Against Atlanta, 1864.
Pursuit of Hood, 1864.
Sherman's March to the Sea, 1864.
Through the Carolinas, 1865.

EIGHTY-NINTH REGIMENT—Infantry.

Kentucky, 1862.
West Tennessee and North Mississippi, 1862.
Sherman's Raid through Mississippi, 1864.
Red River, 1864.
Pursuit of Price, Missouri, 1864.
Pursuit of Hood, 1864.
Against Mobile, 1865.
Alabama, 1865.

NINTIETH REGIMENT—Fifth Cavalry.

Indiana Border, 1862-3.
Kentucky, 1863.
Pursuit of Morgan, 1863.
East Tennessee, 1863-4.
Against Atlanta, 1864.
Stoneman's Raid in Georgia, 1864.
Tennessee, 1864.
Kentucky and Tennessee, 1865.

NINETY-FIRST REGIMENT—Infantry.

Kentucky, 1862-3.
East Tennessee, 1864.
Against Atlanta, 1864.
Pursuit of Hood, 1864.
Against Wilmington, 1865.
North Carolina, 1865.

NINETY-THIRD REGIMENT—Infantry.

West Tennessee and North Mississippi, 1862-3.
Against Vicksburg, 1863.
West Tennessee and North Mississippi, 1863-4.
Pursuit of Price, 1864.
Pursuit of Hood, 1864.
Against Mobile, 1865.
Alabama, 1865.

NINETY-SEVENTH REGIMENT—Infantry.

West Tennessee and North Mississippi, 1862-3.
Against Vicksburg, 1863.
Relief of Chattanooga, 1863.
East Tennessee, 1863.
Against Atlanta, 1864.
Sherman's March to the Sea, 1864.
Through the Carolinas, 1865.

NINETY-NINTH REGIMENT—Infantry.

West Tennessee, 1862-3.
Against Vicksburg, 1863.
Relief of Chattanooga, 1863.
Pursuit of Bragg, 1863.
East Tennessee, 1863-4.

NINETY-NINTH REGIMENT—Infantry.

Against Atlanta, 1864.
Sherman's March to the Sea, 1864.
Through the Carolinas, 1865.

ONE HUNDREDTH REGIMENT—Infantry.

West Tennessee and North Mississippi, 1862-3.
Against Vicksburg, 1863.
Relief of Chattanooga, 1863.
East Tennessee, 1863.
Against Atlanta, 1864.
Pursuit of Hood, 1864.
Sherman's March to the Sea, 1864.
Through the Carolinas, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST REGIMENT—Infantry.

Against Kirby Smith, Kentucky, 1862.
Kentucky and Tennessee, 1862-3.
Rosecrans' Campaign in Tennessee, 1863.
Against Atlanta, 1864.
Pursuit of Hood, 1864.
Sherman's March to the Sea, 1864.
Through the Carolinas, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND REGIMENT—Infantry.

Minute Men, Morgan Raid, 1863.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD REGIMENT—Infantry.

Minute Men, Morgan Raid, 1863.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH REGIMENT—Infantry.

Minute Men, Morgan Raid, 1863.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH REGIMENT—Infantry.

Minute Men, Morgan Raid, 1863.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH REGIMENT—Infantry.

Minute Men, Morgan Raid, 1863.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH REGIMENT—Infantry.

Minute Men, Morgan Raid, 1863.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH REGIMENT—Infantry.

Minute Men, Morgan Raid, 1863.

ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH REGIMENT—Infantry.

Minute Men, Morgan Raid, 1863.

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH REGIMENT—Infantry.

Minute Men, Morgan Raid, 1863.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH REGIMENT—Infantry.

Minute Men, Morgan Raid, 1863.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH REGIMENT—Infantry.

Minute Men, Morgan Raid, 1863.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH REGIMENT—Infantry.

Minute Men, Morgan Raid, 1863.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH REGIMENT—Infantry.

East Tennessee, 1863-4.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH REGIMENT—Infantry.

East Tennessee, 1863-4.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT—Infantry.

East Tennessee, 1863-4.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT—Infantry.

East Tennessee, 1863-4.

- ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH REGIMENT—*Seventh Cavalry*.
West Tennessee, 1863.
Grierson's Raid, Mississippi, 1863-4.
Pursuit of Price, Arkansas and Missouri, 1863.
Grierson's Raid through Mississippi, 1864-5.
Louisiana and Texas, 1864-5.
- ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH REGIMENT—*Infantry*.
Against Atlanta, 1864.
Pursuit of Hood, 1864.
Against Wilmington, 1865.
North Carolina, 1865.
- ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT—*Ninth Cavalry*.
Tennessee, 1864.
Pursuit of Hood, 1864.
Mississippi, 1865.
- ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT—*Infantry*.
Against Atlanta, 1864.
Pursuit of Hood, 1864.
Against Wilmington, 1865.
North Carolina, 1865.
- ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT—*Infantry*.
Against Atlanta, 1864.
Pursuit of Hood, 1864.
North Carolina, 1865.
- ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT—*Tenth Cavalry*.
Tennessee and North Alabama, 1864.
Pursuit of Hood, 1864.
Against Mobile, 1865.
Alabama and Mississippi, 1865.
- ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT—*Eleventh Cavalry*.
Tennessee and North Alabama, 1864-5.
Pursuit of Hood, 1864.
Missouri and Kansas, 1865.
- ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT—*Twelfth Cavalry*.
Tennessee and North Alabama, 1864-5.
Against Mobile, 1865.
Alabama and Mississippi, 1865.
- ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT—*Infantry*.
East Tennessee, 1864.
Against Atlanta, 1864.
Pursuit of Hood, 1864.
North Carolina, 1865.
- ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT—*Infantry*.
Against Atlanta, 1864.
Pursuit of Hood, 1864.
North Carolina, 1865.
- ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH REGIMENT—*Infantry*.
East Tennessee, 1864.
Against Atlanta, 1864.
Pursuit of Hood, 1864.
North Carolina, 1865.
- ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT—*Thirteenth Cavalry*.
Tennessee and North Alabama, 1864.
Against Mobile, 1865.
Alabama and Mississippi, 1865.
- ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT—*Infantry*.
Tennessee and North Alabama, 1864.
- ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT—*Infantry*.
Tennessee and North Alabama, 1864.
- ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT—*Infantry*.
Tennessee and North Alabama, 1864.
- ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT—*Infantry*.
Tennessee and North Alabama, 1864.
- ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT—*Infantry*.
Tennessee and North Alabama, 1864.
- ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT—*Infantry*.
Tennessee and North Alabama, 1864.
- ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT—*Infantry*.
Tennessee and North Alabama, 1864.
- ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT—*Infantry*.
Tennessee and North Alabama, 1864.
- ONE HUNDRED AND FORTIETH REGIMENT—*Infantry*.
Tennessee, 1864.
Against Wilmington, 1865.
North Carolina, 1865.
- ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT—*Infantry*.
Tennessee, 1864-5.
- ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT—*Infantry*.
Tennessee, 1865.
- ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT—*Infantry*.
Shenandoah Valley, 1865.
West Virginia, 1865.
Maryland and Delaware, 1865.
- ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIFTH REGIMENT—*Infantry*.
Georgia, 1865-6.
- ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT—*Infantry*.
Shenandoah Valley, 1865.
West Virginia, 1865.
Maryland and Delaware, 1865.
- ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT—*Infantry*.
Shenandoah Valley, 1865.
- ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT—*Infantry*.
Tennessee, 1865.
- ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT—*Infantry*.
Tennessee and North Alabama, 1865.
- ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH REGIMENT—*Infantry*.
Virginia, 1865.
- ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT—*Infantry*.
Tennessee, 1865.
- ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT—*Infantry*.
Shenandoah Valley, 1865.
West Virginia, 1865.
- ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT—*Infantry*.
Kentucky, 1865.
- ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT—*Infantry*.
Shenandoah Valley, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT—*Light Artillery*.

MENT—*Infantry*.
Maryland and Delaware, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT—*Infantry*.

Shenandoah Valley, 1865.

FIRST BATTERY—*Light Artillery*.

Missouri, 1861.
Missouri and Arkansas, 1862.
Against Vicksburg, 1862.
Louisiana, 1863-4.
Red River, 1864.
Against Mobile, 1865.

SECOND BATTERY—*Light Artillery*.

Missouri, 1861.
Kansas, 1862.
Indian Territory, Arkansas and Missouri, 1862-3-4.

THIRD BATTERY—*Light Artillery*.

Missouri, 1861-2-3.
West Tennessee, 1863-4.
Sherman's Raid through Mississippi, 1864.
Red River, 1864.
North Mississippi, 1864.
Pursuit of Price, 1864.
Pursuit of Hood, 1864.
Against Mobile, 1865.
Alabama, 1865.

FOURTH BATTERY—*Light Artillery*.

Tennessee and Kentucky, 1862.
Siege of Corinth, 1862.
Rosecrans' Campaign in Tennessee, 1863.
Tennessee, 1864-5.

FIFTH BATTERY—*Light Artillery*.

Kentucky, Tennessee and N. Alabama, 1861-2.
Pursuit of Bragg, 1862.
Rosecrans' Campaign in Tennessee, 1862.
Against Atlanta, 1864.

SIXTH BATTERY—*Light Artillery*.

Kentucky and Tennessee, 1861-2.
Siege of Corinth, 1862.
Against Vicksburg, 1863.
West Tennessee, 1863-4.
North Mississippi, 1864.

SEVENTH BATTERY—*Light Artillery*.

Kentucky and Tennessee, 1862.
Siege of Corinth, 1862.
Pursuit of Bragg, 1862.
Rosecrans' Campaign in Tennessee, 1863.
Against Atlanta, 1864.
Tennessee, 1864-5.

EIGHTH BATTERY—*Light Artillery*.

Tennessee and Kentucky, 1862.
Siege of Corinth, 1862.
Pursuit of Bragg, 1862.
Rosecrans' Campaign in Tennessee, 1863.
Tennessee, 1864-5.

NINTH BATTERY—*Light Artillery*.

West Tennessee and North Mississippi, 1862-3.
Siege of Corinth, 1862.
West Kentucky and Tennessee, 1863-4.
Sherman's Raid through Mississippi, 1864.
Red River, 1864.
West Tennessee and North Mississippi, 1864.
Pursuit of Price, 1864.
Pursuit of Hood, 1864.

TENTH BATTERY—*Light Artillery*.

Tennessee and Kentucky, 1862.
Siege of Corinth, 1862.
Pursuit of Bragg, 1862.
Rosecrans' Campaign in Tennessee, 1863.
Tennessee and North Alabama, 1864-5.

ELEVENTH BATTERY—*Light Artillery*.

Tennessee and Kentucky, 1862.
Siege of Corinth, 1862.

ELEVENTH BATTERY—*Light Artillery*.

Pursuit of Bragg, 1862.
Rosecrans' Campaign in Tennessee, 1863.
Against Atlanta, 1864.
Tennessee, 1864.

TWELFTH BATTERY—*Light Artillery*.

Tennessee and Kentucky, 1862.
Siege of Corinth, 1862.
Rosecrans' Campaign in Tennessee, 1863.
Middle Tennessee, 1863-4-5.

THIRTEENTH BATTERY—*Light Artillery*.

Kentucky and Tennessee, 1862-3-4.
Tennessee, 1865.

FOURTEENTH BATTERY—*Light Artillery*.

West Tennessee, 1862-3.
Siege of Corinth, 1862.
Sherman's Raid through Mississippi, 1864.
West Tennessee and North Mississippi, 1864.
Pursuit of Hood, 1864.
Against Mobile, 1865.
Alabama, 1865.

FIFTEENTH BATTERY—*Light Artillery*.

Upper Potomac, 1862.
East Tennessee, 1863-4.
Against Atlanta, 1864.
Pursuit of Hood, 1864.
North Carolina, 1865.

SIXTEENTH BATTERY—*Light Artillery*.

Eastern Virginia, 1862.
Maryland, 1862.
Eastern Virginia, 1863-4.

SEVENTEENTH BATTERY—*Light Artillery*.

Maryland, 1862.
Upper Potomac, 1862-3.
Shenandoah Valley, 1864-5.

EIGHTEENTH BATTERY—*Light Artillery*.

Kentucky, 1862.
Rosecrans' Campaign in Tennessee, 1863.
East Tennessee, 1863-4.
Against Atlanta, 1864.
Pursuit of Hood, 1864. [1864-5.
Wilson's Raid through Alabama and Georgia,
Tennessee, 1865.

NINETEENTH BATTERY—*Light Artillery*.

Kentucky and Tennessee, 1862.
Pursuit of Bragg, 1862.
Rosecrans' Campaign in Tennessee, 1863.
Against Atlanta, 1864.
Sherman's March to the Sea, 1864.
Through the Carolinas, 1865.

TWENTIETH BATTERY—*Light Artillery*.

Tennessee, 1863.
Against Atlanta, 1864.
Pursuit of Hood, 1864.

TWENTY-FIRST BATTERY—*Light Artillery*.

Central Kentucky, 1862.
Tennessee, 1863.
Pursuit of Hood, 1864.

TWENTY-SECOND BATTERY—*Light Artillery*.

Kentucky, 1863-4.
Against Atlanta, 1864.
Pursuit of Hood, 1864.
North Carolina, 1865.

TWENTY-THIRD BATTERY—*Light Artillery*.

Kentucky, 1863.
East Tennessee, 1863-4.
Against Atlanta, 1864.
Pursuit of Hood, 1864.
North Carolina, 1865.

TWENTY-FOURTH BATTERY—*Light Artillery*.

Kentucky, 1863.
East Tennessee, 1863-4.
Against Atlanta, 1864.

TWENTY-FOURTH BATTERY—*Light Artillery.* Stoneman's Raid through Georgia, 1864.
Pursuit of Hood, 1864.

TWENTY-SIXTH BATTERY—*Light Artillery.* Central Kentucky, 1863.
East Tennessee, 1863-4-5.

TWENTY-FIFTH BATTERY—*Light Artillery.* Tennessee and North Alabama, 1864-5.
Pursuit of Hood, 1864.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT—*U. S. Colored Troops.* East Virginia, 1864.

TWENTY-SIXTH BATTERY—*Light Artillery.* West Virginia, 1864.
Shenandoah Valley, 1862.

Against Petersburg, 1864.
Against Richmond, 1865.
Texas, 1865.

ENGAGEMENTS IN WHICH INDIANA TROOPS PARTICIPATED, WITH LIST OF REGIMENTS AND BATTERIES PARTICIPATING THEREIN.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, (Siege.)
JULY 21 TO SEPT. 2, 1864.

Sixth Infantry.
Ninth Infantry.
Tenth Infantry.
Twelfth Infantry.
Twenty-Second Infantry.
Twenty-Third Infantry.
Twenty-Fifth Infantry.
Twenty-Seventh Infantry.
Thirtieth Infantry.
Thirty-First Infantry.
Thirty-Second Infantry.
Thirty-Third Infantry.
Thirty-Fifth Infantry.
Thirty-Seventh Infantry.
Thirty-Eighth Infantry.
Fortieth Infantry.
Forty-Second Infantry.
Fifty-Third Infantry.
Fifty-Seventh Infantry.
Sixty-Third Infantry.
Sixty-Fifth Infantry.
Sixty-Sixth Infantry.
Seventieth Infantry.
Seventy-Fourth Infantry.
Seventy-Fifth Infantry.
Seventy-Ninth Infantry.
Eightieth Infantry.
Eighty-First Infantry.
Eighty-Second Infantry.
Eighty-Third Infantry.
Eighty-Fourth Infantry.
Eighty-Fifth Infantry.
Eighty-Sixth Infantry.
Eighty-Seventh Infantry.
Eighty-Eighth Infantry.
Ninety-First Infantry.
Ninety-Seventh Infantry.
Ninety-Ninth Infantry.
One Hundredth Infantry.
101st Infantry.
120th Infantry.
123d Infantry.
124th Infantry.
128th Infantry.
129th Infantry.
130th Infantry.
5th Battery Light Artillery.
7th Battery Light Artillery.
11th Battery Light Artillery.
15th Battery Light Artillery.
18th Battery Light Artillery.
19th Battery Light Artillery.
20th Battery Light Artillery.
22d Battery Light Artillery.
23d Battery Light Artillery.

ANTIETAM, MARYLAND.

SEPT. 17, 1862.
Seventh Infantry.
Fourteenth Infantry.
Nineteenth Infantry.
Twenty-Seventh Infantry.
Right Wing Third Cavalry
(45th) Regiment.
16th Battery Light Artillery.

AVERYSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA.

MARCH 16, 1865.
Twenty-Second Infantry.
Thirty-Third Infantry.
Thirty-Eighth Infantry.
Eighth Cavalry (30th) Reg't.
Forty-Second Infantry.
Eighty-Fifth Infantry.

ASHBY'S GAP, VIRGINIA.

NOVEMBER 2, 1863.
Seventh Infantry.

ATCHAFALAYA, LOUISIANA.

JULY 28, 1864.
Eight Infantry.
Forty-Seventh Infantry.

ALLEGHENY, VIRGINIA.

DECEMBER 13, 1861.
Ninth Infantry.
Thirteenth Infantry.
26th Battery Light Artillery.

ARKANSAS POST, ARKANSAS.

JANUARY 11, 1863.
Sixteenth Infantry.
Forty-Sixth Infantry.
Forty-Ninth Infantry.
Fifty-Fourth Infantry.
Sixtieth Infantry.
Sixty-Seventh Infantry.
Sixty-Ninth Infantry.
Eighty-Third Infantry.

ATHENS, ALABAMA.

OCTOBER 1-2, 1864.
Seventy-Third Infantry.

ABERDEEN, ARKANSAS.

JULY 9, 1862.
Thirty-Fourth Infantry.

AUSTIN, MISSISSIPPI.

AUGUST —, 1862.
Eighth Infantry.

ANDERSON TURNOUT, VA.

AUGUST —, 1862.
Right Wing Third Cavalry
(45th) Regiment.

ADAIRSVILLE, GEORGIA.

MAY —, 1864.
Eighty-Sixth Infantry.
101st Infantry.
5th Battery Light Artillery.

BEVERLY FORD, VIRGINIA.

JULY 9, 1863.
Right Wing Third Cavalry
(45th) Regiment.

BEAVER CREEK FORD, MD.

JULY 9, 1863.
Right Wing Third Cavalry
(45th) Regiment.

BARBER'S CROSS ROADS, VA.

NOVEMBER 4, 1863.
Right Wing Third Cavalry
(45th) Regiment.

BOONSBORO, MARYLAND.

JULY 8, 1862.
Right Wing Third Cavalry
(45th) Regiment.

BLOUNTSVILLE, TENN.

SEPTEMBER 22, 1863.
Sixty-Fifth Infantry.
Fifth Cavalry (90) Regiment.

BEAN STATION, TENN.

DECEMBER 14, 1863.
Sixty-Fifth Infantry.
Fifth Cavalry (90th) Regiment.
117th Infantry.
24th Battery Light Artillery.

BLUE SPRINGS, TENN.

OCTOBER 10, 1863.
115th Infantry.
116th Infantry.

BIG SHANTY, GEORGIA.

JUNE 14, 1864.
Seventh Infantry.
Twenty-Second Infantry.
Ninety-Seventh Infantry.
Ninety-Ninth Infantry.

BUFFALO MOUNTAIN, INDIAN TERRITORY.

OCTOBER 25, 1863.
2d Battery Light Artillery.

BRISTOW STATION, VA.

OCTOBER 14, 1863.
Fourteenth Infantry.

BLACK RIVER BRIDGE, MISSISSIPPI.

MAY 17, 1863.
Eighth Infantry.

APPOMATTOX C. H., VA.

APRIL 7-8, 1864.
Right Wing Third Cavalry
(45th) Regiment.

BLACK RIVER BRIDGE, MIS. BALD KNOB, GEORGIA.

MISSISSIPPI.—Continued.
 MAY —, 1864.
 Sixteenth Infantry.
 Eighteenth Infantry.
 Forty-Ninth Infantry.
 Fifty-Fourth Infantry.
 Sixtieth Infantry.
 Sixty-Seventh Infantry.
 Sixty-Ninth Infantry.
 1st Battery Light Artillery.
 6th Battery Light Artillery.

BROWNSVILLE, MISS.

SEPT. 17, 1863.
 Ninety-Third Infantry.

BENTONVILLE, N. C.

MARCH 19, 1865.
 Twelfth Infantry.
 Twenty-Second Infantry.
 Twenty-Third Infantry.
 Twenty-Fifth Infantry.
 Thirty-Third Infantry.
 Thirty-Eighth Infantry.
 Eighth Cavalry (39th) Reg't.
 Forty-Second Infantry.
 Forty-Eighth Infantry.
 Fifty-Third Infantry.
 Seventy-Fifth Infantry.
 Eighty-Second Infantry.
 Eighty-Third Infantry.
 Eighty-Fifth Infantry.
 Eighty-Eighth Infantry.
 Ninety-Seventh Infantry.
 Ninety-Ninth Infantry.
 One Hundredth Infantry.
 19th Battery Light Artillery.

BETHESDA CHURCH, VA.

MAY 30-31, 1864.
 Seventh Infantry.

BALL'S BLUFF, VA.

OCT. 21-22, 1861.
 Sixteenth Infantry.

BUFFINGTON ISLAND, OHIO RIVER.

JULY 19, 1863.
 Fifth Cavalry (90th) Regiment.

BAYOU DE GLAISE, LA.

MAY 18, 1864.
 Eighty-Ninth Infantry.

BRANDY STATION, VA.

AUG. 22-24.
 16th Battery Light Artillery.
 Right Wing Third Cavalry
 (15th) Regiment.

BATON ROUGE, LA.

AUG. 5, 1862.
 21st Regiment, (1st) Heavy Ar-
 tillery.

BROWN'S FERRY, TENN.

OCT. 27, 1863.
 Sixth Infantry.

BLOUNT'S FARM, ALA.

MAY 2, 1865.
 Fifty-First Infantry.
 Seventy-Third Infantry.

BUZZARD ROOST, GEORGIA.

MAY 8, 1864.
 Sixth Infantry.
 Ninth Infantry.
 Eighty-Second Infantry.
 Eighty-Eighth Infantry.

BATON ROUGE, LA., (Siege.)

JAN. —, 1864.
 Eighteen Infantry.

BELLE PLAIN ROAD, GA.

JUNE —, 1864.
 Seventeenth Infantry.

CHAPIN'S BLUFF, VA.

—, —, —.
 Thirteenth Infantry.
 Twentieth Infantry.

CROOKED CREEK, ALA.

APRIL 30, 1865.
 Fifty-First Infantry.
 Seventy-third Infantry.

CORINTH, MISS., (Siege.)

APRIL 11 to MAY 30, 1862.
 Sixth Infantry.
 Ninth Infantry.
 Tenth Infantry.
 Eleventh Infantry.
 Fifteenth Infantry.
 Seventeenth Infantry.
 Twenty-Second Infantry.
 Twenty-Third Infantry.
 Twenty-Fourth Infantry.
 Twenty-Fifth Infantry.
 Twenty-Ninth Infantry.
 Thirtieth Infantry.
 Thirty-First Infantry.
 Thirty-Second Infantry.
 Thirty-Sixth Infantry.
 Second Cavalry (41st) Reg't.
 Forty-Fourth Infantry.
 Left Wing 3d Cav. (45th) Reg't.
 Forty-Eighth Infantry.
 Fifty-First Infantry.
 Fifty-Second Infantry.
 Fifty-Third Infantry.
 Fifty-Seventh Infantry.
 Fifty-Eighth Infantry.
 Fifty-Ninth Infantry.
 4th Battery Light Artillery.
 6th Battery Light Artillery.
 7th Battery Light Artillery.
 8th Battery Light Artillery.
 9th Battery Light Artillery.
 10th Battery Light Artillery.
 11th Battery Light Artillery.
 12th Battery Light Artillery.
 14th Battery Light Artillery.

CASSVILLE, GEORGIA.

MAY 19, 1861.
 Ninth Infantry.
 Thirty-Third Infantry.
 Seventieth Infantry.
 Sixth Cavalry (71st) Reg't.
 Eighty-Fifth Infantry.
 Eighty-Seventh Infantry.
 101st Infantry.
 5th Battery Light Artillery.
 18th Battery Light Artillery.
 19th Battery Light Artillery.

CULP'S FARM, GEORGIA.

JUNE 22, 1864.
 Thirty-Third Infantry.
 Eighty-Fifth Infantry.

CORINTH, MISS., (Defense.)

OCT. 3-4, 1862.
 Forty-Eighth Infantry.
 Fifty-Ninth Infantry.

CHICAMAUGA, GEORGIA.

SEPT. 19-20, 1863.
 Sixth Infantry.
 Ninth Infantry.
 Tenth Infantry.
 Seventeenth Infantry.
 Twenty-Ninth Infantry.

CHICAMAUGA, GA. (Continued.)

Thirtieth Infantry.
 Thirty-First Infantry.
 Thirty-Second Infantry.
 Thirty-Fifth Infantry.
 Thirty-Sixth Infantry.
 Thirty-seventh Infantry.
 Thirty-Eighth Infantry.
 Eighth Cavalry (45th) Reg't.
 Fortieth Infantry.
 Forty-Second Infantry.
 Forty-Fourth Infantry.
 Left Wing 3d Cav. (45th) Reg't.
 Fifty-Eighth Infantry.
 Sixty-Eighth Infantry.
 Seventy-Second Inf. (mounted).
 Seventy-Fourth Infantry.
 Seventy-Fifth Infantry.
 Fourth Cavalry (77th) Reg't.
 Seventy-Ninth Infantry.
 Eighty-First Infantry.
 Eighty-Second Infantry.
 Eighty-Fourth Infantry.
 Eighty-Sixth Infantry.
 Eighty-Seventh Infantry.
 Eighty-Eighth Infantry.
 101st Infantry.
 4th Battery Light Artillery.
 5th Battery Light Artillery.
 7th Battery Light Artillery.
 8th Battery Light Artillery.
 11th Battery Light Artillery.
 18th Battery Light Artillery.
 19th Battery Light Artillery.
 21st Battery Light Artillery.

CHICAMACOMICO, N. C.

OCT. 4, 1861.
 Twentieth Infantry.

CRAIG'S MEETING-HOUSE, VIRGINIA.

MAY 5, 1864.
 Right Wing Third Cavalry
 (45th) Regiment.

CHESTER STATION, VA.

MAY 10, 1864.
 Thirteenth Infantry.

CEDAR CREEK, VIRGINIA.

OCT. 19, 1864.
 Eight Infantry.
 Eleventh Infantry.
 Eighteenth Infantry.
 Right Wing Third Cavalry
 (45th) Regiment.
 17th Battery Light Artillery.

CHEAT MOUNTAIN, VA.

SEPT. 12-13, 1861.
 Thirteenth Infantry.
 Fourteenth Infantry.

CUMBERLAND GAP, KY.

JUNE 18, 1862.
 Thirty-Third Infantry.
 Forty-Ninth Infantry.

CARRICK'S FORD, VA.

JULY 12, 1861.
 Sixth Infantry.
 Seventh Infantry.
 Ninth Infantry.

CHESTER GAP, VIRGINIA.

JULY 22, 1863.
 Right Wing Third Cavalry
 (45th) Regiment.

CARRION COW BAYOU, LA.

NOVEMBER 2, 1864.
 Thirty-Fourth Infantry.
 Sixtieth Infantry.

COLD HARBOR, VA. JUNE 2, 1862. Seventh Infantry. Thirteenth Infantry. Fourteenth Infantry. Nineteenth Infantry. Twentieth Infantry.	COLUMBIA, TENNESSEE. Nov. 26, 1864. Ninth Infantry. Thirty-Third Infantry. Sixty-Fifth Infantry. Fourth Cavalry (77th) Regt. 128th Infantry. 129th Infantry. Fifteenth Battery Light Art. Twenty-First Bat. Light Art. Twenty-Second Bat. Lt. Art. Twenty-Third Bat. Lt. Art. Twenty-Fourth Bat. Lt. Art.	DOBBINS' FORD, TENN. Dec. 9, 1862. Thirty-Fifth Infantry.
CHANTILLY, VIRGINIA. SEPTEMBER 1, 1862. Twentieth Infantry.	CHICKASAW BAYOU, MISS. Dec. 27-31, 1862. Sixteenth Infantry. Forty-Ninth Infantry. Forty-Fourth Infantry. Sixty-Ninth Infantry. Eighty-Third Infantry.	DALTON, GEORGIA. AUGUST 15, 1864. Sixty-Eighth Infantry.
CLOVER HILL, VIRGINIA. APRIL 9, 1865. Twentieth Infantry.	CHAMPION HILLS, MISS. MAY 16, 1863. Eighth Infantry. Eleventh Infantry. Twelfth Infantry. Eighteenth Infantry. Twenty-Third Infantry. Twenty-Fourth Infantry. Thirty-Fourth Infantry. Forty-Sixth Infantry. Forty-Seventh Infantry. Forty-Eighth Infantry. Forty-Ninth Infantry. Fifty-Ninth Infantry. Sixtieth Infantry. Sixty-Seventh Infantry. Sixty-Ninth Infantry. Eighty-Third Infantry. First Battery Light Artillery.	DECATUR, GEORGIA. JULY 19, 1864. Ninety-First Infantry. Ninety-Ninth Infantry. One Hundredth Infantry. 123d Infantry. 124th Infantry. 129th Infantry. 130th Infantry.
CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA. MAY 2-3, 1863. Seventh Infantry. Fourteenth Infantry. Twentieth Infantry. Twenty-Seventh Infantry.	CORNET BRIDGE, LA. Dec. —, 1862. Twenty-First Reg't, 1st Heavy Artillery.	DALLAS, GEORGIA. MAY 27, 1864. Sixth Infantry. Ninth Infantry. Tenth Infantry. Twelfth Infantry. Twenty-Second Infantry. Thirtieth Infantry. Thirty-Second Infantry. Thirty-Fifth Infantry. Thirty-Seventh Infantry. Fortieth Infantry. Sixty-Third Infantry. Sixty-Fifth Infantry. Sixty-Sixth Infantry. Seventy-Fourth Infantry. Seventy-Fifth Infantry. Seventy-Ninth Infantry. Eighty-First Infantry. Eighty-Second Infantry. Eighty-Third Infantry. Eighty-Fourth Infantry. Eighty-Fifth Infantry. Eighty-Eighth Infantry. Ninety-Seventh Infantry. Ninety-Ninth Infantry. One Hundredth Infantry. 101st Infantry. 128th Infantry. 129th Infantry.
CEDAR MOUNTAIN, VA. AUGUST 9, 1862. Seventh Infantry. Twenty-Seventh Infantry. Sixteenth Battery Light Art'y.	COUCHERVILLE, LA. MAY —, 1864. Third Battery Light Artillery. Ninth Battery Light Artillery.	DUVAL'S BLUFF, ARK. JUNE 19, 1862. Forty-Sixth Infantry.
CHARLESTOWN, VIRGINIA. OCTOBER 18, 1863. Seventeenth Batt'y Light Art.	CANE RUN, LOUISIANA. MAY —, 1864. Third Battery Light Artillery. Ninth Battery Light Artillery.	DECATUR, ALABAMA. OCT. 29-30, 1864. Sixty-Eighth Infantry. Seventy-Third Infantry. Detachment Tenth Cav. (12th) Regiment.
CAMP STERLING, LA. SEPTEMBER 24, 1863. Twenty-Sixth Infantry.	CLINCH VALLEY, TENN. JAN. —, 1864. Seventy-Ninth Infantry.	DESERTE FARM, VA. JAN. 30, 1863. Thirteenth Infantry.
CROSS KEYS, VIRGINIA. JUNE 8, 1862. Twenty-Sixth Batt'y Light Art.	COOSAVILLE, GEORGIA. Oct. —, 1863. Seventeenth Infantry.	DES ALLEMANS, LA. SEPT. 8, 1862. Twenty-First Reg't, 1st Heavy Artillery.
AMMEN, ARKANSAS. APRIL 17, 1864. Forty-Third Infantry. Fiftieth Infantry. Second Battery Light Art'y.	COURTLAND, TENNESSEE. Dec. —, 1864. Tenth Cavalry (125th) Regt.	DEEP BOTTOM, VA. SEPT. 18, 1864. Thirteenth Infantry. Twentieth Infantry.
COTTON GAP, ARKANSAS. SEPT. 1, 1863. Second Battery Light Art'y.	DUG GAP, GEORGIA. SEPT. 11, 1863. Thirty-Seventh Infantry. Seventy-Fourth Infantry. Eighty-Eighth Infantry. Fourth Battery Light Art.	DAY'S GAP, ALABAMA. APRIL 30, 1863. Fifty-First Infantry. Seventy-Third Infantry.
CANE HILL, ARKANSAS. NOV. 27, 1862. Second Battery Light Art'y.	DANDRIDGE, TENNESSEE. JAN. 17, 1864. Fifth Cavalry (90th) Regiment. Eighteenth Battery Light Art. Twenty-Fourth Bat. Lt. Art.	ELKWATER, VIRGINIA. SEPT. 12-13, 1861. Thirteenth Infantry. Fifteenth Infantry. Seventeenth Infantry. Twenty-Sixth Batt'y Light Art.
COTTON PLANT, ARKANSAS. JULY 7, 1862. Eighth Infantry. Eighteenth Infantry.	DAVIS' MILLS, MISS. DEC. 21, 1862. Detachment of Twenty-Fifth Infantry.	
COLLIERVILLE, TENN. OCT. 11, 1863. Detachment of Sixteenth Inf'y.		
CHATTAHOOCIE RIVER, GA. JULY 7, 1864. Seventeenth Infantry. Twenty-Second Infantry. Thirty-Third Infantry. Thirty-Seventh Infantry. Fortieth Infantry. Seventy-Fourth Infantry. Eighty-Sixth Infantry. One Hundredth Infantry.		
CONCORD, TENNESSEE. NOV. 16, 1863. Fifteenth Battery Light Art. Twenty-Fourth Bat. Lt. Art.		
CAMPBELL'S STATION, TENN. NOV. 16, 1863. Fifteenth Battery Light Art. Twenty-Fourth Bat. Lt. Art.		

- EDGEFIELD JUNCT'N, TENN.**
 AUG. 20, 1862.
 Detachment of Fiftieth Inf'y.
- ELBENEZER CHURCH, ALA.**
 APRIL 1, 1865.
 Seventeenth Infantry.
 Seventy-Second Inf'ny (infd).
 Fourth Cav'y (77th) Regiment.
 Eighteenth Bat'y Light Art'y.
- EGYPT STATION, MISS.**
 FEB. —, 1864.
 Seventh Cav'y (19th) Reg't.
- CLINT RIVER, TENN.**
 DEC. —, 1864.
 Tenth Cav'y (125th) Regiment.
- FLAT ROCK, GEORGIA.**
 OCT. —, 1863.
 Seventeenth Infantry.
- FORT FISHER, N. C.**
 JAN. 14-15, 1865.
 Thirteenth Infantry.
 Sixty-Third Infantry.
 Sixty-Fifth Infantry.
 Eightieth Infantry.
 Ninety-First Infantry.
 140th Infantry.
 Fifteenth Bat'y Light Art'y.
- FORT DE RUSSY, LA.**
 MARCH 14, 1864.
 Fifty-Second Infantry.
 Fifty-Ninth Infantry.
 First Battery Light Artillery.
 Third Battery Light Artillery.
 Ninth Battery Light Artillery.
- FRANKLIN, TENNESSEE.**
 NOV. 30, 1864.
 Ninth Infantry.
 Thirtieth Infantry.
 Thirty-First Infantry.
 Thirty-Fifth Infantry.
 Fortieth Infantry.
 Detachment Eighth Cav. (39th) Regiment.
 Fifty-Seventh Infantry.
 Sixty-Third Infantry.
 Sixty-Fifth Infantry.
 Seventy-Ninth Infantry.
 Eightieth Infantry.
 Eighty-First Infantry.
 Eighty-Fourth Infantry.
 Eighty-Sixth Infantry.
 Ninety-First Infantry.
 120th Infantry.
 Ninth Cav'y (121st) Regiment.
 124th Infantry.
 Eleventh Cav'y (126th) Reg't.
 128th Infantry.
 129th Infantry.
 Fifteenth Bat'y Light Art'y.
 Eighteenth Bat'y Light Art'y.
 Twenty-Second Bat. Light Art.
 Twenty-Third Bat. Light Art.
- FORT ANDERSON, N. C.**
 FEB. 19, 1865.
 Thirteenth Infantry.
 Sixty-Third Infantry.
 Sixty-Fifth Infantry.
 Eightieth Infantry.
 Ninety-First Infantry.
 140th Infantry.
 Fifteenth Bat'y Light Art'y.
- FAIR GARDEN, TENN.**
 FEB. 19, 1865.
 Second Cavalry (41st) Reg't.
 Fourth Cavalry (77th) Reg't.
 Eighteenth Bat'y Light Art'y.
- FORT PILLOW, TENN.**
 JUNE 5, 1862.
 Forty-Third Infantry.
 Forty-Sixth Infantry.
- FORT DONELSON, TENN.**
 FEB. 13-16, 1862.
 Eleventh Infantry.
 Twenty-Fifth Infantry.
 Thirty-First Infantry.
 Forty-Fourth Infantry.
 Fifty-Second Infantry.
- FORT HENRY, TENN.**
 FEB. 7, 1862.
 Twenty-Third Infantry.
- FORT GILMORE, N. C.**
 SEPT. 29, 1864.
 Thirteenth Infantry.
 Twentieth Infantry.
- FISHER'S HILL, VA.**
 SEPT. 22, 1864.
 Eighth Infantry.
 Eleventh Infantry.
 Eighteenth Infantry.
 Seventeenth Bat'y Light Art'y.
- FORT McALLISTER, GA.**
 DEC. 13, 1864.
 Eighty-Third Infantry.
 Ninety-Ninth Infantry.
 Nineteenth Bat'y Light Art'y.
- FOSTER'S FARM, VA.**
 MAY 29, 1864.
 Thirteenth Infantry.
- FORT ESPERANZA, TEXAS.**
 NOV. 27, 1863.
 Eighth Infantry.
 Eighteenth Infantry.
- FUNKSTOWN, MD.**
 JULY 19, 1863.
 Right Wing Third Cav'y (45th) Regiment.
- FALLING WATERS, VA.**
 JULY 11, 1863.
 Right Wing Third Cav'y (45th) Regiment.
- FREDERICKSBURG, VA.**
 DEC. 11-13, 1862.
 Seventh Infantry.
 Fourteenth Infantry.
 Nineteenth Infantry.
 Twentieth Infantry.
- FORT WAYNE, ARK.**
 OCT. 28, 1862.
 Second Bat'y Light Artillery.
- FAIR OAKS, VIRGINIA.**
 MAY 31 TO JUNE 1, 1862.
 Twentieth Infantry.
- FORT BLAKELY, ALA.**
 APRIL 9, 1865.
 Twenty-Fourth Infantry.
 Fifty-Second Infantry.
 Sixty-Ninth Infantry.
 Ninety-Third Infantry.
 Tenth Cavalry (125th) Reg't.
 Twelfth Cavalry (127th) Reg't.
 Thirteenth Cavalry (131) Reg't.
 Third Battery Light Artillery.
- FREDERICKTOWN, MO.**
 OCTOBER —, 1864.
 First Cavalry (28th) Reg't.
- FORT MORGAN, ALA.**
 AUGUST 5-13, 1864.
 Twenty-First Reg't, 1st Heavy Artillery.
 Sixty-Seventh Infantry.
- FORT GAINES, ALA.**
 AUGUST 5-8, 1864.
 Twenty-First Reg't, 1st Heavy Artillery.
 Sixty-Seventh Infantry.
- FARMINGTON, TENN.**
 OCT. 7, 1863.
 Seventeenth Infantry.
 Eighteenth Bat'y Light Art'y.
- FRONT ROYAL, VA.**
 MAY 23, 1864.
 Twenty-Seventh Infantry.
 Seventh Infantry.
- FIVE FORKS, VA.**
 APRIL 2, 1865.
 Right Wing Third Cav'y (45th) Regiment.
- FITCHHUGH'S CROSSING, VA.**
 APRIL 29, 1863.
 Nineteenth Infantry.
- FORT WAGNER, S. C.**
 SEPT. 7, 1864.
 Thirteenth Infantry.
- FORT SMITH, ARK.**
 JULY 29-31, 1864.
 Second Bat'y Light Artillery.
- FRANKLIN, MO.**
 OCT. 1, 1864.
 Fifty-Second Infantry.
- GOLGOTHA CHURCH, GA.**
 JUNE 15, 1864.
 Thirty-Third Infantry.
 Eighty-Fifth Infantry.
- GETTYSBURG, PA.**
 JULY 1-3, 1863.
 Seventh Infantry.
 Fourteenth Infantry.
 Nineteenth Infantry.
 Twentieth Infantry.
 Twenty-Seventh Infantry.
 Right Wing Third Cav'y (45th) Regiment.
- GREENBRIER, VA.**
 OCT. 3, 1861.
 Seventh Infantry.
 Ninth Infantry.
 Thirteenth Infantry.
 Fourteenth Infantry.
 Fifteenth Infantry.
 Seventeenth Infantry.
- GAINES' MILL, VA.**
 JUNE 27, 1862.
 Twentieth Infantry.
- GAINESVILLE, VA.**
 AUG. 28, 1862.
 Nineteenth Infantry.
- GLENDAL, VA.**
 JUNE 28, 1862.
 Twentieth Infantry.
- GRISWOLDVILLE, GA.**
 NOV. 23, 1864.
 Twelfth Infantry.
- GALLATIN, TENN.**
 AUG. 21-27, 1862.
 Second Cavalry (41st) Reg't.

GUNTOWN, MISS.

JUNE 10, 1864.
Ninety-Third Infantry.
Seventh Cavalry (119th) Reg't.
Sixth Battery Light Artillery.
Fourteenth Bat'y Light Art'y.

GRAND COTEAU, LA.

Nov. 3, 1863.
Forty-Sixth Infantry.
Forty-Seventh Infantry.
Sixtieth Infantry.
Sixty-Seventh Infantry.

GRAYSVILLE, GA.

Nov. 27, 1863.
Eighty-Eighth Infantry.
Ninety-Seventh Infantry.
One-Hundredth Infantry.

GOSHEN, GA.

OCT. —, 1864.
Seventeenth Infantry.

HATCHIE RIVER, MISS.

OCT. 5, 1862.
Twenty-Fifth Infantry.
Fifty-Third Infantry.

HURRICANE CREEK, MISS.

AUG. 13, 1864.
Fifty-Second Infantry.

HARPER'S FERRY, VA.

SEPT. 13-15, 1862.
Fifteenth Bat'y Light Art'y.
Twenty-Sixth Bat'y Light Art.
JULY 6, 1863.
Seventeenth Bat'y Light Art'y.

HOOVER'S GAP, Tenn.

Seventeenth Infantry.
Sixty-Eighth Infantry.
Seventy-Second Inf'y (m'ted.)
Seventy-Fourth Infantry.
Seventy-Fifth Infantry.
Eighty-Second Infantry.
Eighty-Seventh Infantry.
Eighty-Eighth Infantry.
Ninety-First Infantry.
Fourth Bat'y Light Artillery.
Eighteenth Bat'y Light Art.
Nineteenth Bat'y Light Art.
Twenty-First Bat'y Light Art.

HENDERSON'S HILL, LA.

Nov. 21, 1864.
Eighteenth Infantry.
Ninth Battery Light Artillery.

HARTWELL, TENNESSEE.

Dec. 7, 1862.
Thirteenth Battery Light Art.

HENDERSON'S MILL, TENN.

OCT. 11, 1863.
Fifth Cavalry (90th) Regiment.

HANOVER COURT HOUSE, VA.

MAY 30-31, 1864.
Right wing 3d Cav. (45th) Reg.

HELENA, ARKANSAS.

JULY 4, 1863.
Forty-Third Infantry.

HILLSBORO, GEORGIA.

JULY 31, 1864.
Detach't Fifth Cav. (90th) Reg.

HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA.

OCT. 1, 1864.
Detachment Twelfth Cavalry
(127th) Regiment.
Detachment Thirteenth Cav-
(131st) Regiment.

HALLTOWN, VIRGINIA.

AUG. 24, 1864.
Seventeenth Bat'y Light Art.

HATCHER'S RUN, VIRGINIA.

APRIL 2, 1865.
Twentieth Infantry.
Twenty-Eighth U. S. Col. Reg.

HURSTS STATION, GEORGIA.

JUNE —, 1864.
Fifth Battery Light Artillery.

IUKA, MISSISSIPPI.

SEPT. 19-20, 1862.
Twenty-Third Infantry.
Forty-Eighth Infantry.

ISLAND No. 10, MISS. RIVER.

MARCH 10 TO APRIL 7, 1862.
Thirty-Fourth Infantry.
Forty-Third Infantry.
Forty-Sixth Infantry.
Forty-Seventh Infantry.
Fifty-Ninth Infantry.

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI.

MAY 14, 1863.
Eighth Infantry.
Twenty-Third Infantry.
Forty-Seventh Infantry.
Forty-Eighth Infantry.
Fifty-Ninth Infantry.
Ninety-Third Infantry.

JACKSON, MISS., (Siege.)

JULY 9-10, 1863.
Eighth Infantry.
Twelfth Infantry.
Sixteenth Infantry.
Thirty-Fourth Infantry.
Forty-Sixth Infantry.
Forty-Ninth Infantry.
Fifty-Third Infantry.
Fifty-Fourth Infantry.
Sixtieth Infantry.
Sixty-Seventh Infantry.
Sixty-Ninth Infantry.
Eighty-Third Infantry.
Ninety-Third Infantry.
Ninety-Seventh Infantry.
Ninety-Ninth Infantry.
One Hundredth Infantry.
First Battery Light Artillery.
Sixth Battery Light Artillery.

JONESBORO, GEORGIA.

SEPT. 1, 1864.
Ninth Infantry.
Twelfth Infantry.
Twenty-Second Infantry.
Twenty-Third Infantry.
Twenty-Fifth Infantry.
Thirty-Eighth Infantry.
Eighth Cavalry (39th) Reg't.
Forty-Second Infantry.
Left wing Third Cavalry (45th)
Regiment.
Fifty-Seventh Infantry.
Sixty-Sixth Infantry.
Seventy-Fourth Infantry.
Seventy-Fifth Infantry.
Seventy-Ninth Infantry.
Eighty-First Infantry.
Eighty-Second Infantry.
Eighty-Third Infantry.
Eighty-Fourth Infantry.
Eighty-Sixth Infantry.
Eighty-Seventh Infantry.
Ninety-Seventh Infantry.
Ninety-Ninth Infantry.
One Hundredth Infantry.
101st Infantry.
12th Infantry.
128th Infantry.
130th Infantry.

JONESBORO, GEORGIA.

Fifth Battery Light Artillery.
Fifteenth Battery Light Art'y.
Nineteenth Bat. Light Art'y.
Twentieth Bat. Light Art'y.

KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI.

AUG. —, 1862.
Third Battery Light Artillery.

KINGSTON, GEORGIA.

JUNE —, 1864.
Eighty-Second Infantry.
Eighty-Fourth Infantry.
Eighty-Sixth Infantry.
Fifth Battery Light Artillery.

KENESAW MOUNTAIN, GA.

JUNE 27, 1864.
Sixth Infantry.
Ninth Infantry.
Tenth Infantry.
Twelfth Infantry.
Seventeenth Infantry.
Twenty-Second Infantry.
Twenty-Third Infantry.
Twenty-Seventh Infantry.
Thirtieth Infantry.
Thirty-First Infantry.
Thirty-Second Infantry.
Thirty-Third Infantry.
Thirty-Fifth Infantry.
Thirty-Sixth Infantry.
Thirty-Seventh Infantry.
Thirty-Eighth Infantry.
Fortieth Infantry.
Forty-Second Infantry.
Fifty-Third Infantry.
Fifty-Seventh Infantry.
Sixty-Third Infantry.
Sixty-Fifth Infantry.
Sixty-Sixth Infantry.
Seventieth Infantry.
Sixth Cavalry (71st) Regiment.
Seventy-Fourth Infantry.
Seventy-Fifth Infantry.
Seventy-Ninth Infantry.
Eightieth Infantry.
Eighty-First Infantry.
Eighty-Second Infantry.
Eighty-Third Infantry.
Eighty-Fourth Infantry.
Eighty-Fifth Infantry.
Eighty-Sixth Infantry.
Eighty-Seventh Infantry.
Eighty-Eighth Infantry.
Ninety-First Infantry.
Ninety-Ninth Infantry.
One Hundredth Infantry.
101st Infantry.
120th Infantry.
123d Infantry.
124th Infantry.
128th Infantry.
129th Infantry.
130th Infantry.
Fifth Battery Light Artillery.
Seventh Battery Light Art'y.
Eleventh Battery Light Art'y.
Fifteenth Battery Light Art'y.
Nineteenth Bat. Light Art'y.
22d Battery Light Artillery.
23d Battery Light Artillery.
24th Battery Light Artillery.

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE.

Nov. 17 to Dec. 4, 1863.
Sixth Cavalry (71st) Regiment.
Fifteenth Battery Light Art'y.
Twenty-Third Bat. Light Art.
Twenty-Fourth Bat. Light Art'y.
Twenty-Sixth Bat. Light Art.

KELLY'S ISLAND, VIRGINIA.

JUNE 26, 1861.
Eleventh Infantry.

KINGSTON, TENNESSEE. Nov. 7, 1863. Eightieth Infantry. Fifteenth Battery Light Art'y.	LOCUST GROVE, VA. Nov. —, 1863. Twentieth Infantry.	MOBILE, ALA. — Continued. Sixty-Ninth Infantry. Eighty-Ninth Infantry. Ninety-Third Infantry. Tenth Cavalry (124th Reg't). Twelfth Cavalry (127th Reg't). Thirtieth Cavalry (134th Reg't). First Battery Light Artillery. Third Battery Light Artillery. Fourteenth Bat'y Light Art'y.
LITTLE RIVER, GEORGIA. Oct. 26, 1864. Ninety-Seventh Infantry. Ninety-Ninth Infantry.	LEESBURGH, GA. Aug. —, 1864. Seventeenth Infantry.	MARIETTA, GA. JULY 3, 1864. Sixth Infantry. Ninth Infantry. Seventeenth Infantry. Thirty-Third Infantry. Seventieth Infantry.
LOVEJOY'S STATION, GA. SEPT. 2, 1864. Ninth Infantry. Eighth Cavalry (39th Reg't). Seventy-Ninth Infantry. Eighty-First Infantry. Eighty-Fourth Infantry. Eighty-Sixth Infantry. Ninety-Ninth Infantry. One Hundredth Infantry.	LAVERGNE, TENN. DEC. 27, 1862. Fifty-Eighth Infantry.	MEADOW BRIDGE, VA. MAY 12, 1864. Right Wing 3d Cavalry (47th) Regiment.
LIBERTY GAP, TENN. JUNE 26, 1863. Twenty-Second Infantry. Twenty-Ninth Infantry. Thirtieth Infantry. Thirty-Second Infantry. Eighth Cavalry (43th Reg't). Eighty-First Infantry. Fifth Battery Light Artillery.	MOUNT HOPE, TENN. Dec. —, 1864. Tenth Cavalry (125th) Reg't.	MOSSY CREEK, TENN. JAN. 12, 1864. Fourth Cavalry (77th) Reg't. Seventy-Ninth Infantry. Eightieth Infantry. Fifth Cavalry (90th Regiment). Eighteenth Bat'y Light Art'y. Twenty-Fourth Battery Light Artillery.
LA MAVOO, MISS. Aug. 18, 1864. Detachment 7th Cav'y (119th) Regiment.	MUNFORDSVILLE, KY. SEPT. 14, 1862. Fiftieth Infantry. Sixtieth Infantry. Detachment (Recon.) Seven- teenth Mounted Infantry. Sixty-Seventh Infantry. Sixty-Eighth Infantry. Seventy-Fourth Infantry. Eighty-Ninth Infantry. Thirteenth Bat'y Light Art'y.	MUSTANG ISLAND, TEXAS. Nov. 17, 1863. Eighth Infantry. Eighteenth Infantry.
LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, GA. Nov. 21, 1863. Ninth Infantry. Thirty-Eighth Infantry. Fortieth Infantry. Forty-Second Infantry. Eighty-Sixth Infantry. Eighty-Eighth Infantry. Fourth Battery Light Artillery.	MISSION RIDGE, GA. Nov. 25, 1863. Sixth Infantry. Ninth Infantry. Tenth Infantry. Twelfth Infantry. Fifteenth Infantry. Twenty-Second Infantry. Thirty-Second Infantry. Thirty-Fifth Infantry. Thirty-Eighth Infantry. Fortieth Infantry. Forty-Second Infantry. Forty-Fourth Infantry. Left Wing 3d Cav. (65th) Reg't. Fifty-Seventh Infantry. Fifty-Eighth Infantry. Fifty-Ninth Infantry. Sixty-Eighth Infantry. Seventy-Fourth Infantry. Seventy-Fifth Infantry. Seventy-Ninth Infantry. Eighty-Second Infantry. Eighty-Third Infantry. Eighty-Sixth Infantry. Eighty-Seventh Infantry. Eighty-Eighth Infantry. Ninety-Seventh Infantry. Ninety-Ninth Infantry. One Hundredth Infantry. 101st Infantry. Fourth Battery Light Artillery. Seventh Battery Light Artillery. Eighth Battery Light Artillery. Tenth Battery Light Artillery. Eleventh Battery Light Artillery. Twelfth Battery Light Artillery. Nineteenth Bat'y Light Art'y. Twenty-First Bat'y Light Art.	MARYLAND HEIGHTS, MD. JULY 4, 1864. Seventeenth Bat'y Light Art'y.
LITTLE OGEECHEE RIVER, GEORGIA. Dec. 8, 1864. Ninety-Seventh Infantry. Ninety-Ninth Infantry.	MISSION RIDGE, GA. Nov. 25, 1863. Sixth Infantry. Ninth Infantry. Tenth Infantry. Twelfth Infantry. Fifteenth Infantry. Twenty-Second Infantry. Thirty-Second Infantry. Thirty-Fifth Infantry. Thirty-Eighth Infantry. Fortieth Infantry. Forty-Second Infantry. Forty-Fourth Infantry. Left Wing 3d Cav. (65th) Reg't. Fifty-Seventh Infantry. Fifty-Eighth Infantry. Fifty-Ninth Infantry. Sixty-Eighth Infantry. Seventy-Fourth Infantry. Seventy-Fifth Infantry. Seventy-Ninth Infantry. Eighty-Second Infantry. Eighty-Third Infantry. Eighty-Sixth Infantry. Eighty-Seventh Infantry. Eighty-Eighth Infantry. Ninety-Seventh Infantry. Ninety-Ninth Infantry. One Hundredth Infantry. 101st Infantry. Fourth Battery Light Artillery. Seventh Battery Light Artillery. Eighth Battery Light Artillery. Tenth Battery Light Artillery. Eleventh Battery Light Artillery. Twelfth Battery Light Artillery. Nineteenth Bat'y Light Art'y. Twenty-First Bat'y Light Art.	MINE RUN, VA. Nov. 30, 1863. Seventh Infantry. Fourteenth Infantry. Nineteenth Infantry. Twentieth Infantry.
LONE JACK, MO. SEPT. 9, 1862. Second Battery Light Artillery. Third Battery Light Artillery.	MORRISVILLE, N. C. APRIL —, 1865. Eighth Cavalry (39th) Reg't.	MCMINNVILLE, TENN. Aug. 9, 1862. Second Cavalry (41st) Regiment. Aug. 30, 1862. Eighth Battery Light Artillery. Oct. 1, 1863. Seventeenth Infantry. Eighteenth Bat'y Light Art'y.
LEXINGTON, TENN. Dec. 18, 1862. Detachment 14th Bat'y Light Artillery.	MORRISVILLE, N. C. APRIL —, 1865. Eighth Cavalry (39th) Reg't.	MARKS' MILLS, ARK. APRIL 30, 1864. Forty-Third Infantry. Fiftieth Infantry. Second Battery Light Art.
LEWINSVILLE, VA. SEPT. 11, 1864. Ninetieth Infantry.	MADISONVILLE, KY. Aug. 28, 1862. Sixty-Fifth Infantry. Oct. 5, 1862. Fourth Cavalry (77th) Reg't.	MORTON'S FORD, VA. FEB. 19, 1864. Fourteenth Infantry.
LAUREL HILL, VA. MAY 8, 1864. Seventh Infantry. Ninth Infantry. Nineteenth Infantry.	MALVERN HILL, VA. JULY 1, 1862. Twentieth Infantry.	MCDOWELL, VIRGINIA. MAY 8, 1862. Twenty-Sixth Bat'y Light Art.
LAFOERCHE CROSSING, LA. JUNE 21, 1863. Detachment 21st Regiment, 1st Heavy Artillery.	MOBILE, ALA. (Siege.) MARCH 27 TO APRIL 11, 1865. Twenty-First Reg't, 1st Heavy Artillery. Twenty-Fourth Infantry. Twenty-Sixth Infantry. Forty-Seventh Infantry. Fiftieth Infantry. Fifty-Second Infantry. Sixty-Seventh Infantry.	
LOST MOUNTAIN, GA. JUNE 17, 1864. Sixth Cavalry (71st) Regiment. Seventy-Fourth Infantry. 123d Infantry. 124th Infantry. 128th Infantry. 130th Infantry. Eighteenth Bat'y Light Art'y.		

MILL SPRINGS, KY. JAN. 19, 1862. Tenth Infantry.	NASHVILLE, TENN. Twentieth Battery Light Art. Twenty-First Bat. Light Art. Twenty-Second Bat. Lt. Art. Twenty-Third Bat. Light Art. Twenty-Fourth Bat. Lt. Art. Twenty-Fifth Bat. Light Art.	POPEQUAN, VIRGINIA. SEPT. 19, 1864. Eighth Infantry. Eleventh Infantry. Eighteenth Infantry. Right Wing 3d Cavalry (45th Regiment). Seventeenth Batt'y Light Art.
MULDRAUGH'S HILL, KY. AUG. 28, 1862. Sixth Cavalry (71st) Regt.	NEWMAN, GEORGIA. JULY 31, 1864. Second Cavalry (41st) Regt. Fourth Cavalry (77th) Regt. Eighteenth Battery Light Art.	PHILAMONT, VIRGINIA. Nov. 1, 1863. Right Wing Third Cavalry (45th Regiment).
MONTEREY, KENTUCKY. MARCH —, 1862. Thirteenth Battery Light Art.	NEW HOPE CHURCH, GA. MAY 25, 1864. Sixth Infantry. Ninth Infantry. Twelfth Infantry. Seventeenth Infantry. Twenty-Seventh Infantry. Thirty-First Infantry. Thirty-Third Infantry. Thirty-Sixth Infantry. Fortieth Infantry. Fifty-Seventh Infantry. Seventieth Infantry. Seventy-Ninth Infantry. Eighty-third Infantry. Ninety-First Infantry. Ninety-Seventh Infantry. One Hundredth Infantry. 128th Infantry. Fifth Battery Light Artillery.	PORT REPUBLIC, VIRGINIA. JUNE 9, 1862. Seventh Infantry.
MANASSAS GAP, VA. JULY 23, 1863. Twentieth Infantry.	MOORE'S PLANTATION, LA. MAY 7, 1864. Fifty-Second Infantry. Eighty-Ninth Infantry. First Battery Light Artillery. Third Battery Light Artillery. Ninth Battery Light Artillery.	PICKETT'S MILLS, GEORGIA. JUNE —, 1864. Eighty-Sixth Infantry.
MOORESVILLE, ALABAMA. Nov. 31, 1863. 72d Infantry, (Mounted.)	MOORESVILLE, ALABAMA. Nov. 31, 1863. 72d Infantry, (Mounted.)	PUMPKIN VINE CHURCH, VA. JUNE —, 1864. Seventeenth Infantry.
MILTON, TENNESSEE. MARCH —, 1863. 101st Infantry.	NEWTONIA, MISSOURI. Oct. 10, 1862. Twenty-Sixth Infantry. Second Battery Light Art.	PINE MOUNTAIN, GEORGIA. JUNE —, 1864. 5th Battery Light Artillery.
MURFREESBORO, (Defense of.) DEC. 7, 1864. 140th Infantry.	NOTTOWAY C. H., VA. JUNE —, 1864. Right Wing 3d Cav. (45th) Reg.	PORT GIBSON, MISSISSIPPI. MAY —, 1863. Eighth Infantry. Eleventh Infantry. Sixteenth Infantry. Eighteenth Infantry. Twenty-Fourth Infantry. Thirty-Fourth Infantry. Forty-Sixth Infantry. Forty-Ninth Infantry. Fifty-Fourth Infantry. Sixtieth Infantry. Sixty-Seventh Infantry. Sixty-Ninth Infantry. 1st Battery Light Artillery.
MACON, GEORGIA. APRIL 20, 1865. Seventeenth Infantry. 72d Infantry, (Mounted.) Eighteenth Battery Lt. Art. Twenty-Fourth Bat. Lt. Art.	NORTH ANNA RIVER, VA. MAY 25, 1864. Seventh Infantry. Fourteenth Infantry. Nineteenth Infantry. Twentieth Infantry.	PLEASANT HILL, LA. APRIL 9, 1864. Forty-Sixth Infantry. Forty-Seventh Infantry. Detachment of Fifty-Second Infantry. Eighty-Ninth Infantry. 1st Battery Light Artillery. 3d Battery Light Artillery. Ninth Battery Light Artillery.
NEW MARKET, TENN. DEC. —, 1863. Seventy-Ninth Infantry.	NEW MARKET, VA. SEPT. 23, 1864. Eighth Infantry. Eleventh Infantry. Eighteenth Infantry. Seventeenth Bat. Light Art.	PALMETTO RANCHE, TEX. MAY 13, 1865. Thirty-Fourth Infantry.
NASHVILLE, TENN. DEC. 15-16, 1864. Ninth Infantry. Thirtieth Infantry. Thirty-First Infantry. Thirty-Fifth Infantry. Thirty-Sixth Infantry. Fortieth Infantry. Fifty-First Infantry. Fifty-Second Infantry. Fifty-Seventh Infantry. Sixty-Third Infantry. Sixty-Fifth Infantry. Sixty-Eighth Infantry. Sixth Cavalry (71st) Regiment. Seventy-Ninth Infantry. Eightieth Infantry. Eighty-First Infantry. Eighty-Fourth Infantry. Eighty-Sixth Infantry. Eighty-Ninth Infantry. Ninety-First Infantry. Ninety Third Infantry. 120th Infantry. 123d Infantry. 124th Infantry. Tenth Cavalry (125th) Regt. Eleventh Cavalry (126th) Regt. 128th Infantry. 129th Infantry. 130th Infantry. Detach't 13th Cav. (131st) Reg. Second Battery Light Art. Third Battery Light Artillery. Ninth Battery Light Artillery. Twelfth Battery Light Art. Fourteenth Battery Light Art. Fifteenth Battery Light Art. Eighteenth Battery Light Art.	NEW MADRID, MO., (Siege.) MARCH 3-14, 1862. Thirty-Fourth Infantry. Forty-Third Infantry. Forty-Sixth Infantry. Forty-Seventh Infantry. Fifty-Ninth Infantry.	PERRYVILLE, IND. TER. AUG. 28, 1863. Detachment of Second Battery Light Artillery.
	OLD OAKS, LOUISIANA. MAY —, 1864. Third Battery Light Artillery.	PORT HUDSON, MISS., (Siege.) MAY 21 TO JULY 8, 1863. 21st Regiment, 1st Heavy Art'y.
	OKOLONA, MISSISSIPPI. FEB. 22, 1864. Seventh Cavalry (119th) Regt.	PEACH TREE CREEK, GA. JULY 20, 1864. Ninth Infantry. Twenty-Second Infantry. Twenty-Seventh Infantry. Thirty-Second Infantry. Thirty-Third Infantry. Thirty-Seventh Infantry. Fortieth Infantry. Forty-Second Infantry. Forty-Third Infantry. Fifty-Seventh Infantry. Seventieth Infantry. Seventy-fourth Infantry. Seventy-fifth Infantry. Eighty-Second Infantry.
	OVERALL'S CREEK, TENN. DEC. —, 1864. Twelfth Cavalry (127th) Regt. Detach't 13th Cav. (131st) Reg.	
	OPELOUSAS, LOUISIANA. Oct. 21, 1863. Eleventh Infantry.	
	ORCHARDS, VIRGINIA. JUNE 25, 1862. Twentieth Infantry.	

- PEACH TREE CREEK, GA.**
Eighty-fourth Infantry.
Eighty-fifth Infantry.
Eighty-Six Infantry.
Eighty-Seventh Infantry.
Eighty-Eighth Infantry.
Ninety-First Infantry.
5th Battery Light Artillery.
10th Battery Light Artillery.
- PRAIRIE LEON, ARKANSAS.**
APRIL 10, 1864.
Forty-Third Infantry.
Fiftieth Infantry.
2d Battery Light Artillery.
- PULASKI, TENNESSEE.**
SEPT. 27, 1864.
Sixth Cavalry (71st Regiment).
Tenth Cavalry (125th Reg't).
Eleventh Cav. (126th Reg't).
- PERRYVILLE OR CHAPLIN HILLS, KENTUCKY.**
OCT. 8, 1862.
Ninth Infantry.
Tenth Infantry.
Fifteenth Infantry.
Twenty-Second Infantry.
Thirty-Fifth Infantry.
Thirty-Eighth Infantry.
Second Cavalry (1st Reg't).
Forty-Second Infantry.
Forty-Fourth Infantry.
Fifty-Seventh Infantry.
seventy-Ninth Infantry.
Eightieth Infantry.
Eighty-Seventh Infantry.
Eighty-Eighth Infantry.
4th Battery Light Artillery.
5th Battery Light Artillery.
7th Battery Light Artillery.
8th Battery Light Artillery.
19th Battery Light Artillery.
- PETERSBURG, VA., (Siege.)**
JUNE 10, 1864 TO APRIL 3, 1865.
seventh Infantry.
Thirteenth Infantry.
Detachment Fourteenth Inf'y.
Nineteenth Infantry.
Twentieth Infantry.
28th U. S. Colored Regiment.
- POWDER SPRING GAP, TENN.**
DEC. 15, 1863.
Sixty-Fifth Infantry.
- PEA RIDGE, TENNESSEE.**
APRIL 15, 1862.
Second Cavalry (1st Regiment).
- PARKER'S CROSS ROADS, TENNESSEE.**
DEC. 31, 1862.
Fiftieth Infantry.
- PRAIRIE GROVE, ARK.**
DEC. 7, 1862.
Twenty-Sixth Infantry.
Second Battery Light Artillery.
- PEA RIDGE, ARKANSAS.**
NOV. 6-8, 1862.
Eighth Infantry.
Eighteenth Infantry.
Twenty-Second Infantry.
First Battery Light Artillery.
- PHILIPPI, VIRGINIA.**
JUNE 3, 1861.
Sixth Infantry.
Seventh Infantry.
Ninth Infantry.
- PO RIVER, VA.**
MAY 10-12, 1864.
Seventh Infantry.
Fourteenth Infantry.
Nineteenth Infantry.
Twentieth Infantry.
- ROUND LAKE, LA.**
MAY —, 1864.
Third Bat'ry Light Artillery.
- REYNOLDS' HILL, TENN.**
DEC. —, 1864.
Tenth Cavalry (125th Reg't).
- ROME, GA.**
MAY 17, 1864.
Seventeenth Infantry.
Twenty-Second Infantry.
- RAYMOND, MISS.**
MAY 12, 1863.
Twenty-Third Infantry.
Forty-Eighth Infantry.
Forty-Ninth Infantry.
- ROCK SPRINGS, GA.**
SEPT. 12, 1864.
Seventy-Second Inf'y (m'ted).
- RED OAK STATION, GA.**
AUG. 20, 1864.
Twenty-Second Infantry.
- RED MOUND, ARK.**
APRIL 17, 1864.
Forty-Third Infantry.
Fiftieth Infantry.
Second Bat'ry Light Artillery.
- ROCKY FACE RIDGE, GA.**
MAY 9, 1864.
Twenty-Second Infantry.
Fifty-Seventh Infantry.
Sixty-Third Infantry.
Eighty-First Infantry.
Eighty-Fourth Infantry.
Eighty-Sixth Infantry.
Eighty-Seventh Infantry.
Ninety-Ninth Infantry.
123rd Infantry.
130th Infantry.
Fifth Battery Light Artillery.
Fifteenth Bat'ry Light Art'y.
Nineteenth Bat'ry Light Art.
- RINGGOLD, GA.**
NOV. 27, 1863.
Eighty-Eighth Infantry.
- ROUND HILL, ARK.**
JULY 7, 1862.
First Cavalry (25th Regiment).
- ROWLETTS' STATION, KY.**
DEC. 17, 1861.
Detachment Thirty-Second Infantry.
- RHEATOWN, TENN.**
OCT. 11, 1863.
Sixty-Fifth Infantry.
- RICHMOND, KY.**
AUG. 20-20, 1862.
Twelfth Infantry.
Sixteenth Infantry.
Sixty-Sixth Infantry.
Sixty-Ninth Infantry.
Sixth Cavalry (71st Regiment).
- RUSSELLVILLE, KY.**
SEPT. 30, 1862.
Seventieth Infantry.
- RICH MOUNTAIN, VA.**
JULY 1, 1864.
Eighth Infantry.
Tenth Infantry.
Thirteenth Infantry.
- RAPPAHANNOCK STATION, VA.**
AUG. 4, 1863.
Right Wing Third Cavalry (1st Regiment).
- RIDDLE'S SHOP, VA.**
JUNE 13, 1864.
Right Wing Third Cavalry (1st Regiment).
- ROANOKE STATION, VA.**
JUNE —, 1864.
Right Wing Third Cavalry (1st Regiment).
- ROMNEY, VA.**
JUNE 11, 1861.
Eleventh Infantry.
- RESACCA, GA.**
MAY 15, 1864.
Sixth Infantry.
Ninth Infantry.
Twelfth Infantry.
Twenty-Second Infantry.
Twenty-Seventh Infantry.
Thirtieth Infantry.
Thirty-First Infantry.
Thirty-Second Infantry.
Thirty-Third Infantry.
Thirty-Fourth Infantry.
Thirty-Sixth Infantry.
Thirty-Seventh Infantry.
Thirtieth Infantry.
Fortieth Infantry.
Forty-Second Infantry.
Fifty-Seventh Infantry.
Sixty-Third Infantry.
Sixty-Fifth Infantry.
Sixty-Sixth Infantry.
Seventieth Infantry.
Sixth Cavalry (71st Regiment).
Seventy-Fifth Infantry.
Seventy-Ninth Infantry.
Eightieth Infantry.
Eighty-First Infantry.
Eighty-Second Infantry.
Eighty-Fourth Infantry.
Eighty-Fifth Infantry.
Eighty-Sixth Infantry.
Eighty-Seventh Infantry.
Eighty-Eighth Infantry.
Ninety-Seventh Infantry.
Ninety-Ninth Infantry.
100th Infantry.
101st Infantry.
120th Infantry.
123rd Infantry.
124th Infantry.
128th Infantry.
129th Infantry.
130th Infantry.
Fifth Battery Light Artillery.
Seventh Bat'ry Light Artillery.
Eleventh Bat'ry Light Artillery.
Fifteenth Bat'ry Light Artillery.
Eighteenth Bat'ry Light Art.
Nineteenth Bat'ry Light Art.
Twenty-Second Bat. Light Art.
Twenty-Third Bat. Light Art.
Twenty-Fourth Battery Light Artillery.
- RIVERS' BRIDGE, S. C.**
FEB. 2-4, 1865.
Twenty-Fifth Infantry.
- SUGAR CREEK, TENN.**
DEC. —, 1864.
Tenth Cavalry (125th Reg't).

HONE MOUNTAIN, GA. JULY —, 1864. Seventeenth Infantry.	STONE RIVER, TENNESSEE. Eighty-Second Infantry. Eighty-Sixth Infantry. Eighty-Eighth Infantry. Fourth Battery Light Artillery. Fifth Battery Light Artillery. Seventh Bat. Light Artillery. Eighth Bat. Light Artillery. Tenth Battery Light Artillery.	SUMMERVILLE, VIRGINIA. MAY 7, 1862. Thirteenth Infantry.
SELMA, ALA. APRIL 2, 1865. Seventeenth Infantry. Seventy-Second Inf'y (m'ted). Fourth Cavalry (77th) Reg't. Eighteenth Bat'y Light Art.		SOUTH MOUNTAIN, MD. SEPT. 14, 1862. Nineteenth Infantry. Right wing 3d Cav. (45th) Reg. Sixteenth Bat. Light Artillery.
SPANISH FORT, ALA. (Siege.) MARCH 27, to APRIL 19, 1865. Twenty-First Reg't. 1st Heavy Artillery. Twenty-Sixth Infantry. Fiftieth Infantry. Fifty-Second Infantry. Ninety-Third Infantry. Tenth Cavalry (125th) Reg't. Twelfth Cavalry (127th) Reg't. Thirteenth Cav'y (131st) Reg't. First Battery Light Artillery. Fourteenth Bat'y Light Art.	SHILOH, TENNESSEE. APRIL 6-7, 1862. Sixth Infantry. Ninth Infantry. Eleventh Infantry. Fifteenth Infantry. Twenty-Third Infantry. Twenty-Fourth Infantry. Twenty-Fifth Infantry. Twenty-Ninth Infantry. Thirtieth Infantry. Thirty-First Infantry. Thirty-Second Infantry. Thirty-Sixth Infantry. Eighth Cav. (39th) Regiment. Forty-Fourth Infantry. Fifty-Seventh Infantry. Sixth Battery Light Artillery. Ninth Battery Light Artillery.	SAVAGE'S STATION, VA. JUNE 29, 1862. Twentieth Infantry.
SNAKE CREEK GAP, GA. OCT. 15, 1864. Twenty-Fifth Infantry.		TAYLOR'S RIDGE, GEORGIA. MAY —, 1864. Ninth Infantry.
SALEM CHURCH, VA. JUNE 3, 1864. Right Wing 3rd Cav'y (45th) Regiment.		TUSCUMBIA, ALABAMA. MAY 31, 1862. Second Cav. (1st) Regiment.
SAILOR'S CREEK, VA. APRIL 2, 1865. Right Wing 3rd Cav'y (45th) Regiment.		TALBOTT'S STATION, TENN. DEC. 29, 1863. Second Cav. (1st) Regiment.
STONY CREEK, VA. APRIL 2, 1865. Right Wing 3rd Cav'y (45th) Regiment.	SAVANNAH, GA. (Siege.) DEC. 10-21, 1864. Twelfth Infantry. Twenty-Second Infantry. Twenty-Fifth Infantry. Forty-Second Infantry.	TUPELLO, MISSISSIPPI. JUNE 14, 1864. Fifty-Second Infantry. Eighty-Ninth Infantry. Ninety-Third Infantry. Third Battery Light Artillery. Sixth Battery Light Artillery. Ninth Battery Light Artillery.
SKAGGS' MILLS, TENNESSEE. DEC. 15, 1863. Sixty-Fifth Infantry.	SULPHUR BRANCH TRESSLEE, ALABAMA. SEPT. 25, 1864. Detachment of Ninth Cavalry (121st) Regiment.	TUNNELL HILL, GEORGIA. MAY 7, 1864. Sixth Infantry. Ninth Infantry. Twenty-Second Infantry. Forty-Eighth Infantry. Eighty-Fourth Infantry. Fifth Battery Light Artillery.
SCOTTSVILLE, ALABAMA. APRIL 2, 1865. Second Cavalry (41st) Reg't.	SNICKER'S GAP, VIRGINIA. NOV. 11, 1863. Sixteenth Bat. Light Artillery.	THOMPSON'S COVE, TENN. OCT. 3, 1863. Seventeenth Infantry. Eighteenth Bat. Light Art'y.
ST. CHARLES, ARKANSAS. JUNE 17, 1862. Forty-Sixth Infantry.	SECOND BULL RUN, VA. AUG. 28-30, 1862. Seventh Infantry. Nineteenth Infantry. Twentieth Infantry. Sixty-Third Infantry. Sixteenth Battery Light Art'y.	TRIUNE, TENNESSEE. JUNE 11, 1863. Second Cavalry (41st) Reg't. Eighty-Fourth Infantry.
SUNSHINE CHURCH, GA. JULY 31, 1864. Twenty-Fourth Bat. Lt Art'y.	SPOTTSYLVANIA, VIRGINIA. MAY 8-10, 1864. Seventh Infantry. Fourteenth Infantry. Nineteenth Infantry. Twentieth Infantry. Right wing 3d Cav. (45th) Reg.	THOMPSON'S HILL, MISS. MAY —, 1863. Twenty-Third Infantry.
STONE RIVER, TENNESSEE. DEC. 31, 1862, to JAN. 2, 1863. Sixth Infantry. Ninth Infantry. Fifteenth Infantry. Twenty-Second Infantry. Twenty-Ninth Infantry. Thirtieth Infantry. Thirty-First Infantry. Thirty-Second Infantry. Thirty-Fifth Infantry. Thirty-Sixth Infantry. Thirty-Seventh Infantry. Thirty-Eighth Infantry. Eighth Cavalry (39th) Reg't. Fortieth Infantry. Forty-Second Infantry. Forty-Fourth Infantry. Left wing 3d Cav. (45th) Reg't. Fifty-First Infantry. Fifty-Seventh Infantry. Fifty-Eighth Infantry. Seventy-Third Infantry. Seventy-Ninth Infantry. Eighty-First Infantry.	STRAWBERRY PLAINS, VA. SEPT. 15, 1864. Thirteenth Infantry. Twentieth Infantry.	PERRE NOIR, ARKANSAS. APRIL 2, 1864. Forty-Third Infantry. Fiftieth Infantry. Second Bat. Light Artillery.
	SABINE CROSS ROADS, LA., OR MANFIELD. APRIL 8, 1864. Sixteenth Infantry. Twenty-First Regiment (1st) Heavy Artillery. Forty-Sixth Infantry. Forty-Seventh Infantry. Sixtieth Infantry. Sixty-Seventh Infantry. First Battery Light Artillery.	TOWN CREEK BRIDGE, N. C. FEB. 20, 1865. Thirteenth Infantry. Sixty-Third Infantry. Sixty-Fifth Infantry. Eightieth Infantry. Ninety-First Infantry. 140th Infantry. Fifteenth Bat'y Light Art'y.
	SUFFOLK, VA., (Defense.) APRIL 10 to MAY 3, 1864. Thirteenth Infantry.	THOMPSON'S STATION, TENN. MARCH 5, 1863. Thirty-Third Infantry. Eighty-Fifth Infantry.
		THE WILDERNESS, VA. MAY 5-6, 1864. Seventh Infantry. Fourteenth Infantry. Nineteenth Infantry. Twentieth Infantry.

UNION, VA. Nov. 2, 1863. Right Wing 3d Cavalry (45th) Regiment.	VANDERBURG, KY. SEPT. 12, 1862. Detachment 65th Infantry.	WINCHESTER, VA. MARCH 22-23, 1862. Seventh Infantry. Thirteenth Infantry. Fourteenth Infantry. MAY 25, 1862. Twenty-Seventh Infantry.
UPPERVILLE, VA. Nov. 3, 1863. Right Wing 3d Cavalry (45th) Regiment.	VARNELL'S STATION, GA. MAY 9, 1864. Second Cavalry (41st) Reg't. Fourth Cavalry (77th) Reg't.	WILLIAMSPORT, MD. JULY 11, 1863. Right Wing 3d Cavalry (45th) Regiment.
VINEGAR HILL, KY. SEPT. 22, 1862. Second Cavalry (41st) Reg't.	VAN BUREN, ARK. DEC. 29, 1862. Twenty-Sixth Infantry. Second Battery Light Art'y.	WISE'S FORKS, N. C. MARCH 10, 1864. 120th Infantry. 123d Infantry. 124th Infantry. 128th Infantry. 129th Infantry. 130th Infantry.
VICKSBURG, MISS. (Siege.) MAY 18 TO JULY 4, 1863. Eighth Infantry. Eleventh Infantry. Twelfth Infantry. Sixteenth Infantry. Eighteenth Infantry. Twenty-Third Infantry. Twenty-Fourth Infantry. Twenty-Sixth Infantry. Thirty-Fourth Infantry. Forty-Sixth Infantry. Forty-Seventh Infantry. Forty-Eighth Infantry. Forty-Ninth Infantry. Fifty-Third Infantry. Fifty-Fourth Infantry. Fifty-Ninth Infantry. Sixtieth Infantry. Sixty-Seventh Infantry. Sixty-Ninth Infantry. Eighty-Third Infantry. Ninety-Third Infantry. Ninety-Ninth Infantry. One Hundredth Infantry. First Battery Light Artillery.	VARSAILLES, KY. OCT. 5, 1862. Thirteenth Bat'y Light Art'y.	WATHEL JUNCTION, VA. MAY 7, 1864. Thirteenth Infantry.
VERNON MISS. DEC. 28, 1864. Seventh Cavalry (119th) Reg't.	WILD CAT, KY OCT. 21, 1861. Thirty-Third Infantry.	YELLOW BAYOU, LA. MAY 18, 1861. Fifty-Second Infantry. Eighty-Ninth Infantry. First Battery Light Artillery. Third Battery Light Artillery. Ninth Battery Light Artillery.
	WEST POINT, GA. APRIL 16, 1865. Second Cavalry (41st) Reg't. 72d Infantry (mounted). Eighteenth Bat'y Light Art'y.	YELLOW HOUSE, VA. AUG. 19-21, 1864. Seventh Infantry. Detachment of Nineteenth Infantry.
	WALKER'S FORD, TENN. DEC. 2, 1863. Sixty-Fifth Infantry. Fifth Cavalry (90th) Regiment. 110th Infantry. 118th Infantry.	ZOLLICOFFER, TENN. SEPT. 20, 1864. Sixty-Fifth Infantry. Fifth Cavalry (Ninetieth) Regiment.
	WILKINSON'S PIKE, TENN. DEC. --, 1864. Twelfth Cavalry (127th) Reg't. Detachment 13th Cav'y (131st) Regiment.	
	WHITE OAK SWAMP, VA. JUNE 30, 1862. Twentieth Infantry. JUNE 13, 1864. Right Wing 3d Cavalry (45th) Regiment.	

Document No. 10.

COMMANDERS OF THE MILITARY DISTRICT OF INDIANA. .

Brigadier General HENRY B. CARRINGTON, from March 23, 1863, to April 15, 1864.
 Brigadier General MILO S. HASCALL from April 15, 1863, to June 8, 1863.
 Brigadier General ORLANDO B. WILLCOX, from June 8, 1863, to September 11, 1863.
 Colonel JOHN S. SIMONSON, from September 11, 1863, to May 23, 1864.
 Brigadier General HENRY B. CARRINGTON, from May 23, 1864, to August 25, 1864.
 Brevet Major General ALVIN P. HOVEY, from August 25, 1864, to September 25, 1865.
 Brigadier General THOMAS G. PITCHER, from September 25, 1865, to August 17, 1866.

NOTE --Lieutenant Colonel Thomas J. Wood, United States Army, was Chief Mustering Officer and Post Commander at Indianapolis, from May --, 1861, until October 11, 1861.

Colonel John S. Simonson, United States Army, succeeded Colonel Wood as Post Commander, which position he retained until August, 1862.

Colonel Henry B. Carrington, United States Army, reported at Indianapolis as Chief Mustering Officer for Indiana, and Commander of the Post at Indianapolis, August 18, 1862, and continued to discharge the duties of those positions until he, as Brigadier General, was assigned to command the District of Indiana, March 23, 1863.

Document No. 11.

MILITARY COMMANDERS OF DEPARTMENTS WHICH HAVE EM- BRACED THE STATE OF INDIANA.

DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO.

Major General GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, from May 3, 1861, to September 19, 1861.
 Brigadier General O. M. MITCHELL, from September 19, 1861, to November 9, 1861.
 Brigadier General D. C. BUELL, from November 9, 1861, to August 19, 1862.
 Major General H. G. WRIGHT, from August 19, 1862, to March 25, 1863.
 Major General A. E. BURNSIDE, from March 25, 1863, to November 16, 1863.*

NORTHERN DEPARTMENT.

Major General S. P. HEINTZELMAN from February —, 1864, to October 1, 1864.
 Major General JOSEPH HOOKER, from October 1, 1864, to July 5, 1865.

DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO.

Major General E. O. C. ORD, from July 5, 1865, to August 6, 1866.

DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES.

Major General JOSEPH HOOKER, from August 6, 1866. (Still in command)

*NOTE.—From November 16, 1863 to February —, 1864, it does not appear that any one succeeded General BURNSIDE in the command of the States formerly belonging to the Department of the Ohio lying north of the Ohio river. Assistant Adjutant General W. P. ANDERSON, however, remained at Cincinnati, by order of General BURNSIDE, and took charge, nominally, of the military business of the Department.

Document No. 12.

INDIANA MILITARY AGENCIES.

ESTABLISHED BY GOVERNOR MORTON FOR THE BENEFIT OF INDIANA SOLDIERS,
THE DISTRIBUTION OF SANITARY STORES, COLLECTION OF SOLDIERS CLAIMS,
AND GENERAL RELIEF.

Location of Agencies.	Date of Appointment.	Agents.	Remarks.
Indianapolis, Ind.....	July 1, 1862.....	Gen. A. Stone, Com. Gen.....	Succeeded by Wm. Hannaman.
Indianapolis, Ind.....	Dec. 10, 1862.....	William Hannaman.....	Office still open.
Philadelphia, Pa.....	June 28, 1862.....	Robert R. Corson.....	Office closed July 1, 1865.
New York City.....	July 10, 1862.....	Frank E. Howe.....	Office closed July 1, 1865.
Washington, D. C.....	Sept. 1, 1862.....	Col. Wm. T. Dennis.....	Relieved from duty Feb. 29, 1863.
Washington, D. C.....	Feb. 29, 1863.....	Rev. Isaac W. Montfort.....	Relieved from duty July 1, 1864.
Washington, D. C.....	July 1, 1864.....	William H. De Motte.....	Relieved from duty July 1, 1865.
Washington, D. C.....	July 1, 1864.....	Henry P. Lantz.....	Relieved from duty Nov. 10, 1865.
Washington, D. C.....	Nov. 10, 1865.....	Col. Luther B. Wilson.....	Office still open.
Louisville, Ky.....	Oct. 27, 1862.....	Dr. Calvin J. Woods.....	Relieved from duty Dec. 13, 1862.
Louisville, Ky.....	Dec. 13, 1862.....	Jason Ham.....	Office closed Nov. 29, 1865.
Memphis, Tenn.....	Dec. 6, 1862.....	Dr. Reuben Bosworth.....	Relieved from duty March 3, 1863.
Memphis, Tenn.....	March 3, 1863.....	Dr. George O. Jones.....	Office closed Aug. 1, 1865.
Nashville, Tenn.....	Dec. 12, 1862.....	Dr. David Hutchison.....	Relieved from duty March 3, 1863.
Nashville, Tenn.....	March 3, 1863.....	James W. Scott.....	Relieved from duty Oct. 27, 1863.
Nashville, Tenn.....	Oct. 27, 1863.....	Col. Edward Shaw.....	Office closed Nov. 1, 1865.
Columbus, Ky.....	Dec. 16, 1862.....	James S. Wilson.....	Office removed to St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 10, 1863.
St. Louis, Mo.....	Jan. 10, 1863.....	James S. Wilson.....	Relieved from duty Aug. 1, 1863.
St. Louis, Mo.....	Dec. 16, 1863.....	Dr. John E. McLaughly.....	Office closed Dec. 1, 1865.
Evansville, Ind.....	Jan. 10, 1863.....	Col. Philip Hornbrook.....	Office closed March 1, 1866.
Keokuk, Iowa.....	March 7, 1863.....	E. K. Hart.....	Office closed Jan. 1, 1864.
Vicksburg, Miss.....	July 25, 1863.....	Charles F. Kimball.....	Office removed to New Orleans, Oct. 29, 1863.
New Orleans, La.....	Oct. 29, 1863.....	Charles F. Kimball.....	Relieved from duty Oct. 1, 1864.
New Orleans, La.....	Oct. 1, 1864.....	Dr. George W. New.....	Office closed Feb. 1, 1866.
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	Nov. 24, 1863.....	James H. Turner.....	Relieved Sept. 1, '64 and placed on duty in Gen'l Office, Indianapolis.
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	Sept. 1, 1864.....	Vinson Carter.....	Office closed July 1, 1865.
City Point, Va.....	Oct. 1, 1864.....	George A. Huron.....	Office closed June 1, 1865.
Indianapolis, Ind.....	Nov. 19, 1864.....	Rev. Isaac W. Montfort.....	As Military Claim Agent, 1866. Closed Dec. 31, 1865.

Document No. 13.

TABLE OF UNITED STATES BOUNTIES.

Amount.	Under What Authority Paid.	To Whom Paid.	Between what dates Paid.
\$100.....	Act of July 22, 1864.....	All volunteers.....	From commencement of war to July 18, 1864.
400.....	General Order 191, of June 25, 1863, A. G. O.....	Re-enlisted veterans.....	From June 25, 1863, to April 1, 1864.
300.....	Circular Oct. 24, 1863, Pro. Mar. Gen's. Office.....	New recruits enlisting in old organiza- tions.....	From Oct. 21, 1863, to April 1, 1864.
300.....	Telegram, Dec. 24, 1863, from A. G. O.....	New recruits enlisting in any three years organization authorized by the War Department.....	From Dec. 24, 1863, to April 1, 1864.
100 .. {	Act approved July 4, '64, and Circular No. 27, of '64, from Provost Mar- shal General's Office.....	Volunteers enlisting for one year.....	From July 19, 1864, to July 1, 1865.
200 .. {		Volunteers enlisting for two years.....	
300 .. {		Volunteers enlisting for three years.....	
300†.....	General Order 287, A. G. O., Nov. 28, 1864.....	Men enlisting in First Army Veteran Corps.....	From Nov. 28, 1864, to July 1, 1865.
10.....	Letters from War Dep't. Nov. 29, '63, and Dec. 22, 1863, to General's Butler and Gilmore.....	Colored recruits.....	

*Veteran. †Special.

Amount	Under What Authority Paid.	To Whom Paid.	Between what dates Paid.
100	Act of Congress [‡]	All Colored Volunteers.....	From April, 1861, to Oct. 24, 1863.
100	Act of Congress.....	Colored Volunteers in new Regiments...	From Oct. 24, 1863, to Dec. 24, 1863.
100	Act of Congress.....	All Colored Volunteers.....	From April 1, 1864, to June 14, 1864.
100	Act of Congress.....	Colored soldiers liable to draft in States where enlisted	From Oct. 17, 1863, to Oct. 24, 1863.
300	Act of Congress.....	Colored Volunteers in old Regiments.....	From Oct. 25, 1863, to March 31, 1864.
300	Act of Congress.....	Colored Volunteers in new Regiments...	From Dec. 25, 1863, to March 31, 1864.
300	Act of Congress.....	All colored soldiers enlisted in old Regiments, and who were enrolled and liable to draft in the State where enlisted	From Oct. 25, 1863, to March 31, 1864.
300	Act of Congress.....	All of last named class enlisted in new Regiments	From Dec. 25, 1863, to March 31, 1864.
100	Act of Congress.....	Colored Volunteers one year	From July 19, 1864, to July 1, 1865.
200	Act of Congress.....	Colored Volunteers two years.....	From July 19, 1864, to July 1, 1865.
300	Act of Congress.....	Colored Volunteers three years	From July 19, 1864, to July 1, 1865.

[‡]See Acts of Congress approved June 15, '64, June 15, '66, and July 26, '66.

Document No. 14.

HEIGHT AND AGES OF INDIANA SOLDIERS.

EXHIBIT SHOWING THE HEIGHT AND AGES OF 118,254 INDIANA SOLDIERS IN THE UNITED STATES SERVICE, WAR OF THE REBELLION.

There is no record of the descriptions of about 88,000 soldiers from this State.

Height.	No. of men.	Age—Years.	No of men.
Under 61 inches.....	501	Under 17 years.....	270
At 61 inches.....	293	At 17 years.....	634
At 62 inches.....	971	At 18 years.....	21,935
At 63 inches.....	2,503	At 19 years.....	10,519
At 64 inches.....	5,387	At 20 years.....	9,435
At 65 inches.....	9,171	At 21 years.....	9,705
At 66 inches.....	14,373	At 22 years.....	7,835
At 67 inches.....	15,328	At 23 years.....	6,789
At 68 inches.....	19,140	At 24 years.....	6,013
At 69 inches.....	15,472	At 25 years.....	4,891
At 70 inches.....	15,047	At 26 years.....	4,283
At 71 inches.....	8,706	At 27 years.....	3,738
At 72 inches.....	6,679	At 28 years.....	3,920
At 73 inches.....	2,614	At 29 years.....	2,769
At 74 inches.....	1,357	At 30 years.....	3,001
At 75 inches.....	406	At 31 to 34 years.....	8,361
Over 75 inches.....	336	35 years and over.....	11,137
Total reported.....	118,254	Total reported	118,254

NOTE.—The eminent statistician, Dr. B. A. GOULD, of Cambridge, Mass., Actuary of the United States Sanitary Commission, remarks, in reference to the above statistics, which were made up from the official records of the Adjutant General of Indiana, as follows: "One thing will certainly interest you—that it is evident, from our statistics, that the Indiana men are the tallest of all natives of the United States, and these latter the tallest of all civilized countries."—*Private Letter from Dr. Gould to Adjutant General Terrell.*

Document No. 15.

NATIVITY OF INDIANA SOLDIERS.

THIS TABLE SHOWS ALL THE FACTS THAT IT HAS BEEN POSSIBLE TO GATHER,
EITHER FROM THE RECORDS OR FROM ESTIMATES MADE BY LATE OFFICERS.

There is no record of the nativity of about one-fourth of the soldiers who served from this State during the Rebellion.

Place of Birth.	No. shown by the Rolls	No. estimated by command & off- icers of 33 Reg'ts of Infantry and 4 Regiments of Cavalry.	Total.
Indiana	58,204		
Ohio	22,911		
New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.....	9,228		
Kentucky and Tennessee.....	7,977		
Other Slave States.....	5,947		
Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin.....	2,124		
New England States.....	902		
Other Free States.....	146		
Total American born.....	107,139	33,499	140,638
Germany	7,242	1,214	8,456
Ireland.....	2,986	112	3,097
England	1,084	29	1,112
Foreign Countries not designated.....	918	2,441	3,400
Canada.....	611	9	620
Scotland.....	215		215
Total Foreign born.....	11,115	3,805	14,940
Grand Total reported and estimated.....	118,254	37,304	155,578

Document No. 16.

LIST OF CITIZENS OF THE STATE OF INDIANA WHO PUT IN REPRESENTATIVE
RECRUITS, AND THE NAMES OF RECRUITS.

These Recruits were furnished at the expense of Citizens, not required by law to perform military duty, and who desired to be favorably represented in the army.

Congressial Dist.	Name of Principal.	Name of Recruit.	Date of Call.
Second District.....	Walter B. Creed.....	Jerry Williams.....	July 18, 1864.
Third District.....	J. D. Buckley.....	William O. Reynolds.....	July 18, 1864.
Third District.....	H. H. Marley.....	Samuel Denny.....	July 18, 1864.
Third District.....	Jas. G. Wright.....	William Ragan.....	July 18, 1864.
Sixth District.....	Henry Schmidt.....	John Shea.....	July 18, 1864.
Sixth District.....	Jas. M. Tomlinson.....	John Russell.....	July 18, 1864.
Eighth District.....	Samuel Buror.....	Julian Bullington.....	Dec. 12, 1864.
Eighth District.....	Clark Devel.....	Milton Overton.....	July 18, 1864.
Eighth District.....	Nelson Fordyce.....	Frank Wheeler.....	July 18, 1864.
Eighth District.....	William Gailey.....	Levi S. Hatch.....	Dec. 19, 1864.
Eighth District.....	Rebel Jackson.....	Jerry Smith.....	July 18, 1864.
Eighth District.....	George Nebeker.....	Thomas Sales.....	July 18, 1864.
Eighth District.....	Joseph Yundt.....	Emmanuel Lancaster.....	July 18, 1864.
Ninth District.....	Mrs. Laura Blowing.....	Jas. M. Gray.....	July 18, 1864.
Ninth District.....	Mrs. Lydia George.....	George W. Woods.....	July 18, 1864.
Ninth District.....	Mrs. John A. Henricks.....	Allen Bolin.....	July 18, 1864.
Ninth District.....	John A. Henricks.....	Jacob Karcher.....	July 18, 1864.
Ninth District.....	John A. Henricks.....	George McCreary.....	July 18, 1864.
Ninth District.....	Mrs. Mary Marble.....	John R. Pore.....	July 18, 1864.
Ninth District.....	John Reynolds.....	Henry Fisher.....	July 18, 1864.
Ninth District.....	John Reynolds.....	James Thompson.....	July 18, 1864.
Total.....			21.

Document No. 17.

DESCRIPTION OF INDIANA SOLDIERS.

SUMMARY SHOWING OCCUPATION, COMPLEXION, COLOR OF HAIR AND EYES OF SIXTY-FOUR THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FOUR INDIANA SOLDIERS IN THE UNITED STATES SERVICE, WAR OF THE REBELLION.

NATIVITY.	OCCUPATION.				COMPLEXION.				COLOR OF HAIR.						COLOR OF EYES.						Total.						
	Agricult.	Mechanic.	Com. & Genl.	Printers.	Laborers.	Abseent.	Not given.	Dark.	Light.	Medium.	Not given.	Dark.	Light.	Sandy.	Red.	Gray.	Hazel.	Dark.	Black.	Not given.							
A.—Volunteers.....	204	139	39	24	5	31	24	11	147	292	39	1	60	13	89	123	20	5	18	1	237	165	6	43	18	2	471
A.—Recruits.....	17	10	3	1	.....	2	2	.....	12	24	2	.....	3	13	6	7	4	1	18	9	7	.....	1	.....	1	.....	35
B.—Volunteers.....	282	1436	176	143	42	253	179	32	1798	2,78	236	18	675	1493	809	1108	159	292	125	12	1996	1171	632	436	393	13	4943
B.—Recruits.....	191	112	6	6	3	29	24	1	125	276	17	1	48	96	167	73	11	29	4	1	128	98	91	31	9	1	371
C.—Volunteers.....	31,517	5625	868	659	216	1141	761	331	14,724	21,641	1630	173,573	12,819	37,291	12,702	1127	2469	157	144	17,332	10,562	5401	3931	5788	118	41,171	
C.—Recruits.....	3150	392	57	33	5	149	67	4	129	2122	117	9	397	1289	727	1011	184	204	20	5	1501	1043	764	335	188	5	3837
D.—Volunteers.....	671	172	39	9	11	51	31	15	313	610	35	9	140	280	161	328	25	57	5	3	396	252	173	89	30	3	997
D.—Recruits.....	91	16	2	1	3	14	4	.....	42	86	5	4	13	4	29	33	2	5	2	5	4	29	29	10	13	5	194
E.—Volunteers.....	1510	500	33	53	8	80	12	14	899	1230	10	5	350	775	282	583	97	103	41	1	980	569	286	185	208	3	2240
E.—Recruits.....	287	55	2	5	3	26	6	1	189	297	17	.....	56	132	63	65	12	22	9	.....	145	112	86	21	15	.....	379
F.—Volunteers.....	2896	587	52	62	12	145	92	23	1535	1981	134	16	533	1316	416	974	118	169	73	11	1521	939	476	316	369	17	3366
F.—Recruits.....	421	57	3	6	.....	20	11	1	165	301	16	.....	61	292	.....	64	127	30	23	10	208	151	108	2	2	.....	522
G (1).—Volunteers.....	55	6	1	1	.....	2	2	2	24	29	1	.....	7	14	15	11	1	.....	.....	16	17	6	6	.....	.....	51	
G (1).—Recruits.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	1	.....	.....	7	
G (2).—Volunteers.....	181	42	10	1	5	8	17	4	98	167	7	33	33	82	33	91	7	15	1	1	106	66	41	31	20	1	258
G (2).—Recruits.....	29	1	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	8	17	1	.....	1	10	4	6	1	.....	.....	9	9	4	3	1	.....	.....	26
H.—Volunteers.....	7	6	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	5	2	.....	1	.....	.....	16

И.—Recruits.....	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000
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The letters in the margin of the foregoing table stand for the nationalities, as follows: A, natives of New England; B, natives of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania; C, natives of Ohio and Indiana; D, natives of Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois; E, natives of Slave States not enumerated in F and G (H); F, natives of Kentucky and Tennessee; G (H), natives of Slave States west of the Mississippi River; G (I), natives of Free States west of the Mississippi River; H, natives of British America, (excepting Canada); I, natives of Canada; J, natives of England; K, natives of Scotland; L, natives of Ireland; M, natives of France and French Dominions; N, natives of Germany; O, natives of Denmark, Sweden and Norway; P, natives of Spain and Spanish America; Q, Miscellaneous Nationalities.

Document No. 18.

DESERTERS.

STATEMENT OF DESERTERS REPORTED BY REGIMENTAL AND OTHER COMMANDERS OF INDIANA ORGANIZATIONS, TO THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S BUREAU FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION TO DECEMBER 31, 1865.

When Reported.	No. of Men.	When Reported.	No. of Men.
From organization to—		Brought forward.....	6,565
April, 1863.....	4,671	August, 1864.....	111
April, 1863.....	161	September, 1864.....	122
May, 1863.....	40	October, 1864.....	11
June, 1863.....	168	November, 1864.....	80
July, 1863.....	101	December, 1864.....	142
August, 1863.....	95	January, 1865.....	143
September, 1863.....	69	February, 1865.....	99
October, 1863.....	73	March, 1865.....	211
November, 1863.....	51	April, 1865.....	309
December, 1863.....	69	May, 1865.....	154
January, 1864.....	168	June, 1865.....	329
February, 1864.....	81	July, 1865.....	173
March, 1864.....	233	August, 1865.....	292
April, 1864.....	169	September, 1865.....	99
May, 1864.....	141	October, 1865.....	55
June, 1864.....	184	November, 1865.....	31
July, 1864.....	120	December, 1865.....	31
Carried forward.....	6,565	Total.....	8,927

RECAPITULATION.

Total number reported from commencement of the war to April, 1863.....	4,671
From April to December, 1864, inclusive.....	787
During the year 1864.....	1,635
During the year 1865.....	1,836
Total.....	8,927

STATEMENT OF NUMBER OF DESERTERS ARRESTED IN THE STATE OF INDIANA FROM MAY 1, 1863, TO DECEMBER 31, 1865, AS REPORTED BY THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL.

When Arrested.	No. of Men.	When Arrested.	No. of Men.
May, 1863.....	9	Brought forward.....	3,508
June, 1863.....	245	October, 1864.....	129
July, 1863.....	372	November, 1864.....	264
August, 1863.....	453	December, 1864.....	320
September, 1863.....	278	January, 1865.....	277
October, 1863.....	206	February, 1865.....	206
November, 1863.....	188	March, 1865.....	156
December, 1863.....	182	April, 1865.....	69
January, 1864.....	202	May, 1865.....	41
February, 1864.....	166	June, 1865.....	1
March, 1864.....	240	July, 1865.....	5
April, 1864.....	242	August, 1865.....	6
May, 1864.....	273	September, 1865.....	2
June, 1864.....	148	October, 1865.....	1
July, 1864.....	111	November, 1865.....	1
August, 1864.....	115	December, 1865.....	1
September, 1864.....	88		
Carried forward.....	3,508	Total.....	4,987

RECAPITULATION.

Arrested from May to December, 1863, inclusive.....	1,933
Arrested during the year 1864.....	2,288
Arrested during the year 1865.....	766
Total.....	4,987

Document * o. 13.

STATEMENT OF CASUALTIES IN VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATIONS OF THE STATE OF INDIANA, U. S. SERVICE, FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE REBELLION TO THE 1ST DAY OF AUGUST, 1865.

Reported by the Provost Marshal General, U. S. A.

Officers killed.....	24	Officers dismissed.....	20
Enlisted men killed.....	2,149	Officers deserted.....	9
Officers died of wounds.....	149	Officers enlisted.....	26
Enlisted men died of wounds.....	2,244	Officers dishonorably discharged, not stated.....	1,222
Officers died of disease.....	729	Enlisted men deserted.....	1,232
Enlisted men died of disease.....	17,772	Officers honorably discharged, before expiration of term.....	443
Total deaths.....	19,294	Enlisted men honorably discharged, before expiration of term.....	1,755
Officers dishonored for desertion.....	79	Enlisted men dishonorably discharged.....	47
Enlisted men dishonored for desertion.....	17,115	Total casualties.....	19,963
Total discharges for disability.....	17,185		

ANALYSIS OF THE ABOVE CASUALTIES.

Killed and died of wounds.....	Rate 1,000.....	1,028
Died of disease.....	Rate 1,000.....	1,028
Deserted.....	Rate 1,000.....	5,744
Honorably discharged before expiration of term.....	Rate 1,000.....	1,232
Dishonored for disability.....	Rate 1,000.....	87,04
All other casualties.....	Rate 1,000.....	1,101.2
Total.....	Rate 1,000.....	1,251.23

NOTE.—The Provost Marshal General remarks, with reference to the foregoing table, that it is not entirely accurate, but was as correct as the data would allow it to be made at the time of its preparation. The table is however valuable, but the reader is referred to page 1 of this Report (Statistics and Documents, Doc. No. 1), which shows the total number of officers, non-commissioned officers and enlisted men "killed and died of disease," so far as reported, to be twenty-four thousand four hundred and sixteen.

ADJUTANT GENERAL, INDIANA.

Document No. 20.

LIST OF TOWNS AND CITIES IN INDIANA IN WHICH UNION SOLDIERS HAVE BEEN BURIED, SO FAR AS THEY HAVE BEEN REPORTED TO THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Town or City.	No.	County.	State.
Fort Wayne.....	16	Allen county.....	Indiana.
Theriotown.....	18	Boone county.....	Indiana.
Brazel.....	7	Clay county.....	Indiana.
Leavenworth.....	6	Crawford county.....	Indiana.
Lawrenceburg.....	10	Dearborn county.....	Indiana.
Greensburg.....	12	Decatur county.....	Indiana.
Auburn.....	7	DeKalb county.....	Indiana.
Covington.....	5	Fountain county.....	Indiana.
Brookville.....	5	Franklin county.....	Indiana.
Bloomfield.....	9	Greene county.....	Indiana.
Corydon.....	7	Harrison county.....	Indiana.
New Castle.....	190	Henry county.....	Indiana.
Bedford.....	9	Lawrence county.....	Indiana.
Anderson.....	2	Madison county.....	Indiana.
Indianapolis.....	791	Marion county.....	Indiana.
Dover Hill.....	8	Martin county.....	Indiana.
Crawfordsville.....	12	Montgomery county.....	Indiana.
Rising Sun.....	13	Ohio county.....	Indiana.
Paoli.....	6	Orange county.....	Indiana.
Spencer.....	18	Owen county.....	Indiana.
Rockville.....	9	Parke county.....	Indiana.
Shelbyville.....	2	Shelby county.....	Indiana.
Sullivan.....	9	Sullivan county.....	Indiana.
Vevay.....	7	Schwartzburg county.....	Indiana.
Evansville.....	294	Vanderburg county.....	Indiana.
Terre Haute.....	9	Vigo county.....	Indiana.
Williamsport.....	5	Warren county.....	Indiana.
Salom.....	2	Washington county.....	Indiana.
Richmond.....	31	Wayne county.....	Indiana.

Total number buried 1,293 as reported from the counties above named.

UNION SOLDIERS BURIED IN THE STATE OF INDIANA DURING THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

(Reported by J. J. Hayden, Esq., Special Agent, appointed by Governor Morton.)

NAME.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment.	Place and Cause of Death.	Where Buried, and by whom.	Date of Death.	Remarks.
ALLEN COUNTY.							
Aveline, F. H.	Captain	B	12th.	Killed at Mission Ridge	Fort Wayne, relatives	Nov. 25, '63	Monument erected by the public.
Bass, Sion S.	Colonel	10th.	9th.	Wounds received at Shiloh.	Fort Wayne, relatives	April 11, '62	Monument erected by the public.
Coles, William J.				Disease.	Fort Wayne, relatives	Dec. 21, '61	No head stone.
Dudley, Charles	Private	E	11th.	Chattanooga, wounds	Fort Wayne, relatives	Sept. 9, '64	No head stone.
Haynes, John B.				Killed at Winchester, Va.	Fort Wayne, relatives	Feb. 7, '64	No head stone.
Link, William Hardy	Colonel	12th.	17th.	Died at Fort Wayne, disease	Fort Wayne, public	Sept. 20, '62	No head stone.
Lents, Thomas W.	Lieutenant	17th.		Wounds received Richmond, Ky	Fort Wayne, relatives	March 3, '65	No head stone.
Livingson, Sedgewick	Captain	E	12d.	Disease.	Fort Wayne, relatives	Jan. 23, '64	No head stone.
Miner, Leander P.				Disease.	Fort Wayne, relatives	July 8, '63	No head stone.
Porter, Theodore				Disease.	Fort Wayne, relatives	July 8, '63	No head stone.
Sanders, William		A	100th Penn.	Killed at South Mountain.	Fort Wayne, relatives	Sept. 11, '62	No head stone.
Stratton, Lewis		C	15th.	Disease.	Fort Wayne, relatives	April 17, '64	No head stone.
Tabbs, Charles.				Fort Wayne, disease	Fort Wayne, relatives	Jan. 3, '64	No head stone.
Thompson, W. L. G.	Lieutenant	E	50th.	Killed at Richmond, Ky	Fort Wayne, relatives	Aug. 20, '62	No head stone.
Wochler, John F.				Fort Wayne, wounds received Shiloh.	Fort Wayne, public	April 26, '62	No head stone.
Edmondson, Mathew	Private	B	24th Iowa	Fort Wayne, disease.	Fort Wayne, public	July —, '65	No head stone.
ADAMS COUNTY.							
BARTOLOMEW COUNTY.							
Brown, Gullen D.	Private	D	57th.	Died at home, disease.	Ohio T. P., Bartlow, Co., friends	April 20, '64	Head and foot stone suitably inscribed.
BROWN COUNTY.							
BLACKFORD COUNTY.							
Boone County.							
Moore, Robert	Private	E	154th.	Thorntown, Ind., disease	Thorntown, Indiana		No information as to head stone.
Elliot, J. S. Jr	Surgeon	G	11th.	Disease, on Mississippi River.	Thorntown, Ind., by friends	July 11, '63	Was in employ of State Sanitary Com.
McOrle, Quincy B.	Private	G	11th.	St. Louis, Mo., disease.	Thorntown, Ind., by friends		No information as to head stone.
Hitch, Thomas G.	Corporal	G	11th.	At Home, disease	Thorntown, Ind., by friends		No information as to head stone.
Hall, Benjamin Ward	Private	G	11th.	Disease.	Thorntown, Ind., by friends	Jan. 4, '63	No information as to head stone.
Dukes, Crawford.	Private	D	72d.	Disease, hosp't, Gallatin, Tenn.	Thorntown, Ind., by friends	March 18, '63	No information as to head stone.
Runkin, Albert	Private	D	72d.	Disease, Murfreesboro, Tenn.	Thorntown, Ind., by friends		No information as to head stone.
Krutz, I. M.	Private	D	72d.	Disease.	Thorntown, Ind., by friends	Feb. 21, '65	No information as to head stone.
Ashmun, D. H.	2d Lieut.	D	72d.	Disease, Nashville.	Thorntown, Ind., by friends	Dec. 25, '63	No information as to head stone.
Moore, George	Private	D	72d.	Wounds, Galatin, Tenn.	Thorntown, Ind., by friends	Nov. 25, '63	No information as to head stone.
Cory, Leander	Private	D	72d.	Killed, at Battle Mission Ridge	Thorntown, Ind., by friends	July 19, '62	No information as to head stone.
Jordan, Thomas	Private	K	16th.	Hospital, Indianapolis, disease	Thorntown, Ind., by friends		No information as to head stone.
Brown, Henry	Private	B	17th.	Hospital, Indianapolis, disease	Thorntown, Ind., by friends		No information as to head stone.
Connor, James	Private	B	16th.	Hospital, Indianapolis, disease	Thorntown, Ind., by friends		No information as to head stone.
Freeman, Nathan	Private	B	16th.	Hospital, Indianapolis, disease	Thorntown, Ind., by friends		No information as to head stone.
Hazlett, H. L.	Private	B	16th.	Hospital, Indianapolis, disease	Thorntown, Ind., by friends		No information as to head stone.
Lindsey, Nelson H	Private	E	17th.	Hospital, Indianapolis, disease	Thorntown, Ind., by friends		No information as to head stone.

Chambers, Martin L.	Private	B	17th	Disease	Thontown, by friends	Feb. 29, '61.	No information as to head stone.
Trims, Stephen	Private	B	17th	Louisville, Ky., disease	Thontown, by friends	May 4, '61	No information as to head stone.
BROWN, CO. SIX.				No report			
CARROLL, CO. SIX.				No report			
CASS, CO. SIX.				No report			
CLAY, CO. SIX.				No report			
Baum, James L.	Private	E	12th	Camp Thompson, Measles	Sugar Ridge tp., Clay co., pub. c.	March 5, '61	No information as to head stone.
Baum, John	Private	E	7th	Camp Thompson, Measles	Sugar Ridge tp., Clay co., pub. c.	Dec. 25, '62	No information as to head stone.
Clark, William P.	Private	C	1st	Chronic diarrhea, at his home	Perry tp., Clay co., by public	Nov. 10, '63	No information as to head stone.
Clark, Daniel	Private	C	1st	Aschoke, Ind., chronic diarrhea	Center Point, Clay co., public	May 17, '65	No information as to head stone.
Krisse, David	Private	K	11th	Aschoke, Ind., w/ret'd Creek bog	Center Point, Clay co., friends	Nov. 7, '65	No information as to head stone.
Stoops, William S.	Private	K	1st	Aschoke, Ind., chronic diarrhea	Center Point, Clay co., friends	Oct. 28, '64	No information as to head stone.
Wright, Daniel F.	Corporal	I	54th	Covington, Ky., congest'n lungs	Center Point, Clay co., friends	Dec. 27, '62	No information as to head stone.
CUNYON, CO. SIX.				No report			
CRAYTON, CO. SIX.				No report			
Donner, Joseph	Corporal	D	44th	Father House, N. Alb'y, measles	Grantsh'g, Crawford co., relat's	Nov. —, '65	No information as to head stone.
Donner, Joseph	Corporal	D	44th	At home, disease	Grantsh'g, Crawford co., relat's	Sept. —, '65	No information as to head stone.
McKaid, David	Private	K	2d	At home, disease	Grantsh'g, Crawford co., relat's	Oct. 19, '63	No information as to head stone.
McKaid, Daniel M.	Private	K	2d	At home, disease	Grantsh'g, Crawford co., relat's	May 15, '63	No information as to head stone.
Robinson, William T.	Corporal	D	2d	At home, disease	Grantsh'g, Crawford co., relat's	Nov. 12, '62	No information as to head stone.
Thompson, William W.	Corporal	H	2d	At home, smallpox	Grantsh'g, Crawford co., relat's	May 31, '62	No information as to head stone.
DIXON, CO. SIX.				No report			
DEARBORN, CO. SIX.				No report			
Allen, Charles	Private	K	2th	At home, disease	Miller township, by friends	Feb. 27, '62	No head stone.
Bathines, Henry	Private	D	24th	At home, camp diarrhea	Cesar Creek tp., by friends	July —, '63	No head stone.
Cassidy, Robert	Private	H	3d	Hosp., LaGrange, Tenn., disease	Union y'd, Har'g tp., friends	Oct. 19, '63	Good head stone, suitably inscribed.
Cassidy, Alexander	Private	H	2d	At home, disease	Prov. g y'd, Har'g tp., friends	Sept. 27, '63	Good head stone, suitably inscribed.
Cox, John	Private	G	2d	At home, disease	Prov. g y'd, Har'g tp., brother	—, '63	No head stone.
Jackson, John	Private	K	2d	At home, disease	Prov. g y'd, Har'g tp., mother	April 23, '64	Head stone, suitably inscribed.
Jolly, William H.	Private	B	18th	LaGrange, Tenn., typh'd fever.	Logan township, by friends	Aug. 10, '63	Head stone, suitably inscribed.
Johnson, A. L.	Private	B	18th	At friends's, disease	Coles Cr'k, Cedar tp., friend's	April 13, '63	No head stone.
Kelso, Stephen	Private	H	2d	At his father's, disease	Prov. g y'd, Miller tp., father	May 11, '63	No head stone.
Morgan, William H.	Private	H	2d	Wounds	Prov. g y'd, Miller tp., father	Feb. 7, '63.	Head stone, suitably inscribed.
BRADY, CO. SIX.							
Alexander, Edwin	Private	E	3d	Frozen to death	CITY CTRY, Greensh'g, friends	Jan. 1, '64.	Head and foot stones suitably inscribed.
Conner, Amos George	Private	E	7th	Grafton, Va., disease	CITY CTRY, Greensh'g, friends	Jan. 3, '62.	Head and foot stones suitably inscribed.
Christian, Robert W.	Private	E	7th	Phillippi, Vr., fever	Mar. CTRY, Greensh'g, friends	Dec. 8, '61	Head and foot stones suitably inscribed.
Chambers, James	Private	C	10th	Disease	CITY CTRY, Greensh'g, friends	Mar. 12, '65	Head and foot stones suitably inscribed.
Boon, Thomas F.	Private	E	2th Batt'y	Debar county, disease	Mar. CTRY, Greensh'g, friends	April 4, '61	Head and foot stones suitably inscribed.
Boon, William	Private	E	7th	Disease	Mar. CTRY, Greensh'g, friends	Feb. 21, '62	Head and foot stones suitably inscribed.
Boody, William	Captain	E	12th	Greenburg, disease	CITY CTRY, Greensh'g, friends	—, '63	Head and foot stones suitably inscribed.
Richies, Francis M.	Private	G	2th Batt'y	Greenburg, disease	CITY CTRY, Greensh'g, friends	—, '63	Head and foot stones suitably inscribed.
Richard, Thomas Wm.	Private	G	2th	Killed at Gettysburg	Mar. CTRY, Greensh'g, friends	July 5, '63.	Head and foot stones will be erected.
Radcliff, Thomas A.	Private	D	2th Batt'y	Disease	Mar. CTRY, Greensh'g, friends	April 5, '64	Head and foot stones suitably inscribed.
Small, Jonathan	Private	D	7th	Disease	CITY CTRY, Greensh'g, friends	Feb. 13, '63	Head and foot stones suitably inscribed.
Sisco, Calvin	Private	E	7th	Greenburg, smallpox	CITY CTRY, Greensh'g, friends	Mar. 11, '63	Head and foot stones suitably inscribed.
McKaid, CO. SIX.							
Carmes, John C.	Captain	E	7th	Paducah, Ky., w/ds rec'd gun/bt	At home	Nov. 28, '61	No information as to head stone.
Rhouder, M. L.	Captain	A	10th	Memphis, Tenn., disease	At home	Dec. 10, '62	No information as to head stone.

UNION SOLDIERS BURIED IN THE STATE OF INDIANA—Continued.

Names.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment.	Place and Cause of Death.	When Buried, and by Whom	Date of Death.	Remarks.
BERKLEY COUNTY—Contd.							
Harrish, Simon J.	Private	E	11th	Allen County, Ind., disease.	Near Spencer-ville.	Mar. 11, '62	No information as to head stone.
Mcquiper, William	Private	F	11th	Disease.	At home, by friends.	Mar. 11, '62	No information as to head stone.
Helmick, John B.	Private	F	14th	Harrison County, disease.	At home.	Mar. 11, '62	No information as to head stone.
Millman, Warren O.	Private	F	14th	St. Louis, Mo., disease.	At home, by friends.	Mar. 11, '62	No information as to head stone.
Millman, John B.	Private	F	14th	Disease.	At home, by friends.	Mar. 11, '62	No information as to head stone.
DELAWARE COUNTY.							
No report.							
No report.							
No report.							
No report.							
FOXP COUNTY.							
No report.							
FOUNTAIN COUNTY.							
Crowl, David E.	Private	C	2d	Camp Laz Noble, measles.	Fountain County, by friends.	April 2, '62	No information as to head stone.
Bell, William L.	Private	C	13th	Indianapolis, disease.	Fountain County, by friends.	May 6, '62	No information as to head stone.
Gilbert, James A.	Private	H	13th	Indianapolis, disease.	Fountain County, by friends.	April 2, '62	No information as to head stone.
Marlin, William H.	Private	H	13th	Indianapolis, disease.	Fountain County, by friends.	May 1, '62	No information as to head stone.
Wool, S. Ira C.	Private	D	20th	Indianapolis, disease.	Portland, Font n co., friends.	Feb. 2, '62	No information as to head stone.
FRANKLIN COUNTY.							
Bright, Alexander	Private	F	18th	Bloomington, camp diarrhoea.	Lib Chap 1, Bloomington, friends.	June 13, '62	No head stone.
Hay, James	Private	F	18th	Consumption.	Poperton, Indiana, friends.	June 13, '62	No head stone.
Woods, George W.	Private	F	18th	Camp diarrhoea.	New Mattamora, friends.	Sept. 17, '62	No head stone.
Kennedy, Francis M.	Private	H	2d	Potitis pulmonosis.	New Trenton, friends.	May 12, '63	Head and foot stones suitably inscribed.
Kocher, James H.	Private	D	5th O. Cav.	gun shot, Pitching Landing.	New Trenton, friends.	June 22, '62	Head and foot stones suitably inscribed.
FULTON COUNTY.							
No report.							
GRANT COUNTY.							
No report.							
GREENE COUNTY.							
Thompson, William	1st Lieut.	F	1st	Reynolds Station Tenn., diarrhoea.	Lebanon, Greene Co., friends.	Feb. 10, '62	No information as to head stone.
Loar, Thomas J.	Private	A	11th	Lebanon, Ky., camp, lungs, fever.	Lebanon, Greene Co., friends.	Feb. 25, '62	No information as to head stone.
Hodday, Archibald	Private	A	11th	Indianapolis, camp, lungs.	Lebanon, Greene Co., friends.	Feb. 25, '62	No information as to head stone.
Callaghan, Uriah	Private	A	11th	Greene County, Ind., disease.	Shubel, Clay County, friends.	Mar. 21, '62	No information as to head stone.
McClay, David	Mustard	F	6th	Greene Co., disease, leg of shell.	Bredon, Greene Co., friends.	Mar. 21, '62	No information as to head stone.
Armstrong, William H.	Corporal	D	14th	At home, sick in lough, disease.	Hartman, Greene Co., friends.	Feb. 1, '62	No information as to head stone.
Morgan, Joshua	Corporal	D	14th	At home, sick in lough, disease.	Greene County, friends.	Feb. 1, '62	No information as to head stone.
Guthrie, John	Private	F	1st	At home, disease.	Ellen-w, Th. Greene co., friends.	July 29, '62	No information as to head stone.
Cist, Henry T.	Private	K	11th	Nashville, Tenn., disease.	Fuddy Grove, Clay co., friends.	July 25, '62	No information as to head stone.
HAMILTON COUNTY.							
No report.							
HANCOCK COUNTY.							
No report.							
HARRISON COUNTY.							
Penn, Edmund	Private	C	4th	Harrison County, disease.	Near Bradford, by friends.	May 20, '62	No information as to head stone.
Conrad, William H.	Private	C	5th	Camp Noble, disease.	Near Bradford, by friends.	Nov. 20, '62	No information as to head stone.
Frakes, Frederick	Private	C	5th	Camp Sullivan, foot and neck.	Harrison County, friends.	Nov. 20, '62	No information as to head stone.
Pose, Peter D. (disabled)	Private	C	5th	Harrison County, disease.	Bradford County, friends.	Nov. 20, '62	No information as to head stone.
Bungle, William N.	1st Lieut.	H	5th	Washington County, disease.	Bradford County, friends.	Feb. 6, '62	No information as to head stone.

McKinzie, Nathan F.....	Ind., Legion	Corydon, Ind., killed by M. Ryan	Greenville, Ind., friends.....	July 9, '93	No information as to head stone.
Barfield, Alexander.....	Ind., Susc.....	Bradford, Ind., small pox	Bradford County, friends.....	April 1, '94	No information as to head stone.
HENDERSON CO. STY.....		No report.....			
HELMY CO. STY.....					
Nation, Wm. Wallace.....	20th	Ad City	New Lisbon, friends.....	Oct. 28, '94	No information as to head stone.
Manning, Cyrus.....	5th	Ad City	New Lisbon, friends.....	No information as to head stone.
Ward, William H., H.....	5th	Ad City	Public, Wayne Co., friends.....	No information as to head stone.
Frederick, James R.....	8th	Ad City	Lewistown, Ind., friends.....	No information as to head stone.
Edison, Charles.....	8th	Ad City	Dublin, Ind., by wife.....	Dec. 1, '94	No information as to head stone.
Howen, William A.....	8th	Ad City	Dublin, Ind., by mother.....	Oct. 17, '94	No information as to head stone.
Newton, William.....	8th	Ad City	New Lisbon, Ind., friends.....	Jan. 28, '95	No information as to head stone.
Ray, Harman.....	8th	Ad City	Specular, Ind., friends.....	Dec. 18, '95	No information as to head stone.
Wasson, John D.....	8th	Ad City	Stoney Creek Township.....	June 15, '94	No information as to head stone.
Jacobs, Andrew J.....	8th	Ad City	Stoney Creek Township.....	Aug. 22, '94	No information as to head stone.
Daniels, Calvin.....	8th	Ad City	Stoney Creek Township.....	Dec. 26, '94	No information as to head stone.
Ward, William.....	8th	Ad City	Stoney Creek Township.....	Aug. 4, '94	No information as to head stone.
Tawson, Delzell.....	8th	Ad City	Specular Township.....	Feb. 22, '94	No information as to head stone.
Shed, Isaac.....	8th	Ad City	Specular Township.....	May 19, '94	No information as to head stone.
Byrdett, Peter.....	8th	Ad City	Specular Township.....	Nov. 29, '94	No information as to head stone.
Wexler, Cyrus S.....	8th	Ad City	Specular Township.....	Dec. 18, '94	No information as to head stone.
Byrle O. Eli.....	8th	Ad City	Specular Township.....	Feb. 15, '94	No information as to head stone.
Perly, Nordean.....	8th	Ad City	Specular Township.....	June 2, '94	No information as to head stone.
McFridge, James.....	8th	Ad City	Specular Township.....	Aug. 29, '94	No information as to head stone.
Branson, Benjamin F.....	8th	Ad City	Specular Township.....	Feb. 11, '94	No information as to head stone.
Hooton, William F.....	8th	Ad City	Specular Township.....	April 3, '94	No information as to head stone.
Culp, Samuel G.....	8th	Ad City	Specular Township.....	Dec. 21, '94	No information as to head stone.
Person, Charles.....	8th	Ad City	Specular Township.....	No information as to head stone.
Stowers, John H.....	8th	Ad City	Specular Township.....	No information as to head stone.
Wagner, Peter.....	8th	Ad City	Specular Township.....	No information as to head stone.
Richardson, Hy. J.....	8th	Ad City	Specular Township.....	No information as to head stone.
Conwell, George W.....	8th	Ad City	Specular Township.....	No information as to head stone.
Martin, Angus.....	8th	Ad City	Specular Township.....	No information as to head stone.
Brown, Moses H. G.....	8th	Ad City	Specular Township.....	No information as to head stone.
Duffy, Levi.....	8th	Ad City	Specular Township.....	No information as to head stone.
Gregory, William J.....	8th	Ad City	Specular Township.....	No information as to head stone.
Eden, John.....	8th	Ad City	Specular Township.....	No information as to head stone.
Hart, Henry C.....	8th	Ad City	Specular Township.....	No information as to head stone.
Holmes, James.....	8th	Ad City	Specular Township.....	No information as to head stone.
Troxell, Robert.....	8th	Ad City	Specular Township.....	No information as to head stone.
Wagner, Alfred.....	8th	Ad City	Specular Township.....	No information as to head stone.
Hawley, Isorth.....	8th	Ad City	Specular Township.....	No information as to head stone.
Mullen, William.....	8th	Ad City	Specular Township.....	No information as to head stone.
Mason, John B.....	8th	Ad City	Specular Township.....	No information as to head stone.
West, William B.....	8th	Ad City	Specular Township.....	No information as to head stone.
Easton, Robert C.....	8th	Ad City	Specular Township.....	No information as to head stone.
Paxson, Benjamin W.....	8th	Ad City	Specular Township.....	No information as to head stone.
Hay, Mahlon.....	8th	Ad City	Specular Township.....	No information as to head stone.
Winkler, Charles J.....	8th	Ad City	Specular Township.....	No information as to head stone.
Winkler, H. W.....	8th	Ad City	Specular Township.....	No information as to head stone.
Winkler, H. J.....	8th	Ad City	Specular Township.....	No information as to head stone.

UNION SOLDIERS BURIED IN THE STATE OF INDIANA—Continued.

NAMES.	Rank.	Co.	Reg't	Place and Cause of Death.	Where Buried, and by Whom.	Date of Death.	Remarks.
HENRY Co.—Continued.							
Burt, William.....					Dudley Township.....	Aug. 13, '65.	No information as to head stone.
Stubblefield, James.....					Dudley Township.....	Jan. 15, '65.	No information as to head stone.
Bettner, John.....					Liberty Township.....	July 22, '64.	No information as to head stone.
Goldman, David.....					Liberty Township.....	July 12, '64.	No information as to head stone.
Post, Charles B.....					Henry Township.....	Dec. 28, '64.	No information as to head stone.
Sart, Zachariah.....					Henry Township.....	Oct. 26, '62.	No information as to head stone.
Williams, William.....					Henry Township.....	July 1, '63.	No information as to head stone.
Topping, William.....					Henry Township.....	Sept. 19, '63.	No information as to head stone.
Alb, Miram.....					Henry Township.....	May 9, '65.	No information as to head stone.
Rowe, Cicero.....					Henry Township.....	Oct. 17, '62.	No information as to head stone.
Ryan, Jonathan.....					Henry Township.....	April 28, '65.	No information as to head stone.
Regers, William.....					Henry Township.....	May 31, '64.	No information as to head stone.
Nicholson, Wm. T.....					Greensboro Township.....	Oct. 8, '63.	No information as to head stone.
Pentress, William.....					Harrison Township.....	April 12, '63.	No information as to head stone.
Perry, Mitchell.....					Harrison Township.....	July 12, '65.	No information as to head stone.
Bright, Benjamin.....					Harrison Township.....	July 4, '63.	No information as to head stone.
Conner, Daniel.....					Harrison Township.....	Aug. 30, '62.	No information as to head stone.
Dudley, Wiley J.....					Harrison Township.....	Feb. 25, '63.	No information as to head stone.
Gandy, Elijah.....					Harrison Township.....	April 26, '63.	No information as to head stone.
Jennings, Wm. A.....					Harrison Township.....	Nov. 2, '64.	No information as to head stone.
Laboyreux, Thomas.....					Harrison Township.....	May 24, '63.	No information as to head stone.
Mayer, Joseph.....					Harrison Township.....	Mar. 12, '63.	No information as to head stone.
McKinsey, John.....					Harrison Township.....	Mar. 16, '65.	No information as to head stone.
Rogers, Joseph.....					Harrison Township.....	Jan. 25, '63.	No information as to head stone.
Stinson, John.....					Harrison Township.....	Jan. 15, '63.	No information as to head stone.
Woods, Seth.....					Harrison Township.....	Aug. 11, '62.	No information as to head stone.
Williams, Joseph.....					Harrison Township.....	Sept. 8, '64.	No information as to head stone.
Lewery, Henry.....					Harrison Township.....	July 11, '63.	No information as to head stone.
Clugman, J. Benson.....					Harrison Township.....	April 20, '64.	No information as to head stone.
McCormick, Jno. R.....					Fall Creek Township.....	Feb. 16, '65.	No information as to head stone.
Bristol, Bred. W.....					Fall Creek Township.....	Sept. 17, '62.	No information as to head stone.
Clark, Milton.....					Fall Creek Township.....	Mar. 17, '67.	No information as to head stone.
Clevenger, Seth.....					Fall Creek Township.....	April 27, '63.	No information as to head stone.
Robinson, John.....					Fall Creek Township.....	May 1, '63.	No information as to head stone.
McCormick, James E.....					Fall Creek Township.....	June 25, '65.	No information as to head stone.
Ellison, Jesse S.....					Fall Creek Township.....	Feb. 6, '65.	No information as to head stone.
Conner, Martin.....					Fall Creek Township.....	Jan. 15, '63.	No information as to head stone.
Davis, John.....					Prairie Township.....		No information as to head stone.
Johnson, William K.....					Prairie Township.....		No information as to head stone.
Lines, Elijah.....					Prairie Township.....		No information as to head stone.
Williams, Jesse L.....					Prairie Township.....		No information as to head stone.
Gant, John.....					Prairie Township.....		No information as to head stone.
Evans, Henry.....					Prairie Township.....		No information as to head stone.

UNION SOLDIERS BURIED IN THE STATE OF INDIANA—Continued.

NAMES.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment.	Place and Cause of Death.	Where Buried, and by Whom.	Date of Death.	REMARKS.
MARION Co.—Continued							
Alward, James	Private	G	39th	Indianapolis, disease	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Nov. 5, '61	No information as to head stone.
Amavine, Valentine	Private		55th Battery	Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to head stone.
Anderson, John S.	Private	E	55th	Indianapolis, disease	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Feb. 22, '61	No information as to head stone.
Anderson, Jackson	Private	D	56th		Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Dec. 9, '61	No information as to head stone.
Anderson, James	Private	E	57th	Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to head stone.
Andrews, Chancy C.	Private	H	114th	Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Mar. 20, '62	No information as to head stone.
Andrews, Russell	Private	I	56th	Indianapolis, disease	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Jan. 1, '62	No information as to head stone.
Anthony, Samuel	Private		146th	Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Mar. 16, '62	No information as to head stone.
Apple, Wm. W.	Private		50th	Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to head stone.
Armstrong, William R.	Private		50th	Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to head stone.
Auger, R. F.	Private			Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to head stone.
Austin, W. H. H.	Private	K	101st	Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	July 16, '62	No information as to head stone.
Bacil, Andrew	Private	A	43d	Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to head stone.
Baigley, John	Private			Indianapolis, disease	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to head stone.
Bailey, Isaac C.	Private		5d	Indianapolis, disease	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Mar. 30, '62	No information as to head stone.
Bailey, James F.	Private	E	115th	Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Mar. 1, '62	No information as to head stone.
Bailey, Joseph	Private		54d	Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to head stone.
Bailey, Thomas	Private		127th	Indianapolis, disease	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Mar. 12, '62	No information as to head stone.
Baker, Abie	Private		3d	Indianapolis, disease	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Nov. 20, '62	No information as to head stone.
Baker, Charles	Private		3d Cavalry	Indianapolis, disease	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to head stone.
Baker, David	Private			Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to head stone.
Baker, George W.	Private	B	144d	Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Mar. 2, '62	No information as to head stone.
Baker, Lewis	Private	K	12d	Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Feb. 8, '62	No information as to head stone.
Baker, Nathaniel	Private			Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	July 22, '62	No information as to head stone.
Balle, Franklin	Private		9th Cavalry	Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Feb. 11, '63	No information as to head stone.
Ballard, Isaac	Private		54th	Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to head stone.
Ballard, Absalom	Private		1st	Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to head stone.
Ballman, Christopher	Private		133d	Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to head stone.
Barnard, Jesse	Private		54d	Indianapolis, killed	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	May 1, '62	No information as to head stone.
Barnes, John B.	Private	G	58th	Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to head stone.
Barnett, Israel	Private		24th Battery	Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to head stone.
Barton, Joshua	Private		27th	Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to head stone.
Bar, Solomon	Private	D	71st	Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	April 27, '62	No information as to head stone.
Beard, James B.	Private	B	150th	Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Mar. 17, '63	No information as to head stone.
Bedwell, Robert M.	Private		43d	Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to head stone.
Beck, Hosey P.	Private			Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to head stone.
Beck, Cornelius	Private	A	143d	Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Feb. 20, '63	No information as to head stone.
Beck, William D.	Private	C	14th	Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	May 6, '63	No information as to head stone.
Bennell, Martin B.	Private	D	152d	Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to head stone.

UNION SOLDIERS BURIED IN THE STATE OF INDIANA.—(Continued.)

NAMES.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment.	Place and Cause of Death.	Where Buried, and by Whom.	Date of Death.	Remarks.
MADON Co.—(continued)							
Baker, Henry	Private	D	5th Cavalry	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Bohrer, John	Private	B	22d	Indiana, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	July 23, '61	No information as to grave stones.
Bulley, John T.	Private	I	34th	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Bumer, Alexander	Private	I	20th Battery	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Bumet, David	Private	I	152d	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Bundy, Alexander	Private	H	67th	Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Burditt, Lauzy	Private	B	53d	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Mar. 21, '61	No information as to grave stones.
Bark, William G.	Private	B	53d	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Burnett, William G.	Private	C	17th	Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	May 13, '61	No information as to grave stones.
Burns, John	Private	A	21st	Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Mar. 14, '61	No information as to grave stones.
Bart, John	Private	A	142d	Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Feb. 25, '61	No information as to grave stones.
Bash, Ulrich H.	Private	E	41th	Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Bushnell, Ezra	Private	M	30th	Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Feb. 26, '61	No information as to grave stones.
Butterfield, Albert F.	Private	K	70th	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Cable, Benjamin K.	Private	D	70th	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Cabler, Philip	Private	E	16th	Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	May 6, '61	No information as to grave stones.
Callorn, Joseph A.	Private	A	14th	Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Caldwell, Leonidas	Private	B	143d	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Mar. 10, '61	No information as to grave stones.
Cale, Jeremiah F.	Private	B	143d	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Caleman, James H.	Private	F	16th	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Cale, Jesse	Private	K	19th	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Mar. 14, '61	No information as to grave stones.
Callorn, Albert	Private	K	19th	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Aug. 8, '61	No information as to grave stones.
Calver, Wesley	Private	C	68th	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Campbell, James	Private	G	31 Cavalry	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Campbell, John W.	Private	M	29th	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Mar. 12, '61	No information as to grave stones.
Cape, David	Private	H	71th	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Aug. 18, '61	No information as to grave stones.
Capples, David	Private	I	50th	Little Rock, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Aug. 9, '61	No information as to grave stones.
Carlisle, James	Private	I	149th	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Carman, Patrick	Private	K	84th	Wounds	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Dec. 13, '61	No information as to grave stones.
Carrier, Benjamin	Private	F	43d	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Carroll, John W.	Private	F	52d	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Dec. 3, '61	No information as to grave stones.
Carlson, John F.	Private	I	5th	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Cash, John M.	Private	F	114th	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Cass, Leonard	Private	F	15th	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Cass, Lewis P.	Private	G	142d	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Mar. 15, '61	No information as to grave stones.
Cassiday, William H.	Private	H	11th Cav	Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Mar. 16, '61	No information as to grave stones.
Caldwell, Robert	Private	D	114th	Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Feb. 12, '61	No information as to grave stones.
Chance, James	Private	G	14th	Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Mar. 13, '61	No information as to grave stones.
Churchill, John	Private	C	43d	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Mar. 21, '61	No information as to grave stones.
Clerk, Henry	Private	I	68th	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Clarke, B. F.	Private	B	9th Cavalry	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	April 8, '61	No information as to grave stones.
Clarke, Calvin	Private	B	9th Cavalry	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.

Clucka, Charles	Private	K	14th	Indianapolis, disease	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	May 2, '64.	No information as to grave stones.
Cluge, George W.	Private	H	14th	Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Mar. 14, '65	No information as to grave stones.
Clark, Lyman		A	24th		Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.
Clarke, Milo	Private	A	124d	Indianapolis, disease	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Mar. 29, '64	No information as to grave stones.
Clarke, Ralph P.	Private	H	14th	Indianapolis, disease	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	May 1, '65.	No information as to grave stones.
Clarke, William	Private	F	154th	Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.
Clayton, James F.	Private	D	14th	Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.
Clevinger, Thornton	Private	F	14th	Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.
Clem, George		A	43d		Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.
Clemens, James T.		B	124d	Indianapolis, disease	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Mar. 18, '65	No information as to grave stones.
Clendenin, Alfred	Private	G	17th	Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.
Cline, Joseph	Private	E	Unassigned	Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Mar. 9, '61	No information as to grave stones.
Coeburn, John W.	Private	E	11th Cav.	Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.
Coffin, James	Private	B	7th Cav.	Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Mar. 8, '63	No information as to grave stones.
Collman, Joseph J.	Private	D	144th	Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.
Collins, Elijah	Private	P	14th	Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	April 25, '66	No information as to grave stones.
Collins, Wm. M.	Private	E	124th	Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.
Combs, Wm. H.	Private	B	82d	Indianapolis, disease	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	April 19, '64	No information as to grave stones.
Compton, Andrew J.	Private	B	17th	Indianapolis, disease	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Feb. 20, '64	No information as to grave stones.
Conley, Elijah	Private	F	14th	Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Sept. 11, '64	No information as to grave stones.
Connelly, James H.	Private	D	7th	Indianapolis, disease	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	July 17, '64	No information as to grave stones.
Cook, Francis M.	Private	B	71st	Indianapolis, disease	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Feb. —, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Cook, John	Private	E	14th	Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Oct. 27, '63	No information as to grave stones.
Cook, John	Private	F	60th	Indianapolis, disease	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Mar. 27, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Cook, Joseph		A			Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.
Cook, William A.		A	137th	Indianapolis, disease	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.
Coon, Jesse H.	Private	B	14th	Indianapolis, disease	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Feb. 27, '65	No information as to grave stones.
Cooper, Ambrose C.	Private	F	14th	Indianapolis, disease	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Dec. 16, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Cooper, Chesley	Private	F	14th	Indianapolis, disease	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.
Cooper, George W.		A	12d		Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.
Cooper, John	Private	F	12d	Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	May 8, '64.	No information as to grave stones.
Collins, Elijah	Private	A	114th	Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Mar. 21, '65	No information as to grave stones.
Cooper, Malch M.	Private	K	124d	Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.
Cooksey, James S.		A	144th		Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Dec. 9, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Cornwell, Thomas J.	Master-in	D	60th	Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.
Cronin, Henry		A	14th	Indianapolis, disease	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	May 18, '65	No information as to grave stones.
Cronin, Walter S.	Private	B	14th	Indianapolis, disease	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.
Craft, James H.		A	100 d's 100d		Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.
Cran, James W.		A	14th		Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.
Cranston, Andrew		A	14th		Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.
Craig, William	Private	F	60th	Indianapolis, disease	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Mar. 31, '64	No information as to grave stones.
Crestford, George W.	Private	F	11th Cav.	Indianapolis, disease	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.
Crawford, John W.		F	12th		Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.
Crober, Francis		F	124d		Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.
Cross, Isaac		F	7th		Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.
Craw, Barton	Private	D	6th Cavalry	Indianapolis, disease	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	July 21, '64	No information as to grave stones.
Crowe, Stephen	Private	A	80th	Indianapolis, disease	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Feb. 11, '64	No information as to grave stones.
Cullin, James		A	14th		Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.
Cummings, J. D.		A	14th		Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.
Cunningham, James M.	Private	G	11th Cav.	Indianapolis, disease	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Feb. 29, '64	No information as to grave stones.

UNION SOLDIERS BURIED IN THE STATE OF INDIANA.—Continued.

Names.	Rank.	Co. Regiment.	Place and Cause of Death.	Where Buried, and by whom.	Date of Death.	Remarks.
MADISON Co.—Continued.				By order War D. postmortem at—		
Cunningham, M. M.	Private	E 27th.	Disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Mar. 12, '64	No information as to grave-stones.
Curry, Edward.	Private	A 134th.		Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave-stones.
Bagger, Franklin	Private	D 7th Battery		Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Jan. 13, '65	No information as to grave-stones.
Boines, Daniel.	Private	E 14th.	Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave-stones.
Boinger, Madison.	Private	F 7th.	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave-stones.
Dale, James.	Private	F 80th.	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Mar. 31, '66	No information as to grave-stones.
Dawley, Alexander.	Private	K 54th.	Indianapolis.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave-stones.
Dalton, William.	Private	A 154th.	Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave-stones.
Danner, Andrew.	Private	A 104th.	Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave-stones.
Daniel, Allen.	Private	A 104th.	Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave-stones.
Denson, Oliver E.	Private	C 14th.	Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave-stones.
Davis, F. F.	Private	C 1st.	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Dec. 3, '64.	No information as to grave-stones.
Davidson, Jas. L.	Private	C 10th Cav.	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave-stones.
Davidson, Jas. F.	Private	H 64th.	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Mar. 19, '64	No information as to grave-stones.
Davis, Charles W.	Private	H 64th.	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave-stones.
Davis, Daniel.	Private	I 134th.	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Mar. 11, '65	No information as to grave-stones.
Davis, Isaac D.	Private	I 134th.	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave-stones.
Davis, Samuel.	Private	I 34th.	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave-stones.
Davis, William.	Private	I 34th.	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave-stones.
Dawson, Noah.	Private	B 144th.	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave-stones.
Dear, Jeremiah G.	Private	B 144th.	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave-stones.
DeBond, Collin.	Private	B 144th.	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave-stones.
DeHart, Richard.	Private	F 134th.	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave-stones.
Deids, Eli.	Private	F 134th.	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave-stones.
DeLongor, A. D.	Private	A 124th.	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave-stones.
Demond, Jos. G.	Private	A 124th.	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave-stones.
Dement, George G.	Private	A 124th.	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave-stones.
Dehurst, James.	Private	A 124th.	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave-stones.
Dinsmore, Oliver J.	Private	A 124th.	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave-stones.
Denton, Leon.	Private	A 124th.	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave-stones.
DeWitt, Ruben.	Private	G 21st.	Indianapolis.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave-stones.
Dickerson, H. H.	Private	K 117th.	Indianapolis.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave-stones.
Diggs, John.	Private	K 117th.	Indianapolis.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave-stones.
Dill, John W.	Private	K 117th.	Indianapolis.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave-stones.
Dillingham, Derran.	Private	G 224th.	Indianapolis.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave-stones.
Diruz, Thomas.	Private	B 10th.	Indianapolis.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave-stones.
Dixie, David T.	Private	B 10th.	Indianapolis.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave-stones.
Dixon, George W.	Private	L 30th.	Indianapolis.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave-stones.
Dixon, Henry H.	Private	L 30th.	Indianapolis.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave-stones.
Donahue, John.	Private	D 34th.	Indianapolis.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave-stones.
Doobitt, Thomas J.	Private	D 34th.	Indianapolis.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave-stones.
Dorsey, Thomas J.	Private	I 80th.	Indianapolis.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave-stones.
Dostee, Joe, W.	Private	I 80th.	Indianapolis.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave-stones.

UNION SOLDIERS BURIED IN THE STATE OF INDIANA—Continued.

NAMEs	Rank.	Co.	Regim.-nt.	Place and Cause of Death	Where Buried, and by Whom	Date of Death.	Remarks.
WARTS Co.—Continued.					By order War Department at—		
Freemore, John W.	Private	D	144th	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
French, Eli	Private	D	2d	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	July 6, '63	No information as to grave stones.
French, William B.	Private	A	41th	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Frenchman, Charles	Private	H	8th	Indianapolis, Ind., disease	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Mar. 10, '65	No information as to grave stones.
Fullerton, George W.	Private	H	142d	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Fullill, George W.	Private	G	10th	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Fully, Joshua	Private	D	9th	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Funk, Charles	Private	D	2d	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Funk, William V.	Private	C	147th	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Ferguson, John W.	Private	C	145th	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Ferguson, Zachariah	Private	C	145th	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Gagin, John	Private	C	22d Battery	Indianapolis, Ind.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	April 2, '65	No information as to grave stones.
Galcher, John	Private	C	22d Battery	Indianapolis, Ind., disease	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Sept. 5, '65	No information as to grave stones.
Galloway, George	Private	K	80th	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Garrett, Jacob P.	Private	C	56th	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Garrett, William G.	Private	C	56th	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Gaskill, William H.	Private	C	77th	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Gaskins, James F.	Private	C	77th	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Dec. 21, '64	No information as to grave stones.
Gates, Harry A.	Private	B	1st H. Art'y	Indianapolis, Ind., disease	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Gibbs, Simon P.	Private	B	1st H. Art'y	Indianapolis, Ind., disease	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Gilbert, A. H.	Private	B	15th	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Mar. 11, '65	No information as to grave stones.
Gilbert, James H.	Private	F	144th	Indianapolis, Ind.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Gilbert, John	Private	F	28th	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Nov. 3, '65	No information as to grave stones.
Gilbert, Miles	Private	D	12th	Indianapolis, Ind., disease	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Aug. 15, '64	No information as to grave stones.
Gilliam, A. W.	Private	H	19th	Indianapolis, Ind., disease	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Oct. 24, '64	No information as to grave stones.
Glenn, John H.	Private	K	1st H. Art'y	Indianapolis, Ind., disease	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Goody, James	Private	K	Unassigned	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Goodremont, Sanford	Private	K	8th	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Gordon, John	Private	K	7th	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Gort, Huston	Private	K	7th	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	May 1, '65	No information as to grave stones.
Gortley, Thomas	Private	H	150th	Indianapolis, Ind.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Graham, Milford	Private	H	14th	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Mar. 9, '65	No information as to grave stones.
Grand, Peter	Private	E	142d	Indianapolis, Ind.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Grant, Benoni	Private	E	142d	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Graves, John K.	Private	H	17th	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Gray, James W.	Private	H	150th	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Gray, John	Private	E	14th	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Green, James H.	Private	A	93d	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Green, Newton	Private	A	34th	Indianapolis, Ind.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Green, Thomas B.	Private	H	17th	Indianapolis, Ind.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Mar. 13, '65	No information as to grave stones.
Grigg, Israel	Private	H	14th	Indianapolis, Ind.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Grimes, Charles S.	Corporal	F	6th	Indianapolis, Ind.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Dec. 29, '62	No information as to grave stones.

Gustin, Jehuel.....	3d Battery	Indianapolis, disease.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind'lis.	April 19, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Gutel, Samuel M.....	3d	Indianapolis, disease.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind'lis.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Gump, Franklin.....	B	Indianapolis, disease.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind'lis.	Mar. 2, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Gwin, Samuel.....	G	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind'lis.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Gwin, Samuel R.....	71st	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind'lis.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Haddy, Levi.....	M	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind'lis.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Hall, Y. Henry.....	F	Indianapolis, disease.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind'lis.	Mar. 11, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Haines, Simon S.....	9th Battery	Indianapolis.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind'lis.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Haley, William H.....	G	Indianapolis, disease.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind'lis.	April 25, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Hall, Joseph.....	57th	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind'lis.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Hastine, William.....	C	Indianapolis, disease.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind'lis.	Mar. 4, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Hamilton, Britton.....	D	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind'lis.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Hamble, Calvin R.....	F	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind'lis.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Hapner, Nelson S.....	4th Cavalry.	Indianapolis.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind'lis.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Hardin, Jesse.....	F	Indianapolis, disease.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind'lis.	Aug. 2, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Hardman, George W.....	11th Cavalry	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind'lis.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Horn, Samuel.....	57th	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind'lis.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Harman, David.....	P	Indianapolis, disease.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind'lis.	Feb. 29, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Harpert, George F.....	49th	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind'lis.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Harrington, Charles S.....	1st E. & M.	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind'lis.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Harrington, E. D.....	5th Battery	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind'lis.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Harwood, Perry.....	.....	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind'lis.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Hart, Henry.....	.....	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind'lis.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Hart, William.....	.....	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind'lis.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Hartston, William.....	K	Indianapolis, disease.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind'lis.	Nov. 15, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Harvey, John.....	71st	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind'lis.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Harewood, M. J.....	K	Indianapolis, disease.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind'lis.	July 1, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Hatfield, David.....	A	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind'lis.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Hatfield, Henley.....	.....	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind'lis.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Hatfield, James T.....	E	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind'lis.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Hawkins, Tipton L.....	C	Indianapolis, disease.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind'lis.	Sept. 30, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Hayden, James.....	.....	Indianapolis, disease.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind'lis.	Oct. 24, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Haynes, George W.....	A	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind'lis.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Haynes, Andrew B.....	G	Indianapolis.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind'lis.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Hays, Albert R.....	A	Indianapolis.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind'lis.	Mar. 10, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Hayward, John.....	G	Indianapolis.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind'lis.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Hayworth, F. M.....	I	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind'lis.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Hedden, George.....	.....	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind'lis.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Hedderford, James C.....	H	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind'lis.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Hedman, Nathan B.....	.....	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind'lis.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Hess, John.....	.....	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind'lis.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Hick, Lewis C.....	.....	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind'lis.	June 4, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Helmack, John R.....	.....	Indianapolis, disease.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind'lis.	Sept. 4, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Henderson, James.....	H	Indianapolis, disease.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind'lis.	Aug. 1, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Hennessey, John.....	B	Indianapolis, disease.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind'lis.	Mar. 29, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Houston, William D.....	.....	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind'lis.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Herrill, William D.....	.....	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind'lis.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Hess, Robert.....	G	Indianapolis, disease.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind'lis.	Feb. 28, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Hicks, Henry.....	.....	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind'lis.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Hicks, Maddest T.....	A	Indianapolis, disease.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind'lis.	Mar. 17, '62	No information as to grave stones.

UNION SOLDIERS BURIED IN THE STATE OF INDIANA.—Continued.

NAMEs.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment.	Place and Cause of Death.	Where Buried, and by whom.	Date of Death.	Remarks.
Marion Co.—Continued							
Rich, Richard S.	Private	G	6th	Indianapolis, disease.	By order War Dept buried at—	Dec. 13, '63.	No information as to grave stones.
Rich, Richard S.	Private	E	12th	Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	April 4, '65.	No information as to grave stones.
Rich, John	Private	K	18th		Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.
Billon, John W.		C	12th		Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	April 26, '64.	No information as to grave stones.
Bill, Caleb				Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.
Blanch, Harrison		H	11th		Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.
Bines, Patrick	Private	A	14th Cavalry		Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.
Bines, Randolph L.		E	17th		Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.
Bogan, William		D	13th		Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.
Bolliday, Abram H.	Private	A	15th	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Feb. 27, '64.	No information as to grave stones.
Bollingworth, John	Private	H	118th	Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Sept. 29, '64.	No information as to grave stones.
Bolls, Henry			68th		Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.
Bolly, James		E	12th		Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.
Bolmes, Edward	Sergeant	I	6th		Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.
Bolmes, E. W.	Unassigned	F	154th		Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.
Holmes, Urian		F	151st		Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.
Holt, Samuel S.		F	67th		Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.
Honestreet, John	Private	A	18th	Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.
Hoover, James		H	154th	Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	May 2, '65.	No information as to grave stones.
Hooper, Isaac		F	14th	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.
Hornback, James C.	Private	L	9th Cavalry	Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Nov. 2, '62.	No information as to grave stones.
Horton, William H.	Private	E	18th	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	March 8, '64.	No information as to grave stones.
Hosletter, John	Private	E	14th	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Sept. 2, '62.	No information as to grave stones.
House, Daniel	Private	F	113th Cavalry	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Feb. 26, '65.	No information as to grave stones.
House, Morcut		F	14th		Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Mar. 13, '65.	No information as to grave stones.
Hughes, Luke	Private	L	9th Cavalry	Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.
Howard, Simpson	Private	E	18th	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.
Hubbard, John M.	Private	F	14th	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.
Huber, George J.	Private	F	12th	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.
Hutstaid, William		F	14th		Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.
Hunt, John C.	Drum Maj.	M	12th Cavalry	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Aug. 5, '64.	No information as to grave stones.
Huntley, William H.	Private	K	17th		Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.
Huntley, William F.		B	20th Battery	Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	June 28, '65.	No information as to grave stones.
Hurst, Martin	Private	H	15th	Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	April 26, '65.	No information as to grave stones.
Huse, Wade H.	Private	E	84th	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Feb. 17, '61.	No information as to grave stones.
Huser, Isaac	Private	H	15th	Indianapolis	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.
Huston, Elijah	Private	H	15th	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.
Hutchins, Benjamin		F	14th		Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.
Hutzel, John		F	14th		Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.

UNION SOLDIERS BURIED IN THE STATE OF INDIANA.—Continued.

NAME.	Rank.	Co. Regiment.	Place and cause of death.	Where buried, and by whom.	Date of Death.	Remarks.
MARION Co.—Continued.				By order War Department.		
Kreizer, John Y.	Private	G 24th.....	Indianapolis.....	Town Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	April 8, '61.	No information as to grave stones.
Lacy, Adolphus	Private	G 24th.....	Indianapolis, disease.	Town Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	May 24, '62.	No information as to grave stones.
Labeau, John M.	Private	B 9th Cavalry.....	Indianapolis.....	Town Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Feb. 18, '61.	No information as to grave stones.
Lambert Ambrose	Private	B 14th.....	Indianapolis.....	Town Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Lambson, James M.	Private	E 24th.....	Indianapolis.....	Town Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Mar. 19, '63.	No information as to grave stones.
Lane, Allen	Private	H 14th.....	Indianapolis.....	Town Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Feb. 20, '65.	No information as to grave stones.
Lane, Jacob H.	Private	I 34th.....	Indianapolis.....	Town Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Aug. 22, '61.	No information as to grave stones.
Langdon, George W.	Private	D 7th Battery.....	Indianapolis, dis. aso.	Town Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Aug. 12, '61.	No information as to grave stones.
Lawrence, James	Private	A 14th.....	Indianapolis.....	Town Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	May 3, '65.	No information as to grave stones.
Leake, John M.	Private	3d.....	Indianapolis.....	Town Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Lee, Samuel	Private	15th Cavalry.....	Indianapolis.....	Town Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Leighly, Allen	Private	15th Cavalry.....	Indianapolis.....	Town Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Lennon, Levi	Private	15th Cavalry.....	Indianapolis.....	Town Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Lessinger, George W.	Private	15th Cavalry.....	Indianapolis.....	Town Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Lettinger, William	Private	15th Cavalry.....	Indianapolis.....	Town Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Lewis, Edward	Private	15th Cavalry.....	Indianapolis.....	Town Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Lewis, James	Private	15th Cavalry.....	Indianapolis.....	Town Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Lewis, William A.	Private	15th Cavalry.....	Indianapolis.....	Town Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Light, Jasper	Private	15th Cavalry.....	Indianapolis.....	Town Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Lindley, James G.	Private	15th Cavalry.....	Indianapolis.....	Town Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Linley, James P.	Private	15th Cavalry.....	Indianapolis.....	Town Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Leslie, John	Private	15th Cavalry.....	Indianapolis.....	Town Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Lipsy, John	Private	15th Cavalry.....	Indianapolis, disease.	Town Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Lipsy, Allen	Private	15th Cavalry.....	Indianapolis, disease.	Town Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Longell, Lewis	Private	15th Cavalry.....	Indianapolis, disease.	Town Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Long, B. F.	Private	15th Cavalry.....	Indianapolis, disease.	Town Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Longest, Samuel	Private	15th Cavalry.....	Indianapolis, disease.	Town Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Lozier, John E.	Private	15th Cavalry.....	Indianapolis, disease.	Town Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Love, John C.	Private	15th Cavalry.....	Indianapolis, disease.	Town Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Love, William A.	Private	15th Cavalry.....	Indianapolis, disease.	Town Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Lowden, Thomas	Private	15th Cavalry.....	Indianapolis, disease.	Town Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Lucas, B. F.	Private	15th Cavalry.....	Indianapolis, disease.	Town Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Lucas, Alfred	Private	15th Cavalry.....	Indianapolis, disease.	Town Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Lynch, William	Private	15th Cavalry.....	Indianapolis, disease.	Town Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Lynn, Owen	Private	15th Cavalry.....	Indianapolis, disease.	Town Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Marion, Thomas	Private	15th Cavalry.....	Indianapolis, disease.	Town Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
McReady, A. F.	Private	15th Cavalry.....	Indianapolis, disease.	Town Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
McAdams, James	Private	15th Cavalry.....	Indianapolis, disease.	Town Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Maquire, Ralph	Private	15th Cavalry.....	Indianapolis, disease.	Town Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Mann, Andrew	Private	15th Cavalry.....	Indianapolis, disease.	Town Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Marshall, William	Private	15th Cavalry.....	Indianapolis, disease.	Town Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Martin, Daniel	Private	15th Cavalry.....	Indianapolis, disease.	Town Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.

UNION SOLDIERS BURIED IN THE STATE OF INDIANA—Continued.

NAMES.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment.	Place and Cause of Death.	Where Buried, and by Whom.	Date of Death.	Remarks.
MARION Co.—Continued.							
Montgomery, John H.	Private	B	129th	Winchester.	Winchester Nat'l Cemetery.	April 2, '61.	No information as to grave stones.
Mounts, Eli D.	Private	G	14th	Indianapolis, wounds	Crown Hill Cemetery.	Jan. 2, '61.	No information as to grave stones.
Moran, James	Private	F	14th	Indianapolis, wounds	Crown Hill Cemetery.	June 14, '61.	No information as to grave stones.
Morhead, Spencer	Private	C	14th	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Morgan, George F.	Private	C	14th	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery.	April 14, '61.	No information as to grave stones.
Morris, David T.	Private	F	14th Cavalry	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery.	April 20, '61.	No information as to grave stones.
Morris, William C.	Private	G	14th	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Murker, Zenas	Private	M	14th	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Mullen, John	Private	M	14th	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Murphy, John W.	Private	K	14th	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery.	May 13, '61.	No information as to grave stones.
Murphy, James G.	Private	K	14th	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Munely, John W.	Private	H	14th Cavalry	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery.	Dec. 24, '61.	No information as to grave stones.
Murphy, Silas H.	Private	K	14th Cavalry	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery.	Sept. 14, '61.	No information as to grave stones.
Myers, John	Private	B	14th	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery.	Dec. 8, '61.	No information as to grave stones.
Myron, John	Private	B	14th Cavalry	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Nack, Robert P.	Private	I	14th	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery.	Mar. 29, '61.	No information as to grave stones.
Naylor, James	Private	C	14th	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery.	Dec. 12, '61.	No information as to grave stones.
Naylor, John	Private	C	14th	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Nichols, William	Private	C	14th	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Nelly, John	Private	C	14th	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Nelson, Greenbury	Private	C	14th	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Nelson, Thomas G.	Private	D	148th	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery.	Mar. 3, '61.	No information as to grave stones.
Nicholas, Marshal F.	Private	A	14th	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery.	April 20, '61.	No information as to grave stones.
Noblet, Charles	Private	A	14th	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Norman, Eli H.	Private	A	14th	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Norman, William H.	Private	A	14th	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Norton, Russell	Private	F	1st E. & M.	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Nauumman, Simon	Private	F	1st	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Nesed, Christopher	Private	E	14th	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
O'Brien, Patrick	Private	E	14th	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery.	April 24, '61.	No information as to grave stones.
Ochart, Christian	Private	I	14th	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Ogden, Esiah	Private	I	14th	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery.	July 13, '61.	No information as to grave stones.
Ogden, Orin W.	Private	I	14th	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Oliver, Abram E.	Private	H	14th	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Orlin, Jasper	Private	H	14th	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Ossborn, Marion	Private	A	14th	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery.	Feb. 24, '61.	No information as to grave stones.
Ossborn, Stephen	Private	B	14th	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Overman, C. J.	Private	B	14th	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Overman, Levi	Private	G	14th	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery.	July 4, '61.	No information as to grave stones.
Overton, Granville	Private	G	14th	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Owston, Lewis	Private	F	14th	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery.	Nov. 25, '61.	No information as to grave stones.
Owens, John	Private	F	14th	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Owens, Matthew	Private	F	14th	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery.	.....	No information as to grave stones.

UNION SOLDIERS BURIED IN THE STATE OF INDIANA.—Continued.

NAME.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment.	Place and Cause of Death.	Where Buried, and by Whom.	Date of Death.	REMARKS.
Marion Co.—Continued.							
Prussler, Henry.....	Private.....	I	11th.....	.....	By order War Department, Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Putnam, Thomas A.....	Private.....	D	11th Cav'y.....	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Nov. 19, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Quinkle, Elias G.....	Private.....	B	12th.....	Indianapolis.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Quigley, Matthew.....	Private.....	A	13th.....	Indianapolis.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Jan. 2, '65	No information as to grave stones.
Ramsey, David A.....	Private.....	B	13th.....	Indianapolis.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Ramsey, John.....	Private.....	F	18th.....	Indianapolis.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Mar. 8, '65	No information as to grave stones.
Raper, John C.....	Unassigned.....	A	16th.....	Indianapolis, disease.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Ralston, Hazard.....	Private.....	A	26th.....	Indianapolis, disease.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Rayburn, Caleb.....	Private.....	I	1st.....	Indianapolis.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Raypole, Isaac R.....	Private.....	C	14th.....	Indianapolis.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	April 14, '65	No information as to grave stones.
Reaper, Joseph P.....	Private.....	B	15th.....	Indianapolis.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Rector, Simon.....	Private.....	B	19th.....	Indianapolis.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	June 24, '65	No information as to grave stones.
Reed, John.....	Private.....	A	16th.....	Indianapolis.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Reed, Theonore.....	Private.....	F	18th.....	Indianapolis.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Reese, William.....	Private.....	F	18th.....	Indianapolis.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Nov. 25, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Reining, Charles.....	Private.....	A	152d.....	Indianapolis, disease.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Mar. 9, '65	No information as to grave stones.
Reuth, Lewis.....	Private.....	K	9th.....	Evansville, disease.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Nov. 13, '63	No information as to grave stones.
Rhoads, John.....	Private.....	E	7th Cavalry.....	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Rhoads, Samuel F.....	Private.....	A	5th.....	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Rhoads, Charles.....	Private.....	A	9th.....	In action, killed.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Dec. 12, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Rice, John.....	Private.....	E	5th.....	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Rice, Joseph R.....	Private.....	G	18th.....	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Richardson, Jonathan.....	Corporal.....	M	17th.....	Indianapolis, disease.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Jan. 4, '64	No information as to grave stones.
Richmond, Patterson.....	Private.....	B	5th Cavalry.....	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Riser, Elias.....	Private.....	I	152d.....	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Ritter, Elias.....	Private.....	A	11th.....	Indianapolis, disease.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Mar. 4, '65	No information as to grave stones.
Ritter, John.....	Private.....	A	149th.....	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Roberts, Elijah.....	Private.....	A	25d.....	Indianapolis, disease.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Feb. 17, '63	No information as to grave stones.
Roberts, Henry T.....	Private.....	B	25d Battery.....	Indianapolis.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Dec. 2, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Roberts, John W.....	Private.....	E	7th Cavalry.....	Indianapolis.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Robbins, Bartholomew.....	Private.....	E	26d.....	Indianapolis.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Robbins, Joshua.....	Private.....	G	78d.....	Andersonville.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	May 7, '64	No information as to grave stones.
Robison, A. D.....	Private.....	B	54th.....	Indianapolis.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Aug. 18, '65	No information as to grave stones.
Rolling, Conrad.....	Private.....	E	15th.....	Indianapolis.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	May 19, '64	No information as to grave stones.
Rolla, Jonathan.....	Private.....	K	9th Cavalry.....	Indianapolis.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Mar. 16, '64	No information as to grave stones.
Rose, Crab G.....	Private.....	C	152d.....	Indianapolis.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Mar. 17, '65	No information as to grave stones.
Rosenbower, William.....	Private.....	I	74th.....	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Ross, John F.....	Private.....	I	152d.....	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Roth, Jacob.....	Private.....	I	152d.....	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.

Stonack, Alexander.....	C	9th Cavalry	.....	Indianapolis	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	No information as to grave stones.
Stephens, Robert.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	No information as to grave stones.
Stephenson, William.....	.....	5th Cavalry	.....	Indianapolis	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	No information as to grave stones.
Stephenson, George W.....	Private	.....	.....	.....	.....	May 6, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Steward, John J.....	Private	.....	.....	Indianapolis	.....	July 1, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Steward, Rufus B.....	Private	.....	.....	.....	.....	July 1, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Stewart, Samuel.....	Private	.....	.....	Indianapolis	.....	Mar. 17, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Stewart, Stephen.....	Private	.....	.....	Indianapolis	.....	April 21, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Stutz, Martin.....	Private	.....	.....	Indianapolis	.....	April 21, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Stonchalek, James B.....	Private	.....	.....	Indianapolis	.....	April 21, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Stinson, John.....	Private	.....	.....	Indianapolis	.....	Mar. 1, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Strong, Henry.....	Private	.....	.....	Indianapolis	.....	Mar. 1, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Strom, Edward J.....	Private	.....	.....	Indianapolis	.....	Mar. 1, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Strickland, Joshua.....	Private	.....	.....	Indianapolis	.....	Mar. 1, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Strickland, William D.....	Private	.....	.....	Indianapolis	.....	Mar. 1, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Strong, Cassius M.....	Private	.....	.....	Indianapolis	.....	Mar. 1, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Struening, William.....	Private	.....	.....	Indianapolis	.....	Mar. 1, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Struening, Thomas M.....	Private	.....	.....	Indianapolis	.....	Mar. 1, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Struening, George.....	Private	.....	.....	Indianapolis	.....	Mar. 1, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Stuher, Jacob.....	Private	.....	.....	Indianapolis	.....	Mar. 1, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Sullivan, William.....	Private	.....	.....	Indianapolis	.....	Mar. 1, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Sutton, George W.....	Private	.....	.....	Indianapolis	.....	Mar. 1, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Summa, Frederick.....	Private	.....	.....	Indianapolis	.....	Mar. 1, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Summa, John.....	Private	.....	.....	Indianapolis	.....	Mar. 1, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Swager, Uriah.....	Private	.....	.....	Indianapolis	.....	Mar. 1, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Swan, Samuel.....	Private	.....	.....	Indianapolis	.....	Mar. 1, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Swart, John.....	Private	.....	.....	Indianapolis	.....	Mar. 1, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Swartz, Jacob.....	Private	.....	.....	Indianapolis	.....	Mar. 1, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Swartz, David.....	Private	.....	.....	Indianapolis	.....	Mar. 1, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Syde, William.....	Private	.....	.....	Indianapolis	.....	Mar. 1, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Taylor, Leroy.....	Private	.....	.....	Indianapolis	.....	Mar. 1, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Taylor, Frank R.....	Private	.....	.....	Indianapolis	.....	Mar. 1, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Taylor, Henry B.....	Private	.....	.....	Indianapolis	.....	Mar. 1, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Taylor, James A.....	Private	.....	.....	Indianapolis	.....	Mar. 1, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Thames, John.....	Private	.....	.....	Indianapolis	.....	Mar. 1, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Thompson, James W.....	Private	.....	.....	Indianapolis	.....	Mar. 1, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Thompson, Joseph.....	Private	.....	.....	Indianapolis	.....	Mar. 1, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Thompson, William.....	Private	.....	.....	Indianapolis	.....	Mar. 1, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Thorn, Benjamin E.....	Private	.....	.....	Indianapolis	.....	Mar. 1, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Thorn, Hy W.....	Private	.....	.....	Indianapolis	.....	Mar. 1, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Thorn, Franklin.....	Private	.....	.....	Indianapolis	.....	Mar. 1, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Thorn, David.....	Private	.....	.....	Indianapolis	.....	Mar. 1, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Thorn, Stephen.....	Private	.....	.....	Indianapolis	.....	Mar. 1, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Thorn, F.....	Private	.....	.....	Indianapolis	.....	Mar. 1, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Thorn, George.....	Private	.....	.....	Indianapolis	.....	Mar. 1, '62	No information as to grave stones.

UNION SOLDIERS BURIED IN THE STATE OF INDIANA—Continued.

NAMES.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment.	Place and Cause of Death.	Where Buried, and by Whom	Date of Death.	Remarks.
MARION Co.—Continued					By order of War Department—		
Trosche, Joseph.	Private	D	128th.....	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Tracy, William A.	Private	B	127th.....	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Traylor, T. J.	Private	B	129th.....	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Twiggs, William H.	Private	B	129th.....	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Truman, Stephen G.	Private	K	82d.....	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Feb. 5, '62.	No information as to grave stones.
Tucker, G. W.	Private	K	84th.....	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Tucker, Melville.	Private	H	71st.....	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Mar. 5, '62.	No information as to grave stones.
Turner, George P.	Private	H	50th Cavalry	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Turner, George W.	Private	I	19th.....	Indianapolis.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Feb. 25, '62.	No information as to grave stones.
Turner, Thomas J.	Private	E	Unassigned	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Turquay, James S.	Private	F	145th.....	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Tuttle, Cleveland	Private	B	16th.....	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Tyner, Edward E.	Private	B	16th.....	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Unknown.	Private	B	124th.....	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Utter, George	Private	H	90th.....	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Vaneventer, William H.	Private	D	130th.....	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Mar. 10, '62.	No information as to grave stones.
Vanhorn, Benjamin.	Private	C	Unassigned	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Vanhorn, J. B.	Private	C	Unassigned	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Van Strickler, Abram.	Private	A	25th Battery	Indianapolis, wounds.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Oct. 25, '64.	No information as to grave stones.
Viedling, Ludwig.	Private	A	32d.....	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	May 31, '65.	No information as to grave stones.
Vining, Francis.	Private	B	11th Cavalry	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	April 3, '64.	No information as to grave stones.
Wagner, Benjamin	Private	B	4th Cavalry	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Wallington, John	Private	B	60th.....	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Walker, Charles S.	Private	B	63d.....	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Wall, Hubert	Private	B	63d.....	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Wallace, James M.	Private	C	154th.....	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Wallace, William	Private	C	154th.....	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	April 26, '62.	No information as to grave stones.
Walters, Thomas.	Private	A	154th.....	Indianapolis.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Warbritton, Eli.	Private	A	23d.....	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Ward, Harrison	Private	I	60th.....	Indianapolis.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Wardell, George W.	Private	I	60th.....	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Warlick, John C.	Private	H	143d.....	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Feb. 13, '62.	No information as to grave stones.
Warner, William H.	Private	H	143d.....	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Mar. 7, '62.	No information as to grave stones.
Weatherhold, Charles.	Private	I	144th.....	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Weaver, John	Private	B	28th.....	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Weaver, John	Private	C	100th.....	Indianapolis.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	July 8, '62.	No information as to grave stones.
Webber, Joseph.	Private	G	16th Cavalry	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Werner, George W.	Private	G	16th Cavalry	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	April 3, '64.	No information as to grave stones.
Werner, Phillips.	Private	A	Unassigned	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.
Wear, John D.	Private	F	53d.....	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Mar. 12, '62.	No information as to grave stones.
Welch, Edwin	Private	H	129th.....	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Mar. 12, '64.	No information as to grave stones.
Welch, John	Private	H	24th.....	Indianapolis.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	July 8, '65.	No information as to grave stones.
Welch, William	Private	H	24th.....	.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	.....	No information as to grave stones.

UNION SOLDIERS BURIED IN THE STATE OF INDIANA.—Continued.

Names.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment.	Place and Cause of Death.	Where Buried, and by Whom.	Date of Death.	Remarks.
MARTIN Co.—Continued					By order War Department at—		
Buck, Miles.....			28th.....		Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.
Carpenter, Austin.....	D		1st.....		Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.
Davis, Richard.....			28th.....		Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.
Dudley, John.....			1st.....		Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.
Embery, William.....	Private		28th.....		Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.
Gibbs, Nathan.....	Private	A	28th.....	Indianapolis, wounds.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Mar. 28, '64	No information as to grave stones.
Gray, Dennis.....	Private		28th.....	Indianapolis.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Mar. 14, '64	No information as to grave stones.
Henry, Charles.....		D	1st.....		Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.
Hood, Fenson.....			28th.....		Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.
Irwin, Samas.....			28th.....		Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.
Isen, John H.....			28th.....		Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.
Logan, King.....	Private	A	1st.....	Indianapolis.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Aug. 8, '64	No information as to grave stones.
McBride, Commodore.....	Private	D	28th.....	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	April 19, '64	No information as to grave stones.
McNider, Diamond.....			1st.....		Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.
Michael, George W.....			28th.....		Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.
Miller, A.....			28th.....		Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.
Mills, George W.....			28th.....		Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.
Murrell, Henry.....			28th.....		Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.
Oaks, Thomas.....		B	1st.....		Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.
Payford, Jesse.....			28th.....		Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.
Porter, Dempray.....	Private	E	28th.....	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Mar. 21, '64	No information as to grave stones.
Rabberts, Frank.....			28th.....		Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.
Richey, George W.....	Private	E	28th.....	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Feb. 29, '64	No information as to grave stones.
Roundtree, Thomas R.....	Private	B	28th.....	Indianapolis.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	May 16, '64	No information as to grave stones.
Russell, Erasmus.....	Private	B	28th.....	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	April 15, '64	No information as to grave stones.
Sanders, Jacob.....	Private	C	28th.....	Indianapolis.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	April 1, '64	No information as to grave stones.
Scott, William.....	Private	A	28th.....	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	March 8, '64	No information as to grave stones.
Siedlenpinner, A.....			28th.....		Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.
Shop, Henry.....			28th.....		Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.
Tanper, Emanuel.....			28th.....		Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.
Tucker, Edmund.....	Private	B	28th.....	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	April 13, '64	No information as to grave stones.
Trevan, Mshock.....			28th.....		Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.
Wallace, E. F.....	Private	D	28th.....	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.	Feb. 26, '64	No information as to grave stones.
Washington, Thomas.....	Private	E	28th.....	Indianapolis, disease.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.
Wilson, William.....	Private		28th.....	No report.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Ind. Is.		No information as to grave stones.
MARSHALL COUNTY							
MARTIN COUNTY							
Walker, James W.....	Private			of wounds received at Vicksburg	At home, Martin co., unknown		No information as to grave stones.
Newland, B.....	Private			of disease.	At home, Martin co., unknown		No information as to grave stones.
Douglass, John.....	Private			of small pox.	At home, Martin co., unknown		No information as to grave stones.
Kilbourn, Henry.....	Private			Camp fever.	Martin county, unknown		No information as to grave stones.
Crites, John.....	Private			In hospital.	Martin county, unknown		No information as to grave stones.
Yano, George.....	Private				Martin county, unknown		No information as to grave stones.

Houpt, Henry.....	D	31st	Columbus, Tenn., typhoid fever.....	At home, friends.....	Nov. 19, '64	No information as to grave stones.
Dillingham, Richard.....	I	11st	Camp Wickoff, Ky.....	At home, friends.....	Feb. 1, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Conary, Thomas.....	C	126th	Nashville, died battle Nashville.....	New Lebanon, Indiana, Com. U. S. A. 27, '63	No information as to grave stones.	
Burnett, Andrew.....	B	Eng. Reg.	New Lebanon, Ind., chron. diar. Evansville, Ind.....	New Lebanon, Indiana, Com. U. S. A. 27, '63	No information as to grave stones.	
Evans, George W.....	I	17th	Evansville, Ind., chronic diar. Sullivan county, by friends.....	Evansville, Ind.....	Aug. 15, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Evans, Cyrus.....	D	21st	Sullivan co., Ind., chron. diar. Sullivan county, consumption.....	Sullivan county, by friends.....	Nov. 21, '65	No information as to grave stones.
SILVERLAND COUNTY.....	I	17th			May 15, '66	No information as to grave stones.
Silvers, Thomas B.....	E	50th	At home, typhoid fever.....	At home, friends.....	Mar. 15, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Sage, James A.....	D	92d	Madison, Ind., disease.....	Bennington, Ind., by friends.....	Dec. 17, '63	No information as to grave stones.
Voris, Marion.....	E	92d	At home, disease.....	Bennington, Ind., by friends.....	Apr. 17, '65	No information as to grave stones.
Buchanan, Harrison.....	B	14th	At home, disease.....	Bennington, Ind., by friends.....	Apr. 17, '65	No information as to grave stones.
Vandiver, Milton C.....	B	14th	At home, disease.....	Bennington, Ind., by friends.....	Jan. 9, '65	No information as to grave stones.
Hutchless, Jesse.....	C	20th	At home, disease.....	Bennington, Ind., by friends.....	Dec. 31, '61	No information as to grave stones.
Turner, Ephraim.....			Switzerland co., chron. diar. Tipton Co. No report.....	Patrol, Ind., by friends.....	Sept. 11, '63	No information as to grave stones.
Mead, Edwin K.....			No report.....			
TIPTON COUNTY.....			No report.....			
USION COUNTY.....						
VANDERBURGH COUNTY.....						
Unknown.....		11th		Evansville, by U. S. Govern't.....	Oct. 9, '61	No information as to grave stones.
Greenow, Lewis.....		12d		Evansville, by U. S. Govern't.....	Oct. 9, '61	No information as to grave stones.
Gallins, F. M.....		12d		Evansville, by U. S. Govern't.....	Oct. 17, '61	No information as to grave stones.
Widner, George.....	E	14th	Cheat Mountain, killed.....	Evansville, by U. S. Govern't.....	Oct. 21, '61	No information as to grave stones.
Gavitt, J. S.....		1st Cavalry		Evansville, by U. S. Govern't.....	Oct. 21, '61	No information as to grave stones.
McLain, Chas. K.....	B	Cavalry		Evansville, by U. S. Govern't.....	Oct. 21, '61	No information as to grave stones.
Consland.....				Evansville, by U. S. Govern't.....	Nov. 21, '61	No information as to grave stones.
Barnes, Benton.....		92d	Jackson county.....	Evansville, by U. S. Govern't.....	Nov. 21, '61	No information as to grave stones.
Oshorn, A. J.....		4th	Evansville, disease.....	Evansville, by U. S. Govern't.....	Dec. 5, '61	No information as to grave stones.
Watts, David.....	E	31st		Evansville, by U. S. Govern't.....	Dec. 9, '61	No information as to grave stones.
Burris, James.....		12d		Evansville, by U. S. Govern't.....	Dec. 14, '61	No information as to grave stones.
Parson, Thomas.....		14th	Evansville, disease.....	Evansville, by U. S. Govern't.....	Dec. 16, '61	No information as to grave stones.
Morton, Jno. W.....	G	14th	Evansville, disease.....	Evansville, by U. S. Govern't.....	Dec. 19, '61	No information as to grave stones.
Miner, William.....		14th		Evansville, by U. S. Govern't.....	Dec. 25, '61	No information as to grave stones.
Powers, Samuel P.....	K	12d		Evansville, by U. S. Govern't.....	Dec. 25, '61	No information as to grave stones.
Grant, Marion.....	K	14th	Evansville.....	Evansville, by U. S. Govern't.....	Jan. 24, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Messer, Henry.....	E	42d	Evansville, disease.....	Evansville, by U. S. Govern't.....	Jan. 24, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Brill, David J.....	K	42d	Evansville, disease.....	Evansville, by U. S. Govern't.....	Jan. 28, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Nash, Jno.....	F	14th	Evansville, disease.....	Evansville, by U. S. Govern't.....	Feb. 1, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Moore, John A.....	C	31st	Evansville, disease.....	Evansville, by U. S. Govern't.....	Feb. 10, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Baldwin, Charles.....	E	9th	Evansville, disease.....	Evansville, by U. S. Govern't.....	Feb. 14, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Miller, James.....	H	12d	Nashville.....	Evansville, by U. S. Govern't.....	Feb. 19, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Snooks, John.....		23d	Fort Donaldson, killed.....	Evansville, by U. S. Govern't.....	Feb. 20, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Lockwood, Isaac W.....	H	25th	On steamer, disease.....	Evansville, by U. S. Govern't.....	Mar. 1, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Barnes, Stephen N.....	B	42d	Evansville.....	Evansville, by U. S. Govern't.....	Mar. 4, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Campbell, Jas. M.....	G	12d	Wounds.....	Evansville, by U. S. Govern't.....	Mar. 7, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Grass, William D. D.....	B	14th	Evansville, disease.....	Evansville, by U. S. Govern't.....	Mar. 8, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Smith, Wm. M.....	F	14th	Evansville, disease.....	Evansville, by U. S. Govern't.....	Mar. 6, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Moore, Stephen W.....	B	42d	Evansville, disease.....	Evansville, by U. S. Govern't.....	Mar. 6, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Mundley, John.....	K	42d	Evansville, disease.....	Evansville, by U. S. Govern't.....	Mar. 8, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Longor, Jams.....	H	14th	Evansville, disease.....	Evansville, by U. S. Govern't.....	Mar. 10, '62	No information as to grave stones.

UNION SOLDIERS BURIED IN THE STATE OF INDIANA.—Continued.

NAME.	Rank.	Co. Regiment.	Place and cause of death.	Where buried, and by whom.	Date of Death.	Remarks.
VANOVERBACH Co.—Con				By the U. S. Government, at—		
Hogle, Franklin.....	Masterlain	F 42d.....	Evansville.....	Evansville, Indiana.....	Mar. 16, '62.	No information as to grave stones.
Anderson, Eben.....	Private	C 1st.....	Evansville, disease.....	Evansville, Indiana.....	Mar. 14, '62.	No information as to grave stones.
Brunner, Fred.....				Evansville, Indiana.....	Mar. 15, '62.	No information as to grave stones.
Marsell, Thomas.....	Private	" 25th.....		Evansville, Indiana.....	Mar. 15, '62.	No information as to grave stones.
Todd, J. M.....	Private	B 1st.....	Evansville, disease.....	Evansville, Indiana.....	Mar. 17, '62.	No information as to grave stones.
Vossell, John.....	Private	I 4th.....	Evansville.....	Evansville, Indiana.....	Mar. 19, '62.	No information as to grave stones.
Wright, John D.....	Private	I 4th.....	Evansville, disease.....	Evansville, Indiana.....	Mar. 19, '62.	No information as to grave stones.
Peckins, H. S.....	Private	H 4th.....	Evansville.....	Evansville, Indiana.....	Mar. 22, '62.	No information as to grave stones.
Conaway, Elmer.....	Private	D 4th.....	Winchester, disease.....	Evansville, Indiana.....	Mar. 24, '62.	No information as to grave stones.
Ford, William C.....	Private	H 14th.....		Evansville, Indiana.....	Mar. 26, '62.	No information as to grave stones.
Evans, William.....	Private	E 11th.....	Evansville.....	Evansville, Indiana.....	Mar. 27, '62.	No information as to grave stones.
Newton, George W.....	Corporal	C 25d.....	Evansville.....	Evansville, Indiana.....	Mar. 27, '62.	No information as to grave stones.
Ingle, John G.....	Corporal	F 24th.....	Evansville.....	Evansville, Indiana.....	Mar. 29, '62.	No information as to grave stones.
Boetz, S.....	Private	A 12d.....	Evansville.....	Evansville, Indiana.....	Mar. 30, '62.	No information as to grave stones.
Parford, Marion.....	Private	A 13d.....	Evansville.....	Evansville, Indiana.....	Mar. 30, '62.	No information as to grave stones.
Robbins, William F.....	Private	C 11th.....	Evansville.....	Evansville, Indiana.....	Mar. 30, '62.	No information as to grave stones.
Sheldahl, Eugene.....	Private	I 11th.....	Evansville.....	Evansville, Indiana.....	April 1, '62.	No information as to grave stones.
Simpson, William M.....	Sergeant	B 11th.....	Evansville.....	Evansville, Indiana.....	April 2, '62.	No information as to grave stones.
Caldahan, David.....	Private	E 20th.....	Wounds.....	Evansville, Indiana.....	April 13, '62.	No information as to grave stones.
Holback, Hiram.....	Private	A 30th.....	Evansville.....	Evansville, Indiana.....	April 13, '62.	No information as to grave stones.
Hampton, James T.....	Private	C 8th Battery.....	Evansville.....	Evansville, Indiana.....	April 13, '62.	No information as to grave stones.
O'Byrne, Thomas.....	Private	C 24th.....	Evansville.....	Evansville, Indiana.....	April 16, '62.	No information as to grave stones.
Lejeune, Noah W.....	Private	K 31st.....	Steamer B. J. Adams, disease.....	Evansville, Indiana.....	April 17, '62.	No information as to grave stones.
Seringer, John I.....	Private	C 20th.....	Wounds.....	Evansville, Indiana.....	April 17, '62.	No information as to grave stones.
Jackson, John.....	Private	A 30th.....	Wounds.....	Evansville, Indiana.....	April 17, '62.	No information as to grave stones.
Bridget, John.....	Private	A 30th.....	Wounds.....	Evansville, Indiana.....	April 19, '62.	No information as to grave stones.
McConnell, Murray.....	Private	E 30th.....	Wounds.....	Evansville, Indiana.....	April 21, '62.	No information as to grave stones.
Brigh, A.....	Private	G 20th.....		Evansville, Indiana.....	April 22, '62.	No information as to grave stones.
Riley, Daniel.....	Private	A 24th.....	Evansville, disease.....	Evansville, Indiana.....	April 22, '62.	No information as to grave stones.
Byrly, J. W.....	Private	C 44th.....	Evansville.....	Evansville, Indiana.....	April 24, '62.	No information as to grave stones.
McAdams, Joseph.....	Private	K 20th.....	Evansville.....	Evansville, Indiana.....	April 24, '62.	No information as to grave stones.
Cromwell, Edwin.....	Private	F 20th.....	Evansville.....	Evansville, Indiana.....	April 25, '62.	No information as to grave stones.
Benard, Philip.....	Sergeant	I 4th.....	Evansville.....	Evansville, Indiana.....	April 28, '62.	No information as to grave stones.
Mason, Levi C.....	Private	D 25d.....	Evansville.....	Evansville, Indiana.....	April 28, '62.	No information as to grave stones.
Bell, Samuel H.....	Private	F 6th.....	Evansville, wounds.....	Evansville, Indiana.....	April 28, '62.	No information as to grave stones.
Buch, David.....	Private	A 31st.....	Evansville, disease.....	Evansville, Indiana.....	April 28, '62.	No information as to grave stones.
Duval, Cornelius.....	Private	B 31st.....	Shiloh, Tennessee, killed.....	Evansville, Indiana.....	May 1, '62.	No information as to grave stones.
Hosr tier, John E.....	Private	F 4th.....		Evansville, Indiana.....	May 3, '62.	No information as to grave stones.
Gaff, Hiram.....	Private	C 52d.....	Evansville, disease.....	Evansville, Indiana.....	May 6, '62.	No information as to grave stones.
Seibert, David.....	Private	C 52d.....	Evansville, disease.....	Evansville, Indiana.....	May 6, '62.	No information as to grave stones.
Stephens, James.....	Private	I 9th.....	Evansville, wounds.....	Evansville, Indiana.....	May 9, '62.	No information as to grave stones.
Brown, Thomas.....	Private	B 42d.....		Evansville, Indiana.....	May 9, '62.	No information as to grave stones.
Niles, Franklin V.....				Evansville, Indiana.....	May 9, '62.	No information as to grave stones.

Cartet, John	11th Batt'y.	Evansville, Indiana	May 9, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Bryan, A. A.	A 51st	Evansville, Indiana	May 12, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Horold, E. P.	K 41st	Evansville, Indiana	May 12, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Mason, A. J.	D 30th	Evansville, Indiana	May 12, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Spelling, Ebenezer	A 32d	Evansville, Indiana	May 12, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Goodrich, Alexander	H 49th	Evansville, Indiana	May 13, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Kirkpatrick, T. H.	F 41st	Evansville, Indiana	May 13, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Washington, George	H 48th	Evansville, Indiana	May 14, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Dayhoff, Theophilus	E 20th	Evansville, Indiana	May 14, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Thompson, William B.	F 24d	Evansville, Indiana	May 14, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Braden, Uriah	H 11th	Evansville, Indiana	May 15, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Hogland, Joseph	D 4th	Evansville, Indiana	May 15, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Gibbons, John S.	G 4th	Evansville, Indiana	May 15, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Loppis, A. L.	at Cavalry	Evansville, Indiana	May 15, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Tipton, Vincent	B 31st	Evansville, Indiana	May 15, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Fulmer, Andrew J.	H 41st	Evansville, Indiana	May 15, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Peacock, L.	E 37th	Evansville, Indiana	May 15, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Noblet, William	F 9th	Evansville, Indiana	May 18, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Harrison, George W.	F 28th	Evansville, Indiana	May 18, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Whitaker, Obed	A 30th	Evansville, Indiana	April 19, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Sikes, Jacob	I 52d	Evansville, Indiana	April 19, '62	No information as to grave stones.
McMurry, John H.	H 8th	Evansville, Indiana	April 19, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Reemer, Noah	I 11th	Evansville, Indiana	April 19, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Collins, Joseph	E 24th	Evansville, Indiana	April 20, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Mudge, Leander	G 10th	Evansville, Indiana	April 20, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Simpson, Henry	I 31st	Evansville, Indiana	April 20, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Rollard, Elias	G 30th	Evansville, Indiana	April 22, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Rutledge, Silas J.	B 28th	Evansville, Indiana	April 25, '62	No information as to grave stones.
New, Thomas M.	K 4th	Evansville, Indiana	April 25, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Patterson, Thomas J.	H 10th	Evansville, Indiana	April 27, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Franklin, Andrew	I 24th	Evansville, Indiana	April 30, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Conroy, William	D 24	Evansville, Indiana	June 2, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Sanders, Charles F.	A 57th	Evansville, Indiana	June 5, '62	No information as to grave stones.
McCoy, Martin A.	A 57th	Evansville, Indiana	June 5, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Smith, James H.	D 24	Evansville, Indiana	June 6, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Guttz, William	D 11th	Evansville, Indiana	June 7, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Walker, Thomas	I 30th	Evansville, Indiana	June 10, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Taylor, William W.	E 54	New Madrid	June 11, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Moore, James H.	H 25th	Evansville, Indiana	June 17, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Garriger, Godfrey M.	H 40th	Evansville, Indiana	June 19, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Roy, James	B 52d	Evansville, Indiana	June 19, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Morgan, John	K 24	Evansville, Indiana	June 20, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Judd, George	K 24	Evansville, Indiana	June 23, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Steady, Frances A.	A 54 Cavalry	Evansville, Indiana	June 23, '62	No information as to grave stones.
MacPeters, A. N.	C 27th	Evansville, Indiana	June 29, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Part, John H.	24th	Evansville, Indiana	July 1, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Thompson, Hy. E.	A 54	Evansville, Indiana	July 4, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Woods, John	B 58th	Evansville, Indiana	July 4, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Hicks, Patrick	A 24th	Evansville, Indiana	July 5, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Burnes, John	K 9th	Evansville, Indiana	July 5, '62	No information as to grave stones.

UNION SOLDIERS BURIED IN THE STATE OF INDIANA—Continued.

NAMES.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment.	Place and Cause of Death.	Where Buried, and by Whom.	Date of Death.	REMARKS.
VANDERBURG Co., Can.					By the U. S. Government at—		
Wakefield, John D.	Private	F	70th		Evansville, Indiana	July 6, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Pate, Edward	Private	G	70d		Evansville, Indiana	July 8, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Boswell, James M.	Private	G	37th	Evansville, disease	Evansville, Indiana	July 8, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Robertson, Elisha	Private	G	31st	Evansville, disease	Evansville, Indiana	July 9, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Floret, Henry	Private	G	36th		Evansville, Indiana	July 9, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Gatman, Jacob	Private	C	31st		Evansville, Indiana	July 15, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Coon, Peter	Private	A	36th		Evansville, Indiana	July 16, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Graham, William H.	Private	F	9th	Evansville	Evansville, Indiana	July 16, '62	No information as to grave stones.
McKee, Cayander	Private	F	9th		Evansville, Indiana	July 23, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Cowan, John V.	Private	K	13d	Evansville, disease	Evansville, Indiana	July 27, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Chandler, Sol. F.	Private	F	36th		Evansville, Indiana	Aug. 1, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Hickman, Isaac	Private	F	36th	Evansville	Evansville, Indiana	Aug. 2, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Roger, Gustavus	Private	H	36th		Evansville, Indiana	Aug. 5, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Wood, Michael	Private	B	48th	Evansville, disease	Evansville, Indiana	Aug. 7, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Victor, Newton A.	Private	K	9th	Evansville, disease	Evansville, Indiana	Aug. 7, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Thompson, W. L.	Corporal	B	40th	Evansville	Evansville, Indiana	Aug. 14, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Love, John	Private	C	31st	Evansville, wounds	Evansville, Indiana	Aug. 14, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Doorlees, B. F.	Private		7th		Evansville, Indiana	Aug. 16, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Hampton, David	Private		8th Battery	Evansville	Evansville, Indiana	Aug. 16, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Johnston, Pullmon	Private	D	25d		Evansville, Indiana	Aug. 19, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Bird, Andrew J.	Private		11th Batt'y	Evansville	Evansville, Indiana	Aug. 27, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Gaskins, John S.	Private	E	43d	Evansville	Evansville, Indiana	Aug. 27, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Mauges, Frederick	Private	K	20th		Evansville, Indiana	Aug. 28, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Russell, Moses	Private	E	72d	Evansville, disease	Evansville, Indiana	Sept. 2, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Erwin, James	Private	F	42d		Evansville, Indiana	Sept. 3, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Baldwin, James M.	Private	H	36th	Evansville	Evansville, Indiana	Sept. 3, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Gaylor, William F.	Private	C	78th		Evansville, Indiana	Sept. 8, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Bell, John R.	Private	K	48th		Evansville, Indiana	Sept. 8, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Torke, Mathias	Private	C	48th		Evansville, Indiana	Sept. 8, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Kent, David	Private	A	70th	Evansville	Evansville, Indiana	Sept. 14, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Clem, John M.	Private	B	78th		Evansville, Indiana	Oct. 2, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Bacon, Young	Private	B	31st	Evansville, disease	Evansville, Indiana	Oct. 7, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Brown, Elias A.	Private	K	4th	Evansville, disease	Evansville, Indiana	Nov. 15, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Sharkey, Nicholas	Private	I	57th	Evansville	Evansville, Indiana	Nov. 20, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Chum, Jacob J.	Private	G	71st		Evansville, Indiana	Dec. 5, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Barton, Nathan	Private	E	78th	Evansville	Evansville, Indiana	Dec. 25, '62	No information as to grave stones.
Piper, James E.	Private	E	72d	Louisville, disease	Evansville, Indiana	Feb. 17, '63	No information as to grave stones.
Ross, Leonard	Private	B	36d		Evansville, Indiana	June 3, '63	No information as to grave stones.
Trumer, James W.	Private	C	36th		Evansville, Indiana	June 3, '63	No information as to grave stones.
Hindley, John W.	Private	A	50th	Evansville	Evansville, Indiana	June 11, '63	No information as to grave stones.
Phillips, Owen	Private	B	80th		Evansville, Indiana	June 11, '63	No information as to grave stones.
Ballengier, James C.	Private	B	18th	Evansville	Evansville, Indiana	June 15, '63	No information as to grave stones.
Snoface, Martin L.	Private	F	49th		Evansville, Indiana	June 22, '63	No information as to grave stones.

UNION SOLDIERS BURIED IN THE STATE OF INDIANA—Continued.

NAMES.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment.	Place and Cause of Death.	Where Buried, and by Whom.	Date of Death.	Remarks.
WARREN COUNTY.							
Stamfield, John.....	Private	I	72d	Disease.	Pine Village, by parents.	Oct. 11, '63.	No information as to grave stones.
Sewell, A. R.....	Corporal		100th.	Wounds	Pine Village		No information as to grave stones.
McKeefer, Abram.....	Private		100th.	No report	Pine Village.		No information as to grave stones.
WARRICK COUNTY.							
WASHINGTON COUNTY.							
Watson, John H.....	Private	E	25d.	At home, disease	Hope Grave Yard	Mar. — '62.	No information as to grave stones.
Collier, Charles.....	Private	G	177th.	At home, disease.	Hope Grave Yard	Feb. 27, '64.	No information as to grave stones.
WAYNE COUNTY.							
Adelman, Andrew J.....		K	19th.	Washington, D. C., disease.	Hillsboro Cemetery.	Jan. 15, '62.	No information as to grave stones.
Adelman, Jacob O.....		B	19th.	Hillsboro, Ind., disease.	Hillsboro Cemetery	Dec. 19, '62.	No information as to grave stones.
Adelman, Joseph O.....		B	19th.	Antietam, Md., killed in battle.	Hillsboro Cemetery	Mar. — '63.	No information as to grave stones.
Beeler, George W.....	Private	C	57th.	Memphis, w/ds rec'd at resultana	Elkhorn Cemetery	April 27, '65.	No information as to grave stones.
Beitzel, Benjamin F.....		K	57th.	Killed, Kenosaw Mountain	Center ville.	June 27, '64.	No information as to grave stones.
Bennett, Thomas.....		F	18th.	Richmond, Ind., disease	Richmond	Oct. 4, '63.	No information as to grave stones.
Berry, Harrison.....		I	90th.	Cambridge, Ind., disease.	Richmond	April 2, '62.	No information as to grave stones.
Black Enos B.....		A	90th.	Richmond, Ind.	Dalton T. P., Wayne County	1862.	No information as to grave stones.
Clayton, John H.....		F	36th.	Cambridge, w/ds rec'd Atlanta.	Cambridge City	Mar. — '63.	No information as to grave stones.
Eddins, Milton B.....		F	124th.	At home, disease.	Washington T. P., Wayne Co.	1864.	No information as to grave stones.
Funk, Jacob.....		I	36th.	Cambridge, Ind., disease.	Cambridge City	April — '62.	No information as to grave stones.
Gordon, Patrick.....				Richmond, w/ds, R. R. accident.	Richmond.	1865.	No information as to grave stones.
Graves, George M.....	Captain		2d Cav'y	At home, w/ds rec'd Stone River	Richmond	Sept. 28, '63.	No information as to grave stones.
Green, Charles W.....		A	36th.	Disease.	Richmond	Fall of '62.	No information as to grave stones.
Hall, Cornelius.....		B	36th.	Consumption.	Richmond	May 25, '62.	No information as to grave stones.
Hamon, William A.....		B	19th Cav'y	Disease.	Harrison T. P., Wayne County	Aug. — '63.	No information as to grave stones.
Harrison, Cornelius F.....		A	5th.	LaFayette, Ind., R. R. accident	Cambridge City	Oct. — '64.	No information as to grave stones.
Henderson, John N.....		I	124th.	Ill treatment by rebels.	Richmond	Mar. 13, '65.	No information as to grave stones.
Hickman, Daniel.....		C	12th Cav'y.	Ill treatment by rebels.	Cambridge City	1863.	No information as to grave stones.
Hinbard, Joseph B.....		D	58th.	Milton, Ind., consumption.	Milton.	May — '65.	No information as to grave stones.
Jameson, William.....		H	26th.	At home, disease	Washington T. P., Wayne Co.	April 5, '62.	No information as to grave stones.
Jones, William.....		F	36th.	Nashville, Tenn., typhoid fever	Richmond.	Mar. 7, '62.	No information as to grave stones.
Light, Polk.....		D	18th.	At home	Richmond	Fall of '62.	No information as to grave stones.
Luiz, Sam'l.....		B	19th.	Hagerstown, w/ds rec'd in battle	Washington T. P., Wayne Co.	May — '64.	No information as to grave stones.
Mer dith Samuel H.....	Lieutenant	A	19th.	Cambridge, w/ds rec'd in battle	Cambridge City	Jan. 22, '64.	No information as to grave stones.
Perdy, Charles H.....		B	19th.	Virginia, wounds in leg.	Richmond	June 9, '63.	No information as to grave stones.
Robbins, James H.....		B	57th.	Pittsburg Landing, disease.	Arlington T. P., Wayne County	Sept. 20, '62.	No information as to grave stones.
Sikes, William.....		B	19th.	At home, ill treatment.	Wayne County.	Feb. — '65.	No information as to grave stones.
Veal, Henry.....		E	60th.	At home, disease.	Wayne County	Sept. 20, '65.	No information as to grave stones.
Wickers, William.....		C	8th.	Drowned.	Richmond	1863.	No information as to grave stones.
Wright, William.....		I	84th.	Wounds received in battle	Richmond	May 10, '64.	No information as to grave stones.
Zimmer, John.....		F	36th.	Annapolis, Ind., typhoid fever.	Richmond	Mar. 17, '63.	No information as to grave stones.
WELLS COUNTY.				No report			
WHITE COUNTY.				No report			
WHITLEY COUNTY.				No report			

Document No. 21.

LIST OF RE-ENLISTED VETERAN VOLUNTEERS

FOR WHOM LOCAL BOUNTIES WERE SECURED BY W. H. H. TERRELL, ADJUTANT GENERAL OF INDIANA, IN FEBRUARY, 1865; SHOWING ALSO THE ORGANIZATION TO WHICH SAID VETERANS BELONGED, THE LOCALITIES TO WHICH THEY WERE CREDITED, AND THE AMOUNT SECURED FOR EACH.

Number.	Names of Veterans.	Co.	Where Credited.		Amount of Bounty.
			Regiment or Battery.	Township or City. County.	
1	Culver, Daniel	...	5th Battery	Orange	Rush 500
2	Crane, McAdams	...	5th Battery	Orange	Rush 500
3	Embury, Harrison	...	5th Battery	Orange	Rush 500
4	Kelly, Stephen	...	5th Battery	Orange	Rush 500
5	Marshall, William F.	...	5th Battery	Orange	Rush 500
6	Shoemaker, Jacob	...	5th Battery	Orange	Rush 500
7	Simms, William	...	5th Battery	Orange	Rush 500
8	Vigina, Louis J.	...	5th Battery	Orange	Rush 500
9	Wade, John S.	...	5th Battery	Orange	Rush 500
10	Wickertlin, Henry J.	...	5th Battery	Orange	Rush 500
11	Barnard, George	...	50th Regiment	Orange	Rush 500
12	Brady, Simon	...	50th Regiment	Orange	Rush 500
1	Bryan, Joseph W.	...	3d Battery	Clinton	Decatur 500
2	Gaines, Charles H.	...	3d Battery	Clinton	Decatur 500
3	Higgins, James	...	3d Battery	Clinton	Decatur 500
1	Lemons, William	...	3d Battery	Salt Creek	Decatur 400
2	Osborne, Madison	...	3d Battery	Salt Creek	Decatur 400
3	Reynolds, Andrew J.	...	3d Battery	Salt Creek	Decatur 400
4	Swiggett, Francis C.	...	3d Battery	Salt Creek	Decatur 400
5	Scott, William O.	...	3d Battery	Salt Creek	Decatur 400
6	Vates, John C. B.	...	3d Battery	Salt Creek	Decatur 400
7	Isberg, John	...	50th Regiment	Salt Creek	Decatur 400
8	McLaughlin, Andrew	...	50th Regiment	Salt Creek	Decatur 400
1	Ratz, Charles G.	E	25th Regiment	Fairview	Fayette 400
2	Spradlin, Joseph A.	E	25th Regiment	Fairview	Fayette 400
3	Scott, Booker S.	E	25th Regiment	Fairview	Fayette 400
4	Scott, Francis C.	E	25th Regiment	Fairview	Fayette 400
5	Shrode, Benton B.	E	25th Regiment	Fairview	Fayette 400
6	Shrode, Isaac V.	E	25th Regiment	Fairview	Fayette 400
7	Sumner, Jerome	E	25th Regiment	Fairview	Fayette 400
8	Taylor, Lewis	E	25th Regiment	Fairview	Fayette 400
9	Troyer, Jacob	E	25th Regiment	Fairview	Fayette 400
10	Vorner, Joseph	E	25th Regiment	Fairview	Fayette 400
1	Whittaker, George L.	E	25th Regiment	Fairview	Fayette 400
1	Wilson, James R.	E	25th Regiment	Fairview	Fayette 400
1	Wedderbrook, John	E	25th Regiment	Fairview	Fayette 400
14	Allen, Ranson	A	30th Regiment	Fairview	Fayette 400
15	Baillie, Joseph	A	30th Regiment	Fairview	Fayette 400
1	Wood, William L.	E	25th Regiment	Jackson	Shelby 400
2	Barrett, James W. P.	E	25th Regiment	Jackson	Shelby 400
3	Stewart, William K.	E	25th Regiment	Jackson	Shelby 400
4	Hughes, Daniel	E	25th Regiment	Jackson	Shelby 400
5	Stratman, John	E	25th Regiment	Jackson	Shelby 400
6	Morris, John N.	E	25th Regiment	Jackson	Shelby 400
7	Arnold, Josiah D.	E	25th Regiment	Jackson	Shelby 400
8	Barnett, Thomas C.	E	25th Regiment	Jackson	Shelby 400
9	Burner, Henry	E	25th Regiment	Jackson	Shelby 400
10	Burkhart, James A.	E	25th Regiment	Jackson	Shelby 400
11	Burkhart Joshua	E	25th Regiment	Jackson	Shelby 400
12	Davis, John M.	E	25th Regiment	Jackson	Shelby 400
13	Hogan, Smith T.	E	25th Regiment	Jackson	Shelby 400
14	Hillmas, John	E	25th Regiment	Jackson	Shelby 400
15	Howe, Isaac	E	25th Regiment	Jackson	Shelby 400
16	Kinchel, Frank F.	E	25th Regiment	Jackson	Shelby 400
17	Knox, Samuel	E	25th Regiment	Jackson	Shelby 400
18	Medcalf, James A.	E	25th Regiment	Jackson	Shelby 400
19	Miller, Frederick	E	25th Regiment	Jackson	Shelby 400
20	Pearson, Thomas I.	E	25th Regiment	Jackson	Shelby 400
21	Pearson, Elias F.	E	25th Regiment	Jackson	Shelby 400
22	Padgett, Dennis	E	25th Regiment	Jackson	Shelby 400
1	Brick, John	A	30th Regiment	Liberty	Shelby 400
2	Cronan, Michael	A	30th Regiment	Liberty	Shelby 400

Number.	Names of Veterans.	Co.	Regiment or Battery.	Where Credited.		Amount of Bounty.
				Township or City.	County.	
3	Crooner, Alexander.....	A	30th Regiment.	Liberty.....	Shelby.....	\$400
4	Durbrow, James.....	A	30th Regiment.	Liberty.....	Shelby.....	400
5	Finkle, Oliver.....	A	30th Regiment.	Liberty.....	Shelby.....	400
6	Gilbert, Simon.....	A	30th Regiment.	Liberty.....	Shelby.....	400
7	Hildebrand, Even.....	A	30th Regiment.	Liberty.....	Shelby.....	400
8	Johnston, Joseph.....	A	30th Regiment.	Liberty.....	Shelby.....	400
9	Jones, Lewis.....	A	30th Regiment.	Liberty.....	Shelby.....	400
10	Ludwick, Charles W.....	A	30th Regiment.	Liberty.....	Shelby.....	400
11	Lincoln, Charles.....	A	30th Regiment.	Liberty.....	Shelby.....	400
12	Myers, Reuben.....	A	30th Regiment.	Liberty.....	Shelby.....	400
13	Perry, Charles.....	A	30th Regiment.	Liberty.....	Shelby.....	400
14	Stribley, Charles.....	A	30th Regiment.	Liberty.....	Shelby.....	400
15	Shaw, Samuel.....	A	30th Regiment.	Liberty.....	Shelby.....	400
16	Schamm, Phillip.....	A	30th Regiment.	Liberty.....	Shelby.....	400
17	Vangier, Joseph.....	A	30th Regiment.	Liberty.....	Shelby.....	400
18	Volestine, Thomas.....	A	30th Regiment.	Liberty.....	Shelby.....	400
19	Hoke, Thaddeus.....	B	30th Regiment.	Liberty.....	Shelby.....	400
20	Harper, Alexander R.....	B	30th Regiment.	Liberty.....	Shelby.....	400
21	Harper, John W.....	B	30th Regiment.	Liberty.....	Shelby.....	400
22	Wyland, Simon.....	B	30th Regiment.	Liberty.....	Shelby.....	400
1	Gonser, Michael.....	B	13th Regiment.	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	400
2	Elshire, Jacob.....	B	13th Regiment.	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	400
3	Sutton, William.....	B	13th Regiment.	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	400
4	Evans, Joseph D.....	B	13th Regiment.	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	400
5	Fall, James.....	B	13th Regiment.	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	400
6	Kridler, Christian.....	B	13th Regiment.	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	400
7	Lowder, Nathan.....	B	13th Regiment.	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	400
8	Lyons, William B.....	B	13th Regiment.	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	400
9	Rummell, Jonathan B.....	B	13th Regiment.	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	400
10	Williams, William H.....	F	13th Regiment.	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	400
11	Lansberry, James W.....	G	13th Regiment.	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	400
12	Ryan, Saxe.....	G	13th Regiment.	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	400
13	Robison, John V.....	G	13th Regiment.	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	400
14	Sherron, James H.....	G	13th Regiment.	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	400
15	Pollard, William H.....	G	13th Regiment.	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	400
16	Cole, Smith.....	G	13th Regiment.	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	400
17	Simpson, John D.....	G	13th Regiment.	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	400
18	Bennett, George W.....	G	13th Regiment.	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	400
19	Mayden, William L.....	G	13th Regiment.	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	400
20	Strond, Anna.....	G	13th Regiment.	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	400
21	Barnard, William S.....	G	13th Regiment.	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	400
22	Beswick, William R.....	G	13th Regiment.	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	400
23	Bogle, George W.....	G	13th Regiment.	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	400
24	Cassel, Theodore J.....	G	13th Regiment.	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	400
25	Cook, Eli.....	G	13th Regiment.	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	400
26	Hiatt, William.....	G	13th Regiment.	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	400
27	Jackson, Paken.....	G	13th Regiment.	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	400
28	Pitts, Marcus D.....	G	13th Regiment.	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	400
29	Santell, Zachariah.....	G	13th Regiment.	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	400
30	Banta, William V.....	I	13th Regiment.	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	400
31	Vergeason, William.....	I	13th Regiment.	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	400
32	Stone, John E.....	I	13th Regiment.	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	400
33	Butterfield, Asa F.....	I	13th Regiment.	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	400
34	Boyer, Martin.....	I	13th Regiment.	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	400
35	Black, Elliott.....	I	13th Regiment.	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	400
36	Colshear, John.....	I	13th Regiment.	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	400
37	Nelson, Theodore.....	I	13th Regiment.	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	400
38	Rolph, Henry.....	I	13th Regiment.	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	400
39	Tautlinger, David S.....	I	13th Regiment.	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	400
40	Bowman, John W.....	K	13th Regiment.	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	400
41	Baker, John.....	K	13th Regiment.	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	400
42	Bennett, Mortimer N.....	K	13th Regiment.	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	400
43	Couns, George W.....	K	13th Regiment.	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	400
44	Dean, Elias.....	K	13th Regiment.	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	400
45	Hendricks, Clancy.....	K	13th Regiment.	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	400
46	Johnson, Richard M.....	K	13th Regiment.	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	400
47	Marshall, Robert.....	K	13th Regiment.	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	400
48	McIlroy, William.....	K	13th Regiment.	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	400
49	McCormick, Henry F.....	K	13th Regiment.	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	400
50	Powers, Elisha F.....	K	13th Regiment.	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	400
51	Reissner, Francis F. E.....	K	13th Regiment.	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	400
52	Young, William H.....	K	13th Regiment.	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	400
53	Atterbury, Charles.....	B	30th Regiment.	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	400
54	Barris, William H.....	B	30th Regiment.	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	400
55	Levenger, Alfred.....	B	30th Regiment.	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	400
56	Carriher, William.....	B	30th Regiment.	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	400
57	Fagle, Thomas.....	B	30th Regiment.	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	400
58	Fleming, Peter C.....	B	30th Regiment.	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	400
59	Hoover, Henry C.....	B	30th Regiment.	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	400

Number.	Names of Veterans.	Co.	Regiment or Battery.	Where Credited.		Amount of Bounty.
				Township or City.	County.	
60	Hoover, Thomas M.	B	30th Regiment.	Indianapolis	Marion	\$400
61	McKrell, James W.	B	30th Regiment.	Indianapolis	Marion	400
62	Stone, Richard	B	30th Regiment.	Indianapolis	Marion	400
63	Vancouver, John L.	B	30th Regiment.	Indianapolis	Marion	400
64	Warner, Addison	B	30th Regiment.	Indianapolis	Marion	400
65	Strieby, William J.	B	30th Regiment.	Indianapolis	Marion	400
66	Watson, Elias	B	30th Regiment.	Indianapolis	Marion	400
67	Monroe, Morris W.	C	30th Regiment.	Indianapolis	Marion	400
68	Daniel, Michel	D	30th Regiment.	Indianapolis	Marion	400
69	Hector, John L.	D	30th Regiment.	Indianapolis	Marion	400
70	Lake, Andrew J.	D	30th Regiment.	Indianapolis	Marion	400
71	Nesbitt, James M.	D	30th Regiment.	Indianapolis	Marion	400
72	Parson, Simon P.	D	30th Regiment.	Indianapolis	Marion	400
73	Roy, Charles	D	30th Regiment.	Indianapolis	Marion	400
74	Frazier, James	E	30th Regiment.	Indianapolis	Marion	400
75	Barham, John M.	E	30th Regiment.	Indianapolis	Marion	400
76	Abbles, Jacob	F	30th Regiment.	Indianapolis	Marion	400
77	Baxter, John W.	F	30th Regiment.	Indianapolis	Marion	400
78	Bixler, Louis M. B.	F	30th Regiment.	Indianapolis	Marion	400
79	Cobb, Alfred	F	30th Regiment.	Indianapolis	Marion	400
80	Hart, James	F	30th Regiment.	Indianapolis	Marion	400
81	Hanes, Henry	F	30th Regiment.	Indianapolis	Marion	400
82	Kings, Washington	F	30th Regiment.	Indianapolis	Marion	400
83	Laddell, John W.	F	30th Regiment.	Indianapolis	Marion	400
84	Moore, Lindley B.	F	30th Regiment.	Indianapolis	Marion	400
85	Monroe, William	F	30th Regiment.	Indianapolis	Marion	400
86	Muter, Peter	F	30th Regiment.	Indianapolis	Marion	400
87	Masters, William J.	F	30th Regiment.	Indianapolis	Marion	400
88	Schurich, John	F	30th Regiment.	Indianapolis	Marion	400
89	Faber, Lewis	F	30th Regiment.	Indianapolis	Marion	400
90	Wygant, Alexander	F	30th Regiment.	Indianapolis	Marion	400
91	Yeak, y. Thomas J.	F	30th Regiment.	Indianapolis	Marion	400
92	Bain, Reuben	G	30th Regiment.	Indianapolis	Marion	400
93	Cope, Joseph W.	G	30th Regiment.	Indianapolis	Marion	400
94	Hall, William H.	G	30th Regiment.	Indianapolis	Marion	400
95	Lewis, Loyal T.	G	30th Regiment.	Indianapolis	Marion	400
96	Moan, Charles	G	30th Regiment.	Indianapolis	Marion	400
97	Whitman, Martin D.	G	30th Regiment.	Indianapolis	Marion	400
98	Butterbaugh, Samuel	I	30th Regiment.	Indianapolis	Marion	400
99	Evans, Adam J.	I	30th Regiment.	Indianapolis	Marion	400
100	Henderson, David	I	30th Regiment.	Indianapolis	Marion	400
101	Hight, William	I	30th Regiment.	Indianapolis	Marion	400
102	Henry, William	I	30th Regiment.	Indianapolis	Marion	400
103	Hemmun, John L.	I	30th Regiment.	Indianapolis	Marion	400
104	Kist, Henry	I	30th Regiment.	Indianapolis	Marion	400
105	Lang, John	I	30th Regiment.	Indianapolis	Marion	400
106	Lang, Alfred H.	I	30th Regiment.	Indianapolis	Marion	400
107	Nightfoot, George W.	I	30th Regiment.	Indianapolis	Marion	400
108	Mitchell, Greenbury	I	30th Regiment.	Indianapolis	Marion	400
109	Peddycoard, Levi H.	I	30th Regiment.	Indianapolis	Marion	400
110	Purky, John	I	30th Regiment.	Centre	Marion	400
111	Robinson, Henry	I	30th Regiment.	Centre	Marion	400
112	Robman, Levi R.	I	30th Regiment.	Centre	Marion	400
113	Woodruff, Samuel H.	I	30th Regiment.	Centre	Marion	400
114	Whitney, George W.	I	30th Regiment.	Centre	Marion	400
115	Eglerly, Samuel J.	I	30th Regiment.	Centre	Marion	400
116	Kimber, Washington	I	30th Regiment.	Centre	Marion	400
117	Arstin, Alexander B.	D	48th Regiment.	Centre	Marion	400
118	Frame, Noah	D	48th Regiment.	Centre	Marion	400
119	Heltzell, Daniel I.	D	48th Regiment.	Centre	Marion	400
120	Hervey, Cephas W.	D	48th Regiment.	Centre	Marion	400
121	Howard, Silas	D	48th Regiment.	Centre	Marion	400
122	Huns, George	D	48th Regiment.	Centre	Marion	400
123	Johnson, Andrew	D	48th Regiment.	Centre	Marion	400
124	King, John M.	D	48th Regiment.	Centre	Marion	400
125	Maudlin, William	D	48th Regiment.	Centre	Marion	400
126	Maudlin, Ichabod	D	48th Regiment.	Centre	Marion	400
127	Mims, William	D	48th Regiment.	Centre	Marion	400
128	Molay, Washington	D	48th Regiment.	Centre	Marion	400
129	Ricker, John W.	D	48th Regiment.	Centre	Marion	400
130	Sanborn, Moses H.	D	48th Regiment.	Centre	Marion	400
131	Spring, Joseph	D	48th Regiment.	Centre	Marion	400
132	Tooter, Remond	D	48th Regiment.	Centre	Marion	400
133	Waldron, William H.	D	48th Regiment.	Centre	Marion	400
134	York, John	D	48th Regiment.	Centre	Marion	400
135	Bowman, Samuel	D	48th Regiment.	Centre	Marion	400
136	Mann, Henry	D	48th Regiment.	Centre	Marion	400
137	Prigitt, Jackson	D	48th Regiment.	Centre	Marion	400
138	Crouch, James J.	B	50th Regiment.	Centre	Marion	400

Number.	Names of Veterans.	Co.	Regiment or Battery.	Where Credited.		Amount of Bounty.
				Township or City.	County.	
30	Reis, Shadrack M.....	B	59th Regiment.	Centre	Marion	\$400
31	Brant, Joseph.....	B	59th Regiment.	Centre	Marion	400
32	Bolander, Amos.....	B	59th Regiment.	Centre	Marion	400
33	Eslinger, Edward.....	B	59th Regiment.	Centre	Marion	400
34	Mahan, James C.....	B	59th Regiment.	Centre	Marion	400
35	Maxwell Friend L.....	B	59th Regiment.	Centre	Marion	400
36	Speake, John W.....	B	59th Regiment.	Centre	Marion	400
37	Smock, Lewis G.....	B	59th Regiment.	Centre	Marion	400
38	Tipton, John.....	B	59th Regiment.	Centre	Marion	400
39	Tober, Andrew J.....	B	59th Regiment.	Centre	Marion	400
40	Vester, Jacob.....	B	59th Regiment.	Centre	Marion	400
41	Ash, Jesse M.....	B	3d Battery.....	Centre	Marion	400
42	Baro, Albin.....	B	3d Battery.....	Centre	Marion	400
43	Durant, Henry P.....	B	3d Battery.....	Centre	Marion	400
44	Montfort, John.....	B	3d Battery.....	Centre	Marion	400
45	Pool, George.....	B	3d Battery.....	Centre	Marion	400
46	Worth, William H.....	B	3d Battery.....	Centre	Marion	400
237	Veterans.				Total amount	\$96,300

RECAPITULATION.

Localities Assigned To.	Number Assigned.	Company.	Regiment.	Amount of Bounty	Total Amount.
Orange Township, Rush County.....	{ 10 2	Fifth Battery.....	59th)	\$500	\$1,000
Clinton Township, Decatur County...	3	Third Battery.....		500	1,500
Salt Creek Township, Decatur County	{ 6 2	Third Battery.....	59th)	400	3,200
Fairview Township, Fayette County	{ 13 2	E	25th)	400	6,400
Jackson Township, Shelby County...	22	A	30th)	400	8,800
Liberty Township, Shelby County...	{ 18 4	A	30th)	400	8,800
City of Indianapolis, Marion County	{ 52 57	B, F, G, I, and K. B, C, D, E, F, G, & I.	13th) 30th)	400	43,600
Center Township, Marion County.....	{ 7 12 21 6	I D Third Battery.....	59th)	400	18,400
Total.....	237				\$96,300

All of the Bounties secured for the Veterans, as set forth in the foregoing list, were deposited in the First National Bank of Indianapolis to the credit of each soldier entitled, and a certificate of deposit issued for the amount in each case payable to the proper party, or in the event of his death to the order of his widow, or if he left no widow, to his father or widowed mother; otherwise to his legal heirs. And in case any of said bounties should remain unclaimed for the period of two years, it was stipulated in the certificate of deposit that the money should be paid into the State Treasury to the credit of the fund arising from "Estates without Heirs."

At the expiration of said two years it was ascertained from the vouchers in possession of the Bank, that all of said Bounties had been paid over except in nineteen cases, (as per the following list,) which unclaimed Bounties, amounting to \$7,600 00, were paid into the State Treasury by the Adjutant General on the 19th day of March, 1897.

UNCLAIMED BOUNTIES PAID INTO STATE TREASURY.

	NAMES.	Co.	Regiment.	Memoranda.
1	For William H. Williams.....	F	13th, Old organization.....	Deserted Mar. 17, '64.
2	For George W. Coons.....	K B	13th, Old organization (Keons' 13th, Re-organized.....	Killed, June 30, '64.
3	For Richard M. Johnson.....	D K	13th, New organization 13th, Old organization.....	Died, March 4, '65.
4	For Mortimer H. Bennett.....	K B	13th, Old organization..... 13th, New organization.....	Deserted, June 22, '64.
5	For William B. Lyons.....	F	13th, Old organization.....	Deserted, Feb. 20, '64.
6	For Joseph D. Evans.....	F	13th, Old organization.....	Deserted, Feb. 24, '64.
7	For George W. Bennett.....	G	13th, Old organization..... Recruit.....	Deserted, Mar. 9, '64.
8	For William H. Young.....	K E	13th, Old organization..... 13th, New organization.....	
9	For Jacob Elshire.....	B A	13th, Old organization..... 13th, New organization.....	
10	For James Fall.....	F A	13th, Old organization..... 13th, New organization.....	
11	For Nathan Lander.....	F C	13th, Old organization..... 13th, New organization.....	
12	For Theodore Nelson.....	I B	12th, Old organization..... 13th, New organization.....	Recruit.
13	For John Baker.....	K C	13th, Old organization..... 13th, New organization.....	Corporal.
14	For Richard Sloan.....	B	30th, Old organization..... Musician.....	Deserted, Dec. 5, '64.
15	For Thomas Eagle.....	B B	30th, Old organization..... 30th, New organization.....	Deserted, Nov. 28, '64.
16	For Joseph W. Cope.....	G K	30th, Old organization..... 30th, New organization.....	Corporal.
17	For Thomas J. Yeakey.....	F	30th, Old organization.....	
18	For William Monroe.....	F	30th, Old organization..... Transfd to new org., but not on rolls	
19	For Andrew J. Reynolds.....		31 Battery.....	Deserted, July 29, '64.
Amount of Bounty secured for each.....		\$100 00	Total.....	\$7,000 00

W. H. H. TERRELL, Adjutant General of Indiana.

Adjutant General's Office, March 19, '67.

No. 286.

STATE OF INDIANA,

\$7,000 00

AUDITING DEPARTMENT, AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

Indianapolis, March 19, 1867.

I hereby certify that W. H. H. TERRELL, Adjutant General, has this day filed in my office the Treasurer's Receipt for the sum of Seven Thousand Six Hundred Dollars and — Cents, which is on account of estates without heirs, (unclaimed bounties.)

[Signed.]

T. B. McCARTY, Auditor of State.

Document No. 22.

INDIANA BATTLE FLAGS AND TROPHIES, DEPOSITED IN THE
STATE LIBRARY.

MEXICAN WAR.

COLORS OF THE SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

National Flag; silk; much faded and worn; nearly one-third gone. Silver plate on staff, inscribed, "2d Regiment Indiana Volunteers; Buena Vista, 22d and 23d February, 1847." Staff burned below flag. This flag was borne by the Regiment during the Mexican War.

COLORS OF THE THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Flag Staff: broken near the top; spliced with tin band; colors gone; no inscription, and nothing further to identify it, except an "express" card on staff, from "Madison, Ind."

COLORS OF THE FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Regimental Flag; purple silk; National Arms and "Fifth Regiment Indiana" embroidered on both sides, in heavy yellow silk. Staff and flag in good condition. This flag was borne in the Mexican War, and was presented to Colonel James H. Lane, 5th Regiment Indiana Volunteers, by Major General Winfield Scott, in the City of Mexico. It was captured from Colonel Lane's residence, by Quantrell's band of Guerrillas, at the sacking of Lawrence, Kansas; was re-captured from Quantrell by the 1st Missouri State Cavalry, and forwarded to the Adjutant General of Indiana by General Simpson, Adjutant General of Missouri.

WAR OF THE REBELLION.

COLORS OF THE SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

National Flag; silk; much faded and worn; about one-third gone; inscribed "From the Ladies—" the rest of the inscription gone. Staff in good order. This flag was presented, on Thanksgiving Day, 1861, to the 6th Regiment, on the line of the Nashville railroad, near Sonora, Kentucky, by the ladies of the Sixth Ward of Louisville, Kentucky, in commemoration of the fact that this regiment was the first to enter Kentucky after Buckner's invasion, for the defense of the State. In addition to the flag, the train that brought it also brought two hundred ladies and gentlemen, Union citizens of Louisville, with an abundant Thanksgiving Dinner for the officers and privates. The flag was presented by the Hon. James Guthrie. Three of the color guard were shot holding this flag in their hands.

National Flag; silk; much faded, worn, and torn; inscribed "6th Indiana—" rest worn off. Staff in good order.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; painted National Arms; faded, worn, and torn; inscribed "Stone's River" "Shiloh,"—rest gone. Staff in good order.

COLORS OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

National Flag; silk; much worn and faded; no inscription; Staff whole.

National Flag; silk; faded, worn, and torn; inscribed "Winchester, March 23d, 1862;" Staff in good order.

COLORS OF THE EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

National Flag; silk; faded, worn, and torn; inscribed "8th Indiana—" rest gone; Staff in good order.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; faded and worn; inscribed "Rich Mountain," "Port Gibson," "Pea Ridge," "Champion Hills," "Fort Donelson," "Vicksburg."

COLORS OF THE NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

National Flag; silk; considerably faded and worn; inscribed "General Nelson to the 9th Indiana Vols." "Shiloh;" Staff in good order. This flag was presented to the Regiment by Major General William Nelson, for gallant conduct in battle.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; all in ribbons; worn out; no inscription discernible. Staff in good order, with cord and tassels, and fringe attached.

National Flag; silk; worn, stained, and torn; inscribed "9th Regiment Indiana Volunteers." "Laurel Hill, July —" "Carriek's Ford, July 13th, —" years worn out; Staff gone.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; nearly worn out; nothing left but part of eagle, and both Reg't on the shreds of blue silk.

COLORS OF THE TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

National Flag; silk; worn, torn, and faded; inscribed "10th Regt. Ind. Vols." "Presented on behalf of the Loyal ladies of Louisville." "Mill Springs, Jan'y 19th." Staff gone. This flag was presented by the loyal ladies of Louisville to the Regiment, in September, 1862.

COLORS OF THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

National Flag; silk; in pretty good condition; inscribed "11th Regt. Ind. Vols." Staff in good order.

National Flag; silk; in good condition; inscribed as follows: "11th Indiana Regiment Infantry"—"Romney, Va."—"Port Gibson"—"Vicksburg"—"Cedar Creek"—"Fort Donelson"—"Shiloh"—"Opequan, Va."—Staff good.

National Flag; silk; nearly all gone—battles inscribed on white ribbon streamers, attached to flag staff, as follows: "Champion Hill"—"Fisher's Hill"—Jackson, Miss."—"Fort Henry"—Staff, with streamers, cord, tassels, and fringe of flag, is all that remains.

National Flag; silk; very much worn; inscribed "From the Citizens of Indianapolis to the 11th Regt."

National Flag; silk; faded, but in tolerably good order; inscribed "Indiana Zouaves"—"11th Regt." Staff perfect.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; embroidered; badly worn; inscribed "Indiana Zouaves"—"11th Regt." Staff in good condition.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; badly worn; inscribed "11th Regiment"—Staff good.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; in good order; inscribed as follows; "Champion Hills"—"Fisher's Hill"—Jackson, Miss." Staff in good order.

COLORS OF THE TWELFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

National Flag; silk; almost worn out; no inscription; Staff in good order.

Regimental flag; blue silk; all in tatters; no inscription discernible; Staff good.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; new and in good condition; inscribed "12th Regt. Ind. Vols."—"Vicksburg"—"Dallas"—"Missionary Ridge"—"Atlanta, July 28th, 1864,"—"Dalton"—"Jonesboro"—"Kenesaw Mountain"—"Atlanta, July 22d, 1864."

COLORS OF THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; embroidered; State Arms; inscribed "13th Regt. Indiana Vols."—"Winchester 23d March, 1862"—"Rich Mountain, July 11th, 1861"—Staff good. This flag was made by Tiffany & Co., New York, and is richly embroidered on both sides.

National Flag; silk; faded; inscribed "13th Indiana Vols." Staff good.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; in good condition; inscribed "— Regiment Infantry," (probably issued in the field)—Staff good.

National Flag; silk; bright, but a little torn; no inscription; Staff good.

COLORS OF THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; embroidered; nearly worn out; inscribed "14th Indiana Regiment"—"Cheat Mountain"—Winchester"—Antietam." Staff, with cord, tassels, and fringe. (Presented by the ladies of Terre Haute, by Mrs. T. H. Nelson.)

Regimental Flag; blue silk; embroidered; much faded; inscribed "14th Indiana Regiment;" Staff good. (Presented by the ladies of Terre Haute.)

COLORS OF THE FIFTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

National Flag; silk, new and in good order; no inscription.

Regimental Flag: blue silk; badly torn; inscribed "15th Regt. Ind. Vols." Staff good.

Regimental Flag: blue silk; in tolerably good condition; inscribed "15th Indiana Regiment Infantry"—"Green Brier"—"Stone's River"—"Chaplin Hills"—"Shiloh"—"Cheat Mountain." Staff good.

Regimental Flag: nice, bright, and in good order: inscribed "15th Regt. Ind. Vols." Staff good.

National Flag: bunting; in good condition; no inscription; bullet hole through middle of staff.

National Flag: bunting; stained; inscribed "15th Regt. Ind. Vols."—"Stone River"—Staff lower half gone.

COLORS OF THE SIXTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Regimental Flag: blue silk; badly worn and torn; inscribed "16th Regiment Indiana," rest torn out; "Black River Bridge"—"Chickasaw Bayou"—"Arkansas"—rest torn out; "Richmond, Ky."—"Jackson, Miss."—"Sabine Cross Roads"—"Boutierville, La."—"Pleasant Hill, La."—"Natchitoches, La."—"Marksville, La."—"Alexandria, La."—"Henderson, La."—"Crumps' Hill"—Staff good.

COLORS OF THE SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

National Flag: silk; weather worn; no inscription; staff good, with cord and tassels.

National Flag: silk; much worn and torn; no inscription; staff in good condition.

COLORS OF THE EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY

National Flag: silk; worn out; nothing but shreds left; staff with cord and fringe.

National Flag: silk; nothing left but a small part of the blue field with half dozen stars and a fragment of stripes. Bullet hole through middle of staff; staff spliced to hold it together.

COLORS OF THE NINETEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

National Flag: silk; stars embroidered; badly torn and faded; no inscription; staff perfect.

National Flag: silk; badly worn and torn; inscribed "19th Regiment Indiana Volunteers;" staff good.

National Flag: silk; faded and worn; gilt stars; blue field partly gone; no inscription; bullet hole through staff.

National Flag: silk; badly worn; no inscription; staff broken in two below flag.

Regimental Flag: blue silk; embroidered; inscribed "19th Regt. Ind. Vols."

COLORS OF THE TWENTIETH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

National Flag: silk; torn, worn and faded; inscribed "20th Indiana Infantry;" staff good.

National Flag: silk; stained; otherwise in good order; staff perfect.

National Flag: silk; worn out; no inscription; staff good.

National Flag: silk; worn and torn; inscribed "20th Regiment Ind.," rest torn off; staff good.

Regimental Flag: blue silk; embroidered; nearly worn out; inscribed "20th Regiment;" rest worn off; "Orchards, June 25"—"Glendale, June 30"—"Manasses, Aug. 29 and 30"—"Chantilly, Sept. 1;" staff broken.

Regimental Flag: blue silk; faded and worn; inscribed "20th Indiana Regiment Infantry"—"Glendale"—"Chantilly"—"Fredericksburg"—"Manasses"—"Malvern Hills"—"Chancellorsville;" staff good.

Regimental Flag: blue silk; somewhat worn and torn; no inscription; staff good.

COLORS OF THE TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

AFTERWARDS FIRST HEAVY ARTILLERY.

National Flag: silk; nearly worn out; inscribed "21st Regt. Volunteer—" rest worn off—"Baton—" rest worn off; staff good.

National Flag: silk; somewhat worn and stained, but colors bright; inscribed "1st Regt. Ind. Artillery"—"Baton Rouge, Aug. 5, 1862"—"Cotton, Jan. 14, 1863"—"Bisland, April 12 and 13, 1863"—"Port Hudson, May 24 and 27, June 14, and July 7, 1863."

National Flag: small; about two by two and a half feet; very neatly made of red and white silk ribbon; blue silk field; silver spangle stars; silver cord and tassel; in good condition; inscribed "Presented by the Ladies of Houma, La., to the 1st Ind. Art'y"—"Baton Rouge"—"Donelsonville"—"Red Church"—"Corr's Bridge"—"Camp Bisland"—"Port Hudson"—staff in good order, with silver plated dart head.

Regimental Flag: yellow silk; painted cross cannons; split and torn; inscribed "Ind. Vet. Vols."—"First Regiment Artillery;" staff good.

Regimental Flag: blue silk; badly worn and torn; inscribed "21st Indiana Volunteers"—"Baton Rouge;" staff perfect.

COLORS OF THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

National Flag; silk; badly worn and torn; inscribed "22d Indiana Vols." staff shot near the top; bottom broken and spoiled.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; badly worn and torn; inscribed "22d Regt. Indiana Vols."—"Pine Ridge"—"Chaplin Hills"—"Nolensville;" staff good.

COLORS OF THE TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; embroidered; badly worn, torn and faded; inscribed "23d Regt. Indiana Vols., U. S. A.;" staff in good order.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; faded, but otherwise in pretty good condition; inscribed "2d Regt. Indiana Volunteers;" staff perfect.

COLORS OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

National Flag; silk; nearly worn out; inscribed "24th Regt. Ind. Vols." The staff belonging to this flag got lost, and was finally Expressed to Governor Morton from Cairo, Ill.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; embroidered; worn and badly torn; inscribed "24th" most torn; a bullet hole through staff.

COLORS OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

National Flag; silk; much worn and torn; inscribed "25th Regt. Ind. Vols."—"Dodgeon, Tenn., Feb. 13, 14, 15 and 16"—"Shiloh, Tenn., April 6, 7, '62"—"Metamora, Tenn., Oct. 5, '62"—"Davis Mills, Miss., Dec. 21, '62." Staff whole.

National Flag; silk; nearly worn out; inscribed "25th Indiana Vols." Staff whole.

National Flag; silk; very badly worn; inscribed "25th Regt. Ind. Vols." Staff whole.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; embroidered; badly torn; inscribed "25th Regiment Ind. Vols. U. S. A." Staff in good order.

COLORS OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

National Flag; silk; badly worn and torn; no inscription; staff in good order.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; national arms nearly all torn out; no inscription; staff good.

COLORS OF THE TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

National Flag; silk; faded and nearly worn out; inscribed "27th Regt. Indiana Vols." Original staff gone; rough one improvised.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; much worn and torn; inscribed "27th Regt. Indiana Vols." Original staff gone; rough one improvised.

COLORS OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT—FIRST CAVALRY.

National Flag; silk; worn and more than half gone; inscribed "1st Indiana Cavalry." Staff in good order.

COLORS OF THE TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

National Flag; silk; in pretty good order; inscribed "29th Regt. Ind. Vols." Staff in good order.

National Flag; silk; faded, worn and torn; inscribed "29th Regiment Ind. Vols." Staff in good order.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; torn; colors bright; inscribed "29th Indiana Regiment Infantry"—"Shiloh"—"Laverigne"—"Triune"—"Chickamauga"—"Stone River"—"Before Corinth." Staff in good order.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; faded, worn and torn; inscribed "29th Regt. Infantry"—"Triune"—"Stone River"—"Shiloh." Staff good.

COLORS OF THE THIRTIETH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

National Flag; silk; very much faded, worn and torn; no inscription; staff good.

National Flag; silk; much faded and worn; no inscription; staff good.

National Flag; silk; nearly all gone; inscribed "30th Regiment." Staff gone; staff whole.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; much worn and faded; inscribed "—— Regiment." blank never filled up; staff in good order.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; all in ribbons; no inscription; staff good.

COLORS OF THE THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

National Flag; silk; much worn and but little left; inscribed "31st Regiment"—rest gone—staff whole.

National Flag; silk; worn, faded and torn; inscribed "31st Regiment Indiana Vols.;" staff in good condition.

National Flag; silk; much worn, but colors bright; inscribed "Buell's Campaign;" "31st Ind. Vet. Vols.;" "Fort Donelson, Tenn., Feb. '62;" "Shiloh, Apr.;" "Corinth, Miss.;" "Stone River, Tenn.;" "Chickamauga, Ga., '63;" "Chattanooga, Tenn., '63;" "Rocky Face, Ga., '64;" "Kennesaw Mountain, Ga., '64;" "Chattahoochie, Ga., '64;" "Atlanta, Ga., '64;" "Jonesboro, Ga., '64;" "Lovejoy, Ga., '64;" "Franklin, Tenn., '64;" "Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 15, 16, '64." Staff whole.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; badly worn and torn; inscribed "31st Regiment Indiana Vols.;" "Shiloh"—rest gone; staff whole.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; badly worn, torn, and nearly one-half gone; inscribed "31st Regiment Infantry;" staff good.

COLORS OF THE THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; badly torn and worn; inscribed "32d Indiana"—rest torn off; staff whole.

National Flag; silk; all gone but shreds; no part of inscription discernable; staff whole.

National Flag; silk; embroidered; nearly worn out; inscribed "Presented by the German Ladies of Indianapolis"—"Rowlet's Station;" "Shiloh;" "Bridge Creek;" "Stone River;" "Liberty Gap;" "Chickamauga"—lettering embroidered in different colors with silk twist; very handsomely done. This was the Flag of Col. Willich's regiment, and was carried in *sixty-one* battles. The staff has two bullet holes in it—one about the center and the other just below the flag.

COLORS OF THE THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

National Flag; silk; much worn; inscribed "33d Regt. Ind. Vols."—"Cumberland Gap;" "Wild Cat;" "Richmond;" "Thompson's Station."

Regimental Flag; blue silk; embroidered; much worn and split into ribbons; inscribed "The loyal ladies of ——— (torn off) "to the 33d Regt. ——— (torn off) "U. S. A.," "Col. Jno. R. ———" (torn off). Staff whole. This flag was presented to Col. John Coburn by the loyal ladies of Lexington, in April, 1862, and his name was inserted upon it; the words "Wild Cat" were also on it, that being the first fight of the regiment. The letter "R" is the R in Coburn, the rest having been torn out or shot out.

COLORS OF THE THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

National Flag; silk; worn, torn and faded; no inscription; staff whole.

National Flag; silk; in pretty good order; inscribed "The Morton Rifles;" staff in good order.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; worn and badly torn; inscribed "34th Indiana"—rest gone. Motto in eagle's beak, "Onward." The following memoranda appears on a card pasted on the staff: "The old Banner of the 34th Indiana Presented to the Regiment by T. N. Stilwell, Oct., 1864. Has been through the engagements of 'New Madrid,' 'Island No. 10,' 'Riddle's Point,' 'Fort Pillow,' 'Grand Prairie,' 'Oppelousas,' and 'Grand Choteau,' and is now returned, after two years service, to be placed in the archives of the State, having been replaced by a stand of new and beautiful colors by Governor Morton, Dec. 23d, '63." Signed, "R. B. Jones, Lt. Col. Commanding."

New Regimental Flag; blue silk; considerably worn, and inscribed "The Morton Rifles;" "New Madrid, Mo.;" "Island No. 10, Miss. R., Tenn.;" "Grand Prairie, Ark.;" "Fort Pillow, Tenn.;" "Jackson;" "Vicksburg;" "Champion Hills, Tenn." Staff in good condition. This is the flag, above referred to, as having been presented to the Regiment by Governor Morton.

COLORS OF THE THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

National Flag; silk; much worn and torn; inscribed "1st Irish," "35th Regt. Ind. Vols.;" staff good.

A beautiful green flag, with embroidered harp, sunburst, etc., was presented to the Regiment by the ladies of Indianapolis in Dec. 1861.

COLORS OF THE THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

National Flag; silk; much worn and torn; inscribed "36th Regt. Indiana Vols.;" staff good.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; worn and torn; inscribed "36th Indiana Infantry;" "Shiloh;" "Stone's River;" staff in good order.

COLORS OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

National Flag; silk; worn, torn and faded; inscribed "Stone River;" staff good.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; much worn and torn; inscribed "37th Regt. Infantry;" lower part of staff gone.

COLORS OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

National Flag; silk; worn and faded; inscribed "Ind. Vol. Vol. Infan."

Regimental Flag; blue silk; embroidered; worn and torn into ribbons; inscribed "Liberty Mountain;" "———ville;" "Ringold;" "Cross Roads;" "Dutch Gap;" staff broken.

COLORS OF THE THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

National Flag; silk; stained; inscribed "39th Regt. Indiana Vols.;" staff in order.

National Flag; silk; much worn and half gone; inscribed "39th Regt. Ind. Vols.;" "Shiloh." This flag was captured by the rebels and found in Libby Prison, Richmond, Va., after the capture of that city. Staff gone.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; much torn; inscribed "39th Regiment Infantry;" "Shiloh;" "Battle Creek;" "Stone River;" staff in good order.

COLORS OF THE FORTIETH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

National Flag; silk; much worn; inscribed "40th Regt. Vol. Vols.;" staff good.

National Flag; silk; nearly worn out; inscribed "40th Regt. Indiana Vols.;" staff good.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; much worn and torn; inscribed "40th Indiana Regiment Infantry;" "Stone River;" "Shiloh;" "Missionary Ridge;" rest gone; staff good.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; pretty good order; inscribed "40th Regt. Indiana Vols.;" "Stone River;" "Chaplin Hills;" "Dallas;" "Mission Ridge;" "Rocky Face;" "Shiloh;" "Atlanta;" "Peach Free Creek;" staff good.

COLORS OF THE FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

National Flag; silk; worn, torn and faded; inscribed "42d Regt. Ind. Vols.;" rest gone; staff good.

National Flag; silk; almost worn out; impossible to make out inscription; staff good.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; colors bright; considerably torn; inscribed "42d Indiana Regiment Infantry;" "Chaplain Hill;" "Stone's River;" "Wartrace;" staff good.

COLORS OF THE FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

National Flag; silk; in good order; no inscription; staff good.

National Flag; silk; faded and worn; inscribed "43d Indiana;" staff good.

National Flag; silk; colors bright; in good order; no inscription; staff good.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; in good order; no inscription; staff good.

COLORS OF THE FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

National Flag; silk; faded; otherwise in good condition; no inscription; staff good.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; much torn; inscribed "44th Regt. Ind. Vols.;" "Stone's River;" "Chickamunga;" "Fort Donaldson;" "Corinth;" "Mission Ridge;" staff good.

COLORS OF THE FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

National Flag; silk; badly worn and torn; inscribed "46th Regt. Ind. Vol. I. S. A.;" staff broken below flag.

COLORS OF THE FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

National Flag; silk; worn, torn and faded; inscribed "47th Regt. Ind. Vols.;" staff good.

National Flag; silk; nearly worn out; inscribed "47th Regt. Ind. Vols.;" staff good.

National Flag; bunting; full of bullet holes; inscribed "47th Regt. Ind. Vols.;" staff shot through centre, and near the top.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; faded, embroidered, soiled, torn; inscribed "47th Indiana Regiment" in gold thread letters; staff good.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; worn, torn and ragged; inscribed "47th Regt. Ind. Vols.;" "Fort Madrid, Mo.;" "Rattles Point, Mo.;" "Fort Gibson, Miss.;" "Vicksburg, Miss.;" "Chickasaw file Creek;" "Spanish Fort;" "Buckley;" "Mobile;" "Chickamunga;" "Chickasaw Hill;" "Jackson, Miss.;" "Morley Bayou;" staff good.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; embroidered; worn, faded and torn; inscribed "47th Regiment Ind. Vols. U. S. A.;" staff good.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; eagle nearly all torn out by a shell; bullet holes through flag; inscribed "47th Regiment Indiana Volunteers;" "Fourteen Mile Creek;" "Vicksburg;" "New Madrid, Mo.;" "Champion Hill;" "Port Gibson;" "Riddle's Point, Mo.;" staff good.

COLORS OF THE FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

National Flag; silk; worn, faded and torn; inscribed "48th Ind. Vols.;" staff good.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; much worn; inscribed "48th Regt. Ind. Vols.;" "Tuka;" "Fort — (torn off); "Raymond;" staff good.

COLORS OF THE FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

National Flag; silk; colors bright; somewhat torn; inscribed "49th Ind. Vet. Vols.;" staff good.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; colors bright; split in several places; inscribed "49th Regt. Ind. Vet. Vols.;" "Cumberland Gap;" "Chickasaw;" "Port Gibson;" "Jackson;" "Arkansas Post;" "Champion Hills;" "Vicksburg;" "Black River Bridge;" staff in good order.

COLORS OF THE FIFTIETH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; much worn and torn; no inscription; staff good.

COLORS OF THE FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

National Flag; silk; worn, torn and faded; inscribed "51st Regt. Ind. Vols.;" staff good.

Regimental Flag, blue silk; split and torn; inscribed "51st Indiana Regiment Infantry;" "Charleston;" "Shiloh;" "Corinth;" "Chaplin Hills;" "Stone River;" "Dyes Gap;" "Crooked Creek;" "Franklin;" "Blount's Farm;" "Cedar Bluff;" "Dan Bridge;" "Shoal Creek;" "Battles of Nashville;" "Duck River;" "Columbia;" staff good.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; worn, torn and faded; inscribed "51st Regt. Indiana Vols.;" "Stone River Tenn.;" staff good.

COLORS OF THE FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

National Flag; silk; badly worn and faded; no inscription; staff in good order.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; split and faded; inscribed "— Regiment Infantry" (never filled up); staff good.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; torn; inscribed "52nd Ind. Rail Road Vol. Regt.;" staff in good order.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; worn, torn and faded; about half gone; inscribed "52d Indiana Regt. Inftry.;" staff in good order.

COLORS OF THE FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; split and faded; inscribed "54th Ind. Vols.;" staff good.

COLORS OF THE FIFTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

National Flag, silk; worn, soiled and stained; inscribed "57th Regt. Ind. Vols.;" staff good.

National Flag; silk; supposed to belong to the 57th Regt.; faded and worn; no inscription; staff good.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; badly worn and faded; inscribed "57 Regt. Ind. Vols.;" "— River" (rest torn off); staff good.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; worn and partly gone; inscribed "57th Regt. Indiana Vols.;" "Stone River;" "Chattanooga;" "Atlanta;" "Franklin;" "Nashville;" staff good.

COLORS OF THE FIFTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

National Flag; silk; ragged, and nearly worn out; inscribed "58th Regt. Ind. Vols.;" staff good.

Two National Flag Stuffs; part of fringe and cords; nothing to identify them with certainty, except labels on stoffs.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; embroidered; faded, and nearly worn out; inscribed, "Presented by the Ladies of Gibson County;" "58th Regiment Ind. Vols. U. S. A." Staff in good order.

COLORS OF THE SIXTIETH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

National Flag; silk; stained; inscribed, "60th Regt. Ind. Vols." Staff good.

National Flag; silk; nothing left but a few faded stars on part of blue field. Staff good.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; colors bright; inscribed, "60th Regt. Ind. Vols." "Vicksburg;" "Jackson;" "Grand Coteau Prairie;" "Munfordsville;" "Chickasaw Bayou;" "Arkansas Post." Staff good.

COLORS OF THE SIXTY-THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

National Flag; silk; worn, torn, and faded; no inscription; staff good.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; nearly worn out; inscription gone; staff good.

COLORS OF THE SIXTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

National Flag; silk; nearly worn out; inscription all gone but a few letters; staff good.

National Flag; silk; in good order; inscribed, "65th Ind. Vols.;" "East Tennessee;" "Knexville;" "Resacca;" "Atlanta;" "Franklin;" "Nashville;" "Wilmington;" staff good.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; faded and torn; inscribed, "65th Ind. Vols.;" staff good.

COLORS OF THE SIXTY-SIXTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

National Flag; silk; badly worn and torn; inscribed, "66th Regt. Ind. Vols." bullet-hole through staff, near the top.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; nearly worn out; inscription all gone except part of the word "Volunteers;" staff in good order.

COLORS OF THE SIXTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

National Flag; silk; faded, stained, and worn; inscribed, "67th Regt. Ind. Vols.;" staff good.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; colors bright; inscribed, "67th Regt. Ind. Vols.;" staff good.

COLORS OF THE SIXTY EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; nearly worn out; inscribed, "68th Regt. Indiana Vols.;" staff shot through, near the top.

COLORS OF THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

National Flag; silk; nearly worn out; blue field entirely gone; no inscription.

Regimental Flag, blue silk; worn, torn, and faded; inscribed, "69th Regt. Ind. Vols.;" more than half gone—part of the word "Richmond" all that can be made out; original staff gone—a common one, with initials "I. J. F." cut with a knife below the flag, supplies its place.

COLORS OF THE SEVENTIETH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

National Flag; silk; much worn; no inscription; staff shot through the upper part; splinted with pieces of barrel hoops.

National Flag; silk; stained; otherwise in pretty good condition; inscribed, "70th Regt. Ind. Vols.;" "Cassville;" "Russleville;" "Resacca;" "Lost Mountain;" "Marietta;" "Atlanta;" "New Hope Church;" "Kenesaw Mountain;" "Peach Tree Creek;" "Savannah;" staff in good order; gilt eagle on top.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; all rags and tatters; no inscription discernible—staff good.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; National arms on one side; State arms on reverse; bound with gold fringe; well preserved; inscribed, "70th Regt. Indiana Vols.;" staff in good order, with gilt eagle on top.

COLORS OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

National Flag; worsted; badly stained, and considerably worn; inscribed, "John Lindsey, Co. I 71st Ind." in gilt paper letters, pasted on one of the stripes; original staff gone—rough one in its place.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; embroidered; in good order; inscribed, "Presented by the Ladies of Terre Haute to the 71st Regiment Ind. Vols U. S. A.;" "Munfordsville;" "Richmond, Ky.;" "East Tennessee;" "Atlanta;" "Macon;" "Pulaski;" "Nashville." This flag was stripped from its staff at the battle of Muldraugh's Hill, by Corporal Sharron Case, of Co. "K," who concealed it about his person, thus saving it from capture. Staff gone.

National Flag: cashmere; faded and worn; blue field gone; inscribed, "71st Indiana Regim. Inf.," worked in gilt thread; staff good.

COLORS OF THE SEVENTY-SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

National Flag: silk; faded and torn; inscribed, "72d Ind. Vol. Inftry;" "Hoover's Gap;" "Chickamauga;" "Farmington;" "Okolona;" "Dallas;" "Big Shanty;" "Kenesaw;" "Atlanta;" "Rome;" "Selma;" "Macon;" staff good.

COLORS OF THE SEVENTY-THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

National Flag: silk; faded, otherwise in pretty good order; inscribed, "73d Regt. Indiana Vols.;" staff good.

Regimental Flag: blue silk; nearly worn out; inscribed "73d Regt. Indiana Vols.," "Chaplin Hills, Ky.," "Blount's Farm," "Stone River," "Crooked Creek, Ala.," "Day's Gap, Ala.," "Athens," "Decatur;" rest torn off; staff in pretty good condition.

COLORS OF THE SEVENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

National Flag: silk; worn and faded; blue field gone; inscribed "74th Regt. Ind. Vols.;" bullet shot in upper part of staff.

National Flag: silk; faded and worn; inscribed "74th Indiana Vols.;" staff good.

Regimental Flag: blue silk; worn, split and partly gone; inscribed "74th Regt. Indiana Vols.," "Chickamauga," "Missio ———;" rest gone; staff good.

COLORS OF THE SEVENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

National Flag: silk; stained and worn; inscribed "75th Ind. Vols.;" staff good.

National Flag: silk; nearly worn out; blue field gone; no inscription discernible; staff good.

Regimental Flag: blue silk; nearly worn out; inscribed "75th Regt. Ind. Vol.," with black paint on scroll in Eagle's mouth—evidently done by a soldier of the regiment; staff good.

Regimental Flag: blue silk; badly worn and torn; inscribed "75th Indiana Vols.," "Hoover's Gap," "Mission Ridge," "Chickamauga;" staff good.

COLORS OF THE SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Two Flag Stuffs, with cords, fringe and tatters.

COLORS OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

National Flag: silk; nearly worn out; stars in blue field embroidered with white silk thread; no inscription; staff good.

Regimental Flag: blue silk; embroidered; inscribed in embroidered silk letters "79th Ind. Regt.;" Eagle and a few strips of blue silk all that is left; staff good.

COLORS OF THE EIGHTIETH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

National Flag: silk; much worn and faded; inscribed "80th Regt. Ind. Vols.," "Chaplin Hills," "East Tenn.," "Kenesaw," "Resacca," "Atlanta," "Franklin," "Nashville," "Fort Anderson;" staff good.

National Flag: silk; nearly worn out; inscribed "80th Regt. Ind. Inf.," "Chaplin Hills," "East Tennessee;" staff good.

Regimental Flag: blue silk; almost gone; no inscription discernible; staff good.

COLORS OF THE EIGHTY-FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

National Flag: silk; somewhat stained, otherwise in good order; inscribed "81st Regt. Ind. Vols.," "Stone River," "Kenesaw," "Chickamauga," "Jonesboro;" staff good.

Regimental Flag: blue silk; worn, torn and split; inscribed "81st Regt. Ind. Vols.," "Stone River," "Liberty Gap," "Chickamauga;" staff good.

COLORS OF THE EIGHTY-SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

National Flag: silk; nearly worn out; no inscription discernible; staff good.

Regimental Flag: blue silk; nearly worn out; no inscription discernible; staff good.

COLORS OF THE EIGHTY-THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

National Flag: silk: badly worn and stained: inscribed "83d Regt. Ind. Vols. U. S. A.:" staff good.

National Flag: silk: badly worn and stained: inscribed "83d Regt. Ind. Vols.:" staff good.

Regimental Flag: blue silk: badly worn, half gone: inscribed "83d Regt ———," rest gone: "Chickasaw Bluff," "Arkans——," rest gone: staff good.

Regimental Flag: blue silk: badly worn and torn: inscribed "83d Regt. Indiana Vols.:" on shield: staff good.

COLORS OF THE EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

National Flag: silk: almost gone: no inscription discernible, but record of battles on a card attached to staff as follows: "Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 1, and 20, '64," "Buzard's Roost, Ga., Feb. 25, '64," "Rocky Face, Ga., 8th to 15th May, '64," "Resaca, Ga., May 15th and 16th, '64," "New Hope Church, Ga., 24th May to 2d June, '64," "Pine Mountain, 19th to 15th June, '64," "Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 18th to July 1st, '64," "New Dow, Ga., July 4, '64," "Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20 and 21, '64," "Siege of Atlanta, July 22 to Aug. 25, '64," "Jonesboro", Ga., Sept. 1, '64," "Lovejoy, Ga., Sept. 2, '64," "Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, '64," "Nashville, Dec. 15 and 16, '64," staff good.

National Flag: silk: in new order: gold fringe: inscribed "84th Regt. Ind. Vols.," "Chickamauga," "Atlanta," "Franklin," "Nashville;" staff good, cupped with gilt eagle.

COLORS OF THE EIGHTY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

National Flag: silk: badly worn and stained: inscribed "Presented to the 86th Regt. Ind. Vols. by the citizens of Boone county:" staff broken, lower half gone.

National Flag: silk: faded, worn and torn: no inscription: staff good.

Regimental Flag: blue silk: worn, torn and faded: inscribed "86th Regt. Ind. Vols.," "Presented by Clinton county:" coat of arms all gone but head of the eagle: staff good.

COLORS OF THE EIGHTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

National Flag: silk: badly worn and torn: inscribed "87th Regt. Ind.:" staff shot through in middle of flag and splinted with strips: broken below flag and splined.

COLORS OF THE EIGHTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

National Flag: silk: much worn and faded: blue held gone: inscribed "88th Ind. Vols.:" staff good.

Regimental Flag: blue silk: worn and about half gone: inscribed "88th Regt ———," rest gone, "Chaplin Hills," "Stone River;" staff good.

COLORS OF THE EIGHTY-NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

National Flag: silk: badly worn and torn: inscribed "89th In——," rest gone: staff good.

Regimental Flag: blue silk: faded, torn and badly worn: inscribed "89th Regt. Ind.——," rest gone, "Murfordsville;" staff good.

COLORS OF THE NINETY-FIRST REGIMENT.

National Flag: silk: badly worn, nearly gone: no inscription discernible: but a card posted on the staff gives the following record: "Colors of the 91st Ind. Vols. John Mehringer, Col., Charles H. Butterfield, Lt. Col.; James M. Mason, Major; Joseph A. Leonard, Adj't.; 3d Brigade, 2d Division, 2d Army Corps." "Carried in the East Tennessee Campaign and "Pine," "East," and "Kenesaw Mountains," "Deatons;" "Atlanta;" "Jonesboro" and at "Lovejoy Station," in the Atlanta Campaign. Also at "Columbia," "Franklin" and "Nashville." Staff good.

National Flag: silk: stained, torn and faded: no inscription: staff good.

Regimental Flag: blue silk: in tolerably good condition: inscribed "91st Regt. Indiana Vol. Infy.;" "Atlanta;" "Knoxville;" "Nashville." Staff good.

Regimental Flag: blue silk: torn and nearly worn out; Eagle all gone but right wing; inscription not discernable, but inscription on staff same as on 1st National Flag above. Staff good.

COLORS OF THE NINETY-THIRD REGIMENT.

National Flag: silk: badly worn: no inscription. Staff good.

Regimental Flag: blue silk: badly worn and faded: inscribed "——— Regiment Infantry;" number of Regt. never filled in. Staff good.

COLORS OF THE NINETY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

National Flag; silk; nearly worn out; no inscription. Staff good.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; no inscription. Staff good.

COLORS OF THE NINETY-NINTH REGIMENT.

National Flag; silk; all gone but fringe, cord and tassals; no inscription. Bullet hole through the upper part of staff.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; worn out, nearly gone; no inscription. Staff good.

COLORS OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH REGIMENT.

National Flag; silk; colors bright but stained; inscribed, "100th Regt. Ind. Vols.;" "Vicksburg;" "Jackson;" "Mission Ridge;" "Knoxville;" "Daiton;" "Resacca;" "Dallas;" "New Hope Church;" "Big Shanty;" "Kenesaw Mountain;" "Nickajack Creek;" "Chattahoochie River;" "Decatur;" "Atlanta, July 28th," "Cedar Bluffs;" "Jonesboro;" "Lovejoy;" "Little River;" "Griswoldville;" "Savannah;" "Branchville;" "Columbia;" "Bentonville;" "Raleigh;" "War Ended Here." Staff good.

National Flag; silk; nearly worn out; no inscription. Silver shield on staff, inscribed "Longley & Bros., Makers, Cincinnati, 164 Vine street, Cin'ti, O." Staff good.

National Flag; silk; much worn and faded; inscribed, "100th Regt. Ind. Vols." Staff good.

National Flag; silk, torn, but colors bright; no inscription.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; nearly all gone; no inscription discernible. Staff good.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; much worn; inscribed "100th Regt. Ind. Vols.;" "Vicksburg." Staff good.

COLORS OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST REGIMENT.

National Flag; silk; nearly worn out, inscribed "101st Indiana Vols."

Regimental Flag; blue silk; half gone, nearly worn out; inscribed, "101st Regt. Indiana—" (rest gone) "Howe's Gap;" "Milto—" (rest gone) "Missio—" (rest gone). Staff good.

COLORS OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH REGIMENT.

National Flag; silk; nearly worn out; inscription all gone but "120th —," Staff good.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; all gone but fringe, cord and tassals. Staff good.

COLORS OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

National Flag; silk; in good order, bright colors; inscribed "123d Regt. Ind. Vols."

Regimental Flag; blue silk; in good order, inscribed "123d Regt. Ind. Vols.;" "Rocky Face Ridge;" "Lost Mountain;" "Kenesaw;" "Atlanta;" "Wise's Fork;" "Decatur;" "Resacca;" "Nashville;" "Pine Mountain." Staff good.

COLORS OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; very much worn; no inscription. Staff good.

COLORS OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

National Flag; silk; all gone but shreds, fringe, cord and tassals. Staff good.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; inscription all gone but "— — Regt."

COLORS OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

National Flag; silk; badly worn, nearly gone; inscribed "129th Regt. Ind. Vols." Staff good.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; badly torn and worn; inscribed 129th Indiana Regiment Infantry;" "Resacca;" "Kenesaw;" "Atlanta;" "Franklin;" "Nashville;" "Kinston." Staff good.

COLORS OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH REGIMENT.

National Flag; silk; in good order; no inscription. Staff good.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; all gone but shreds, cord and tassal; no inscription discernible. Staff good.

COLORS OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

National Flag; silk; in good order; no inscription. Staff good.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; colors bright, in good order; no inscription. Staff good.

COLORS OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTIETH REGIMENT.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; faded and soiled; inscribed "140th Regt. Ind. Vols." Staff good.

COLORS OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

National Flag; silk; stained, but otherwise in good order; inscribed "142 Regt. Ind. Vols." Staff good.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; colors bright, but torn; inscribed "142 Regt. Ind. Vols." Staff good.

COLORS OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

National Flag; silk; in good order; no inscription. Staff good.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; in good order; inscribed " — — — — Regiment Infantry " never filled up." Staff good.

COLORS OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

National Flag; silk; worn, torn and stained; no inscription; staff good.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; split in several places, otherwise in good order; no inscription; staff good.

COLORS OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

National Flag; silk; worn and stained; inscribed "145th Regt. Ind. Vols.;" staff good.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; split and torn but colors bright; inscribed "145th Regt. Indiana Infantry;" staff good.

COLORS OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

National Flag; silk; colors bright, worn on outer edge; no inscription; staff good.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; split, torn and worn; no inscription; staff good.

COLORS OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

National Flag; silk; bright, no inscription; staff good.

National Flag; silk; faded and worn; no inscription; staff good.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; bright, in good order; no inscription but " — — — — Regiment Infantry;" staff good.

COLORS OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

National Flag; silk; stained; otherwise in good order; no inscription; staff good.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; torn; inscribed " — — — — Regiment Infantry " never filled up; staff good.

COLORS OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; faded worn and torn; no inscription; staff good.

COLORS OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

National Flag; silk; colors bright; no inscription; staff good.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; bright colors; no inscription; staff good.

COLORS OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; no inscription; staff in good order; marked "153rd" once and pasted on staff.

NAVAL FLAG.

U. S. Flag; of the Gun Boats "Chillicothe" and "La Fayette," Mississippi River Squadron, 1864-5. Capt. J. P. Foster, Commanding. Silk lustre; nearly worn out; blue field with thirty-five stars; white and red stripes, faded, soiled and mingled until both look a purple color; no staff; card attached, inscribed as follows, viz: "Presented to the State of Indiana by her son J. P. Foster, U. S. N."

PENNANT.

U. S. Pennant; bunting; part of blue field left with seven stars; but little of the stripes, red white and blue left. Presented in connection with the above U. S. Naval Flag, by Commander J. P. Foster, U. S. N.

BRIGADE FLAG.

Flag; bunting; Brigade Flag of Brig. Gen'l Crose; faded, half gone; three stripes, red, white and blue; two large white stars with figure "27" in the centre of each; card accompanying inscribed as follows: "Carried at Stone River, Chickamunga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Dalton;" staff good.

UNKNOWN FLAGS.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; torn and split; no inscription; staff good.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; badly torn, inscribed "— Regiment Infantry" (never filled up); staff in good order.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; worn torn and faded; no inscription; staff broken in centre.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; stained and torn; inscribed "— Regiment Infantry" (never filled up); staff in good order.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; faded, worn and torn; no inscription; staff good.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; in good order; no inscription; staff in good order.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; much worn and torn; inscribed "— Regiment Infantry" (never filled up); staff gone.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; split and torn; no inscription; staff good.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; in pretty good order; no inscription; staff good.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; ragged worn and torn; no inscription; only half of staff left.

Regimental Flag; blue silk; much worn, half gone; no inscription; staff good.

National Flag; silk; nearly worn out; staff good.

Memoranda with these three flags (marked above with a 3) as follows, viz: "These colors were found on board the "Steamer Nashville," where they had been for some four months, left on board by troops which were being transported by this steamer. The Captain of the "Nashville" is of opinion that they belong to some Indiana Regiment, and sends them to the Governor for identification."

National Flag; silk; worn, torn and stained; stars in blue field embroidered; no inscription; staff jointed in middle like a parasol handle, with a neat brass slip ferrul; narrow brass band below.

National Flag; silk; faded, worn and torn; no inscription; staff good.

National Flag; silk; much worn, torn and faded; yellow self fringe; inscribed "Cheat Mountain," "Greensboro," "Manfordville;" staff good.

National Flag; silk; colors bright; badly torn; no inscription; staff broken in two places.

National Flag; bunting; much soiled, no inscription; no staff.

National Flag; silk; red stripes faded, otherwise in pretty good condition; no inscription; staff good.

National Flag; silk; much worn; four upper red stripes very much faded, the lower three bright; no inscription; staff in good condition.

National Flag; silk; much worn, same condition as last above; four upper red stripes faded, lower three tolerably bright, but stained; no inscription; staff in good condition.

National Flag; silk; much worn, torn and stained; nearly gone; no inscription; staff good.

National Flag; silk; bright and new; no inscription; staff good, with card pasted on it marked "One National Flag from Wm. F. Scheible, Philadelphia."

National Flag; silk; worn and torn; blue field nearly all gone; colors bright; no inscription; staff good.

FRAGMENTS OF FLAGS.

Part of Regimental Flag; blue silk; nearly gone; no inscription discernible; no staff.

Part of National Flag; silk; very much worn; no inscription; staff gone.

Part of National Flag; silk; but little left; no inscription; staff gone.

Part of National Flag; silk; part of blue field and part of two stripes are all that is left; no staff.

Part of National Flag; silk; but little of it left; no staff.

Part of National Flag; silk; nearly gone; red stripe at top left, bearing inscription "Phillippi, June 3d, 1861;" staff gone.

Part of National Flag; silk; one white silk star embroidered in strip of blue field all that is left; no staff.

Part of National Flag; nearly gone; nothing of inscription left but "—ol" of the word Vols., in gilt lettering; no staff.

FLAG STAFFS.

Regimental Flag Staff, with a few shreds of blue silk and part of fringe still attached.

Half of a Flag Staff; ash; brass ferrule on bottom.

Half of a Flag Staff; ash; brass slip ferrule in middle, with brass acorn on bottom.

GUIDONS.

One Staff, with blue silk shreds and part of fringe still attached.

One Staff, with iron point one foot in length at bottom and iron ferrule eight inches in length at top.

Twelve Guidons: bunting; considerably worn and soiled, with card on staff inscribed "121 Regt. 9th Cav."

Two Guidons: silk; in good order: card on staff inscribed "16th Regt. Ind. Vols."

One Guidon: silk; much worn: card on staff inscribed "7th Cav., 14th Regt."

Ten Guidons: silk; nearly all in good order: card on staff inscribed "17th Mtd Inf."

One Guidon: silk; in good order: card on staff inscribed "20th Regt."

Three Guidons: silk: one in good order, two nearly worn out: card on staff inscribed "8th Regt."

Seven Guidons: silk: four in good order: three much worn and stained: no cards to identify them.

MARKERS.

One Marker: bunting; in good order: card on staff inscribed "121 Regt., 9th Cav."

Three Markers; bunting; in good order; card on staff inscribed "13th Regt. Ind. Inf."

Seventeen Markers: bunting; in good order; nothing to identify them.

One Marker: bunting: marked in pencil on the flag "152."

REBEL FLAGS—TROPHIES.

Rebel Flag: white silk; in good condition: three stripes, red, white and red: eleven white silk stars on blue field; gold and purple silk border; no staff. Card attached inscribed as follows, viz: "This flag was captured at Huntsville, Ala., by Capt. H. E. Lord, of the 17th Ind. Vols., and deposited in the State Library by Col. Carter Gazlay, of said Regt."

Rebel Flag of the Third Georgia Cavalry: delineated: three stripes, red, white and red: blue field with eleven white stars; no staff. Card attached inscribed "Captured near Elizabethtown, Ky., Sept. 29, 1862, by forces under command of Lt. Col. Robert Stewart, of the 2d Ind. Cav."

Rebel Flag: black alpaca; with white shield and cross bones painted; raised by the rebels at the College building at Russellville, Ky., and captured by a detachment of Co. A, 10th Regiment Indiana Volunteers, under command of Lieut. McCoy. Deposited by him in State Library, June 18, 1865. No staff.

Rebel Flag; navy; bunting; in pretty good condition. Captured at Fort Anderson, North Carolina, by the 140th Regiment Indiana Volunteers, commanded by Col. T. J. Brady. No staff.

Rebel Garrison Flag; bunting; very large, new and in good order; red field about six feet square, with blue cross bars, one white star in center and three on each extension of the bars—making thirteen in all—remainder of flag white bunting; size about twelve by seventeen feet. This flag was captured from the Arsenal at Augusta, Georgia.

Rebel Flag; alpaca; blue field, twelve stars in circle, one in center; stripes red, white and red, of cotton cloth; no staff. Card attached inscribed as follows, viz: "This flag was captured from the Capitol building at Columbia, South Carolina, Feb. 17, 1865. Presented to Gov. Morton, by Lieut. M. H. Parkes, of the 12th Regt. Ind. Vols., and deposited by the Governor in the State Library."

Rebel Flag; silk; bright and in pretty good preservation; blue field with knight in full armor on horseback on one side; gilt border, stripes red, white and red; inscribed in gilt letters, "3d Regt. Tennessee Volunteers," on reverse of blue field; sloop of war with inscription "Agriculture," "Commerce," and eight stars surrounded by a gilt wreath—marked in the corner, "Painted by W. Hearn, Nashville." Card attached inscribed as follows: "One of the flags taken at the capture of Fort Donelson, Tenn. Presented to Gov. O. P. Morton, by Col. H. B. Reed, of the 41th Regt. Ind. Vols., and by him deposited in the State Library."

Rebel Flag; twilled alpaca; blue field with eleven white silk stars; three bars, red, white and red; inscribed on one side "Augusta Guards," in silk-worsted letters cut out and sewed on; on reverse side inscribed "God Shield the Brave;" "Our Hearts are with You," in similar letters. Card attached inscribed: "Flag of Augusta Guards, captured by 17th Regt. Ind. Vols., near Kingston, Georgia."

Rebel Flag; red twilled worsted goods; white flannel border with white silk fringe, with white silk crescent in upper flag staff corner, with the words "Oak Hill" in half circle below the crescent; thirteen stars distributed promiscuously over the face of the flag; inscribed "N. W. 15 Ark. Vol." "Eckhorn;" "Corinth;" "Hatchie Bridge;" same on reverse side to staff. A card

attached bears the following history of this flag: "Flag of the 15th Ark, captured at Magnolia, near Port Gibson, May 1, 1863, by the 18th Regt. Ind. Vols., after a fight of two hours, in which the 18th lost 98 men killed and wounded."

Rebel Signal Flag; blue worsted goods; with round white center; nothing to identify it; place of capture unknown.

Rebel Flag; cotton goods; all double; blue field; eleven stars; stripes red, white and red. Card attached giving following history: "This flag was captured at Romney, Va., June —, 1861, by the 11th Ind. Zouave Regt., and presented by Col. Lew. Wallace, through the Governor to the State Library."

Rebel Battle Flag; bunting; red flag with large blue cross, with thirteen stars; heavy silk fringe border. Card attached giving following memoranda: "Battle Flag of General Morgan, captured Jan. 27, 1864, by the 4th Indiana Cavalry, Col. Ed. McCook's division. In the charge in which this flag was captured, Lieut. Col. J. P. Leslie, of said Regt. was killed. Deposited in State Library, March 15, 1864, by Col. McCook, through Gov. Morton."

Rebel Flag; blue silk; bright and in good condition; about three by four feet, with large white circle in center, and blue cross in circle with thirteen stars on the cross. Inscription around circle as follows: "*Ducit amor patria*" above and "Terry Texas Rangers" below, in embroidered letters; on reverse side inscribed "God defend the right," above the circle, and below "Terry Texas Rangers;" Blue and white silk fringe, and white and blue silk cord and tassels. Card attached with following history: "Silk Battle Flag of Terry's Texan Rangers, captured from the 8th Texas Cavalry, at Rome, Georgia, Oct. 13, 1864, by the 17th Ind. Mounted Vol. Infantry, and presented to the State Library by Col. J. G. Vail, of said Regt."

Rebel Flag; blue alpacca; red cross with thirteen white stars; with card attached giving the following history: "Headquarters 1st Ind. Cav., Pine Bluff, Ark., Oct. 20, 1863. This Rebel Flag was captured at Tulip, Ark., Oct. 11, 1863, from Col. Dobbins, of the — Regt. Ark. Vols., by the 1st Regt. Ind. Cavalry."

Rebel Flag; alpacca; blue field with eight white stars; stripes, red, white and red, of cotton goods; much worn and soiled; place of capture unknown.

Rebel Flag; cotton; blue field; eleven white stars; stripes, red, white and red; bright, somewhat worn; place of capture unknown.

Rebel Flag; cotton; blue field, with red, white and red stripes; bound with white cotton fringe; place of capture unknown.

Rebel Flag; alpacca; white silk worsted cross; no stars; bound with yellow silk ribbon; no record of where it was captured.

Rebel Garrison Flag; bunting; in good order, nearly new; red field with blue cross and thirteen white stars; rest of flag plain white bunting, about twelve by fifteen feet; a very handsome flag. No record of when or where it was captured.

Rebel Garrison Flag; bunting; about fifteen by twenty feet; worn and torn; blue field, eleven white stars; three stripes, red, white and red. Card attached giving history as follows: "This flag was captured at Vicksburg, Miss., on the 4th of July, 1863, by Eli Harrison and David Thorn, of Co. —, 83d Regiment, (Col. Ben. Spooner commanding,) and John Pinckney Brown, clerk of the steamer 'Nick Thomas,' and forwarded by them to J. J. Rayden to be placed in the State Library."

RELICS OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

Mexican Sombrero; presented to the Library by Captain Hugh Ferry.

Mexican Saddle; captured at Puebla, in a charge made by the Mexicans on the piquet-guard, about daylight, January —, 1848, by Sergt Isaac F. Lytle, of the 4th Indiana Volunteers, who was subsequently killed.

Armor; brought from Mexico, consisting of Helmet, Breast-plate, and Back-plate—of brass. Very ancient.

Mexican Cavalry Sabre; captured at Buena Vista, presented by the captor, — — —, to Dr. J. S. Athon, and by him deposited in the State Library.

TROPHIES OF THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

Rebel Torpedo; made of boiler iron, about six feet in length by ten inches in diameter; taken from the bed of the Mississippi River, at Columbus, Kentucky, by Capt. Guzman, of the Gunboat "Tyler." Presented to Governor Morton, and by him deposited in the State Library, July 28, 1862.

Saddle; Texan Rangers; captured near Munfordsville, Kentucky, December 17, 1861, by a portion of Col. Willich's (32d) Regiment Ind. Vols, under command of Lt. Col. Von Trebra.

Shell; Federal; 4 lbs.; thrown at the Rebels from Fort Pickens, Nov. 22, 1861; taken by them to Corinth, Miss., where it was found by some of the men under command of Gen. August Willich, and by him presented to Governor Morton, who deposited it in the State Library, Dec. 27, 1862.

Shell; Rebel; 64 lbs.; fired by the "Mermaid" at the "Monitor," during the celebrated fight in Hampton Roads. Presented to the State Library by Frank Boyd.

Shell; Rebel; 12 lbs.; taken from the breast of Lt. Perry Watts, which in its flight had first taken off the entire upper portion of Corporal Alprey's head, and passing through the neck and shoulders of his cousin, F. M. Alprey, all of the 23d Regt. Ind. Vols., at the battle of Bea Ridge, Arkansas, on the 7th of March, 1862. Deposited in the State Library by Gen. Asahel Stone, April 16, 1862.

Shell; Rebel; 24 lbs.; found on the battlefield of Antietam, by Lt. Virgil H. Lyon, September 17, 1862, and by him presented to State Library.

Shell; Rebel; fired at the Union forces at the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862; found on the battlefield by John D. Larrabee, of Madison, Indiana, and presented to State Library.

Shell; Conical; found on battlefield at Antietam, September 17, 1862, by John D. Larrabee, of Madison, Indiana, and presented to State Library.

Shell; 14 lbs.; thrown from one of our guns into the Rebel Camp at Laurel Hill, Virginia, and brought away by Private B. J. McAlister, of Co. "A," 9th Regt. Ind. Vols., who was a prisoner of war at the time. Deposited by him in State Library.

Shot; solid; this missile killed Col. John Gerber, of the 24th Regt. Ind. Vols., at Shiloh. Deposited in State Library by Gen. Alvin P. Hovey.

Shot; Canister and Grape; picked up at Missionary Ridge, after the battle. No memorandum of presentment.

Ball; Conical; fired from Whitworth gun, from one of the largest redoubts composing the defences of Vicksburg, June 15th, 1862; struck in the parapet near the embrasure of Battery "A," 1st Missouri Light Artillery. Deposited in the Library by Capt. J. R. Pope, of Gen. A. P. Hovey's staff.

Rifle; Enfield; held by Private John Allen, Co. "D," 52d Regt. Ind. Vols., at the battle of Fort Donelson. During the engagement, a musket ball from the enemy struck it, shattering the stock around the lock.

Rifle; flint-lock; captured at Romney, Virginia, by Col. Lew. Wallace's (11th Ind. Zouaves) Regt., June 13th, 1861. Presented by Capt. Fred. Knefler to Governor Morton, who deposited it in State Library.

Rifle; very large and long, with flint-lock; the stock broken, and fastened together roughly with a tin band tacked on. This gun was evidently made for hunting "bar," as the bore is very large. It was captured in Arkansas, by the 1st Indiana Cavalry, Col. Conrad Baker commanding, by whom it was forwarded to Governor Morton. A label is pasted on the stock with the words, "*Arkansas on it is built.*"

Musket; very old, picked up on the battle field at Rich Mountain, Virginia, July 11th, 1861. The lock of this musket shows by the manufacturer's stamp that it was made at Richmond, Va., in 1817. Lock and bayonet in good order; stock broken. Deposited in State Library by Lieut. L. M. Terrell, of 14th Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

Cannon; a Travis breech-loading; bronze; made at Macon, Ga., for Forrest's Rebel Cavalry. Captured at Selma, Ala., by the 17th Regiment Indiana Mounted Infantry. A beautiful piece of workmanship.

Shingle; oak; three feet in length; from roof of Shiloh Church, Pittsburg Landing, May 17th, 1862. Deposited in State Library by J. J. Rooker, Assistant Surgeon 11th Ind. Vols.

Button; from the military coat of Provisional Governor Johnson of Kentucky. April 26, 1862.

Scarf; presented by a Rebel Captain to Captain Walker, of the 25th Regt. Ind. Vols., after the battle of Fort Donelson, and by him presented to Gen. Laz. Noble, who deposited it in State Library.

Uniform; rebel; Alabama; captured by the 19th Regt. Ind. Vols., Col. Sol. Meredith.

Sword; U. S. Navy; surrendered at Rich Mountain, Va., July 12th, 1861, by Lt. Walkins, formerly of U. S. N., then in command of rebel forces, to Co. "C," 10th Regt. Ind. Vols.

Bayonet; found on the battle field at Fort Donelson, at the point where the 52d Regt. Ind. Vols. made their splendid charge. Deposited in State Library by Jerome C. Burnett, Esq.

Sabre; Artillery; captured at Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 3d, 1864; deposited in State Library by Adj. William E. Ludlow, of 10th Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

Knife; a formidable looking weapon; captured at Fort Donelson, and deposited in State Library by Thomas White, Drummer, 52d Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

Marble; piece broken by a shell, in Virginia, from the unfinished monument of the mother of Washington. Picked up by Corporal E. S. Donald, of Co. "A," 1st Ind. Cavalry. Deposited in State Library by his friend, A. T. Lansing.

Sword, Rebel, with wooden scabbard; captured from Wheeler's cavalry. Depositor's name unknown.

Belt: Taken from the body of a Lieutenant in the 1st Georgia Regiment, at Beaufort Heights, by Sergeant Hobbins, of Co. "B," 11th Regt. Ind. Vols. The rebel Lieutenant was discovered in a tree top, standing at and killing Union soldiers, and was instantly fired at and killed by Sergt. Hobbins.

Breast-Plate: Taken from a Guerrilla, at Henderson, Kentucky, by Capt. Nicklin, of the 14th Ind. Battery, in July, 1861. Presented to Gov. Morton, and by him deposited in the State Library.

Breast-Plate: found in the entrenchments at General Jackson, Jan. 22, 1862, by 1st. Col. Kiss, commanding the 14th Regt. Ind. Vols., among the photos of General G. B. Crittenden. Presented to Governor Morton, and by him deposited in the State Library.

Button: Piece cut from the shirt of Gen. John M. Schenck, worn at the time he was killed at the battle of "Red Bank." Deposited in the State Library by Colonel Patterson, of the 14th Regt. Ind. Vols.

Pike of Texas Rangers, captured at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, April 7th, 1862. Presented to Gov. Morton by 1st. J. Fitzhugh, 41st Regt. Ind. Vols., and by him deposited in the State Library.

Pistol: Taken from a Lieutenant of the 1st Morgan Cavalry, who fell at Tazewell, West Tennessee. Presented to Gov. Morton by Adj. Jas. H. Hoffman, of the 1st Regt. Ind. Vols.

Catafalque: on which the remains of President Lincoln lay in State in the Capitol at Indianapolis, April 30, 1865.

Flowers: taken from President Lincoln's coffin after his remains were removed from the State House, handsomely arranged in a frame by the ladies of Indianapolis.

Salt: Block of natural rock salt brought from Salt Mountain, La., deposited in the State Library by J. M. Alexander, Quartermaster of the 10th Regt. Ind. Vols.

Pressing board of the Tyrant Wirth, and worn by him at Andersonville rebel prison, made of stripped worsted goods, black and partly, lined with blue flannel, deposited in the State Library by Anton Scherrman, First Lt. Co. C, 32d Regt. Ind. Vols., Jan. 15, 1866.

Copy of the Declaration of Independence and Constitution of the Provisional (rebel) Government of the State of Kentucky, together with the Provisional Governor's Message.

Four Rebel commissions of the State of Virginia: two Captains', one Major's and one Lt. Col's.

REBEL CURRENCY.

\$2nd Bill: rebel money, found on the person of a Memphis secessionist, who was arrested in Chicago about the 1st of February, 1862. He had contrived with a little capital to furnish plates for \$100 and \$50, for which he paid \$50, and was about to depart, when he was arrested, and the plates and set-up captured by an officer who had been watching his operations. He was afterwards sent to Fort Lacey, Mo. Deposited in the State Library by Gen. Luc. Nolle, Feb. 14, 1862.

5th Bill: rebel money, presented by M. N. Lynn, of Memphis, Tenn., with a card inscribed, "By a law of Dixie, any one refusing to take this set-up money is guilty of treason."

\$10 Bill: rebel money; presented by Capt. S. B. Black, of the 18th Regt. Ind. Vols.

5¢ Bill: rebel money; presented by Dr. Gates, Asst. Surg. 10th Regt. Ind. Vols.

Two \$5 Bills: rebel money; obtained from a wounded rebel officer at Yorktown, Va., after the evacuation in May, 1862. Presented by "Indiana."

\$1 Bill: rebel money; presented by Dr. Hatch, Asst. Surg. 10th Regt. Ind. Vols.

10-cent Silver-plate: rebel money from Arkansas, presented by Col. Thomas Patterson, of the 18th Regt. Ind. Vols.

Lottery Ticket: Federal City: found among papers in the house of "Fisher," the Guerrilla Chief, at Henderson, Ky., and presented by Col. John T. Wilder, of the 17th Regt. Mt'd. Infantry.

Autograph of George Washington, found in the U. S. Custom House at Alexandria, Va., in 1861. Presented by Dr. Orpheus Everts, Surgeon, 20th Regt. Ind. Vols.

Postage Stamp: Confederate States. Presented by Capt. Barney of 10th Regt. Ind. Vols.

Document No. 23.

PRESENTATION OF INDIANA BATTLE FLAGS.

SOLDIERS' CELEBRATION, JULY 4, 1866.

In pursuance of a call signed by a number of distinguished Indiana Soldiers, a large meeting of the brave veterans of the war of the Rebellion, from all parts of the State, was held at Indianapolis on the 4th of July, 1866, for the purpose of celebrating the Ninetieth Anniversary of American Independence, and formally presenting to the Governor, for permanent preservation in the State Capitol, the so-called battle-flags borne by the Indiana Regiments and Batteries during the war.

The following account of the celebration and presentation ceremonies, with the eloquent and patriotic addresses made on the occasion, form an interesting chapter in the military annals of the State.

[From the Indianapolis Journal.]

The celebration in this city of the Ninetieth Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of the Colonies from the Crown, proclaimed by the Continental Congress ninety years ago, in the city and spirit of brotherly love, was a splendid pageant, an indisputable evidence that in the people of Indiana the same spirit that animated the fifty-six framers of that immortal document is a life-giving principle, unbrokenly transmitted, and that will go down with increased intensity to the latest posterity. Indiana yields to no State in these, now firmly, United States, in devotion to the country, and in the celebrations all over the Union day before yesterday, that made the land vocal with the sound of rejoicing, the spectacle here at the capital, was, we are confident, surpassed by that of no other State. How rapid, how grand and glorious has been the growth of this new Republic. The birth of the United States scarcely ante-dates a time within the memory of men still living. The spirit which broke the shackles that bound a feeble people to the crown of England has peopled this broad domain with a wonderfully enterprising and patriotic population. And as the surrender of Cornwallis and the treaty of peace were to our revolutionary fathers, the opening of a new national era, so was the close of the late rebellion the opening of a new era in the more advanced life of the nation. There were those who believed that our growth was too precocious; that there was in it a weakness of fibre unfavorable to national longevity; but the late terrible struggle for the nation's life showed this to be a delusion. As the birth of the nation was from out the throes of a struggle at great disadvantage against foreign domination, so the war against self destruction was a struggle that no government, not born and of the people, could have successfully made. The first was the birth, the latter the coronation of freedom.

Day before yesterday was the second celebration of our new and better freedom, and it was such a celebration as made glad the heart of every citizen. No extraordinary effort had been made to call forth that magnificent outpouring—the unequivocal evidence of the patriotism of the Hoosier people. No general concert of action was had throughout the State to stimulate that immense attendance. The people came of their own accord—the people alone were present in power.

THE CELEBRATION.

Nature seemed to be in accord and sympathy with the common impulse, and the sun of the fourth arose in an unclouded sky. The wind of nature's mercy, in the night, swept the mist before by several showers of rain, cooling the air to a pleasant temperature. The night before the city was crowded with people, who had taken the precaution to avail themselves of the fine weather of the following morning. At early dawn the pent-up spirit began to break forth, and the streets resounded with the sound of pyrotechnics and the merry crowd.

DECORATIONS.

Buildings, public offices, and private residences, by a common impulse, had been handsomely decorated with the American Flag and other patriotic devices. To find a building without these decorations was a rare exception—the exceptions were confined to extremely few persons, who take no interest in our national grandeur, and are indifferent to the returning anniversary. * * *

The street cars were covered all over with the national bunting, as was also, especially, the most prominent public buildings, say the State House, grand bank buildings, warehouses, and almost a continuous cluster of "storey-tall."

THE CROWD

continued to increase as morning grew into day. The resident population turned out en masse, and the sidewalks of the principal streets, and the public grounds were one mass of moving humanity. As train after train came in, delivering its load of human freight, it seemed as if the population of the whole State was about to be emptied into the capital. It is estimated that not less than fifty thousand people participated in the celebration of the day. At eight o'clock the deep mouthed cannon gave formal notice that the ceremonies of the day were about to begin, and the vast mass began to assume shape and order.

THE SOLDIERS' CELEBRATION.

It was intended that the prominent feature of the celebration should be a grand display of the soldier-citizens of the State, that noble body of men who came forward in the hour of the country's sore distress, and offered their lives that the nation might live. It has previously been announced that on this day a special invitation was extended to Indiana soldiers to come to the capital and be the heroes of the occasion as they have proven themselves heroes in the late protracted struggle. They had been invited to come here and march once more under their war-worn and tattered regimental banners, as the State's chiefest pride, and formerly deliver to the custody and keeping of the State these precious relics.

While it is to be regretted that the industrial interests at home in this the busiest season of the year, prevented many from attending, still they turned out in large force and made an imposing display.

Most of the regiments were represented in the procession. The battle flags of the various Indiana regiments were carried to the Union Depot by a special committee and delivered over to their former guardians when they arrived. It had been originally intended that the procession should be formed in three grand divisions, but the throng became so great about the depot and vicinity that it was found impossible to conform to this part of the programme, and the procession was formed in one monster column under the Chief Marshalship of Major General R. S. FOSTER, assisted by Marshals General GEORGE F. MCGINNIS, General FRED. KNEETLER, and Colonel SAMUEL MERRILL. Every branch of the service, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, was represented. The procession presented a grand spectacle. It called to mind vividly the recollections of the war and the prodigality of the patriotism of the people of Indiana. It told of the self denial and self sacrifice of our people, and the spectator could not but feel an unwonted pride at seeing the military resources and strength of the State thus presented before him in a diamic view.

SHERMAN'S BUMMERS.

An amusing feature of the procession was a large party of troopers, dressed in quaint attire, typifying the historic "bummers" of Sherman's army, which attracted a deal of attention, and was provocative of much merriment. They were the representatives of a class of men who "subsisted on the country" in Sherman's circumambulation of Secessia. The Bummer may have appeared grotesque in this day's parade, the typification may have appeared amusing, but the reality was every inch a soldier, and an object of terror to the natives of Georgia and South Carolina.

THE MUSIC.

The procession was preceded by the Crawfordsville Silver Band, and our city bands, who made the musical feature fully up to the standard of the ceremonies generally.

In addition to the splendid music discoursed by the bands, a choir of gentlemen and ladies, under the leadership of Professor S. W. STANAGE, sang the national anthem of "America," "Star Spangled Banner," "Flag of Our Union," etc. The column moved east on Washington street to East street, north on East street to Ohio street, west on Ohio to Pennsylvania street, south on Pennsylvania street to Washington street, and west on Washington street to State House Square. On arrival at the State House Square, the flags were deposited on the Platform.

The exercises at the State House Square were as follows:

- 1st. Music by the Crawfordsville Silver Band.
- 2d. Prayer by Rev. A. C. Allen.
- 3d. National Hymn—"My Country 'tis of Thee."
- 4th. Reading the Declaration of Independence by Captain E. A. Goodwin.
- 5th. Music by the Band.
- 6th. Presentation Address by Major General Lewis Wallace.
- 7th. Governor Morton's Response.

- 8th. Music by the Band.
- 9th. Reading the histories of the different flags.
- 10th. National Ode.
- 11th. Music by the Band.
- 12th. Benediction.

On arrival at the Capitol Grounds, it was found that the multitude had already preceded them. However, the Marshals caused an opening to be made, and the regimental organizations crowded around the stand.

THE SPECTACLE

at this stage was grand and imposing. The whole eastern half of the ground was packed with eager, interested multitude, with the soldiers in front of the speaker's stand, while a large number, hopeless of getting within ear-shot of the stand, formed in groups in the western portion of the grounds. From the stand the mass of human nature seemed almost to be fused into one, dotted thickly with flags and other devices. It was a splendid audience that was addressed from that stand—an honor to the speakers. Silence at length being secured, the assemblage was called to order, when the Rev. A. C. ALLEN offered a fervent prayer to the Throne of Grace, imploring his guardian spirit to preside over the future of the country, and asking His blessing to rest on all. After the singing of the National Hymn, the Declaration of Independence was read, in a clear and intelligible manner, by Captain R. A. GOODWIN. Major General LEW. WALLACE then followed in an exceedingly able and powerful address of over an hour in length, presenting in behalf of the Indiana Regiments, these flags to the State through Governor Morton :

ADDRESS OF MAJOR-GENERAL WALLACE.

GOVERNOR.—The Soldiers' Association of the State have had it in mind to signalize in some especial manner, the happy conclusion of the recent civil war. This they have thought to accomplish by a ceremonious return of the colors with which their respective commands were entrusted; and, not without a dash of poetry, they have chosen this as a proper day for the celebration. For them, therefore, and for the great body of comrades, present and absent, whom they represent, I have the honor to give you back their flags, with the request that measures be taken by the next General Assembly to preserve them immemorially.

Sir, I shall never forget my first interview with you upon the subject of the war. It was a day or two after the fall of Sumpter. The National Government had not recovered from that blow; we were not better off; you told me that the President had called for six regiments of volunteers from Indiana; you asked me to accept the Adjutant Generalcy, and help you raise them, and I agreed to it. It may be to our shame now, but truth requires the admission that we spoke of the matter then as one of doubt; the President hoped, yet feared; and so did we. Ah, sir, that there should have been a suspicion of our people! or a dread that they would fail their Government! Yet had a prophet told us then what proportions the war would assume; what other quotas it would demand, what others exhaust, I much fear we would not have been stout enough to put despair aside. Now, I congratulate you upon the firmness with which you did your duty; I congratulate you upon having a State whose people never failed their Governor. I return to you the colors of thirteen regiments of cavalry, twenty-six batteries, and one hundred and fifty-six regiments of infantry. Have I not reason to congratulate you upon the glory acquired by our native State during your administration—a glory which you in a great part share—a glory which will live always?

Most of the flags which I return to-day are grandly historical. I would like to tell their stories separately, because it would so much enhance the renown of the brave men to whom they belonged; that, however, is impossible; time forbids it; or rather it is forbidden by the number of flags themselves. As the next best way to gratify curiosity concerning them, it is arranged that the sacred relics shall each be displayed before the audience, accompanied with a recital of the principal battles in which they figured. Still, I must be permitted to indulge in a kind of a recapitulatory reference to them. There may be some citizen present who does not realize how necessary his State was in the great work of suppressing the Rebellion—perhaps, some soldier, who has yet to learn what a hero he really was.

When the war began, the military fame of Indiana, as you remember, was under a cloud. It was in bad repute, particularly with the Southern people. Why? It is unnecessary to say. Such was the case. I allude to it now to call attention to the fact that those sections in which our repute was worst, bear to-day the deepest marks of our armed presence. A little over five years ago, on this very spot, a gallant Regiment was sworn to "remember Buena Vista;" to-day it can be said with a truth, which the long array of storied flags shortly to be displayed will eloquently attest, the slander at Buena Vista has been more than remembered—it is avenged. By a chance, much grumbled at in the beginning by the soldiers, much complained of yet by the historian, whose narrative it sadly complicates, our regiments were more scattered than those of any other State. Indeed, it is not saying too much that there has not been in the five years, a military Department without one or more of them; nor an Army Corps that has not borne some of them on its rolls; nor a great battle in which some of them have not honorably participated. As true lovers of our brave native State, let us rejoice at that distribution. It enabled our soldiers to serve the Union everywhere—it enabled them to convince all foes, as well as all friends, of their courage, endurance, and patriotism—it was the means by which the name of Indiana is, or will be, written upon every battle monument—through its chances, every victory, wherever or by whomsoever won, in any degree illustrative of Northern valor, is contributive to her glory.

Three of our regiments took part in the first battle of the war; while another, within view of the Rio Grande, fought its very last battle. The first regiment, under Butler, to land at the wharf at New Orleans, was the 21st Indiana. The first flag over the bloody parapet at Fort Wagner, in front of Charleston, was that of the 13th Indiana. The first to show their stars from the embattled crest of Mission Ridge, were those of the 79th and 86th Indiana. Two of our regiments helped storm Fort McAllister, down by Savannah. Another was amongst the first in the assaulting line

at Fort Fisher. Another, converted into engineers, built all Sherman's bridges from Chattanooga to Atlanta, from Atlanta to the sea, and from the sea northward. Another, in line of battle on the beach of Hampton Roads, saw the frigate Cumberland sink to the harbor's bed rather than strike her flag; and, looking from the same place the next day, cheered as never men cheered at sight of the same Merrimac beaten by a single gun in the turret of Worden's little Monitor. Others aided in the overthrow of the savages, red and rebel, at Pea Ridge, Mo. Three from Washington, across the Peninsula, within sight of Richmond evacuated, to Harrison's Landing, followed McClellan to his fathomless fall. Five were engaged in the salvation of Washington at Antietam. Four were with Burnside at Fredericksburg, where some of Kimball's Hoosiers were picked up lying nearer than all others to the pitiless embrasures. Five were at Chancellorsville where Stonewall Jackson took victory out of Hooker's hand and carried it with him to his grave. Six were almost annihilated at Gettysburg. One, an infantry regiment, marched nearly ten thousand miles; literally twice around the rebellion, fighting as it went. Four were part of the besom with which Sheridan swept the Shenandoah Valley. Finally, when Grant, superseding Halleck, transferred his headquarters to the East, and began the last grand march against Richmond, four of our regiments, joined soon after by another, followed him faithfully, leaving their dead all along the way—in the Wilderness, at Laurel Hill, at Spottsylvania, at Po River, at North Anna River, at Bethesda Church, at Cold Harbor, in front of Petersburg, down to Clover Hill—down to the final halt in the war in which Lee yielded up the sword of the rebellion.

Sir, it is my opinion that our regiments were all equally brave and patriotic; that some achieved a wider distinction than others, was because their opportunities were better and more frequent. Such being my belief, I hope to be forgiven if I stop here and make especial mention of the 7th, 13th, 14th, 19th and 20th regiments. Theirs was a peculiar lot; throughout the war they served in the East as our representatives; commanded entirely by Eastern officers, who were naturally less interested in them than in their own State's people, it was their fate to be little mentioned in reports, and seldom if ever heard of in Eastern papers. In fact, they were our lost children; as effectually lost in the mazes of the great Eastern campaigns as De Soto and his people were lost in the wilderness of the New World, and, like them again, wandering here and there, never at rest, seldom halting, except to fight. The survivors—alas! that they should come back to us so broken and so few—were in the service nearly five years, and of that time they lived quite three years on the march, in the trenches, in rifle pits, "on the rough edge of battle," or in its very heart.

But, sir, most of the flags returned to you, belong to regiments whose theater of operations cannot well be territorially described; whose lines of march were backward and forward through fifteen States of the Union. If one seeks the field in which the power of our State, as well as the valor of our people, had the finest exemplification, he must look to the West and South. I will not say that Indiana's contributions to the cause were indispensable to its final success. *That* would be unjust to States more populous and wealthy, and equally devoted. But I will say that her quotas precipitated the result; without them the war might yet be in full progress and doubtful. Let us consider this proposition a moment. At Shiloh, Indiana had thirteen regiments; at Vicksburg, she had twenty-four; at Stone River, twenty-five; at Chickamauga, twenty-seven; at Mission Ridge, twenty; in the advance from Chattanooga to Atlanta, fifty; at Atlanta, Sherman divided them so that exactly twenty-five went with him down to the sea, while twenty-five marched back with Thomas, and were in at the annihilation of Hood at Nashville. What a record is thus presented! Ask Grant or Rosecrans, or Sherman, if, from the beginning to the end of their operations, there was a day for which they could have spared those regiments? No; without them, Bragg might yet be on Lookout Mountain; or Sherman still toiling, like a Titan, among the gorges of Kenesaw and Resacca; or worse yet, Halleck, that only one of all our Generals who never even saw a battle, might be General-in-Chief, waiting for the success at Vicksburg to reduce him to his proper level—Chief of a nameless and unknown Staff.

I regret that time limits me to such a meagre analysis of the services of our soldiers—still it is enough to challenge inquiry concerning them; enough, at least, to show how sacred these flags are. I know you will receive them reverently. I know you will do all in your power to have them put where no enemy other than time can get to them. Yet, with shame be it said, there are men who deny their sanctity; we have neighbors, all of us, who see, or affect to see in them, nothing but hated symbols of venality, ambition and murder. God pity such a wretched delusion! The conflict is gone, let us hope never to return; but what a sum of human hopes and promises was involved in it! What a sum of human good will result from it! Its conclusion was a renewal of our liberty—a proclamation of eventual liberty to all mankind—a yielding up forever of that unhallowed thing called Christian Slavery.

Put them away tenderly. They are suggestive mementoes of a glorious cause, magnificently maintained. They will serve many good purposes yet. In the years to come, the soldiers will rally around them; not as formerly, called from fitful slumbers, by the picket's near alarm, or in the heat and fury of the deadly combat; but in the calm of peace, and in the full enjoyment of all they struggled for. If only from habit, where the flags are, the veterans will come; and they will look at them through tear-dimmed eyes, and tell where they flew on such a day; what well-remembered comrades bore them through such a fight; who were wounded; who died under them. If only to make the veterans glad, and enable them, it may be, in old age to renew their youth, and with each other to march their marches and fight their battles over again, I pray you put the holy relics safely away.

Sir, we do not realize the war just ended; we only remember it while in progress; we only think of it by piecemeal; our most vivid impressions of it are derived from mere incidents; not merely what is thought of it now, but what has been said and written about it, is colored by the misconceptions, prejudices and partialities of the hour. But this will be changed; the day will come when the volumes of facts now under lock and key, and withheld from fear, affection or policy, will be exposed; and there will be historians to collate and refine them, and poets to exalt them, and artists to picture them, and philosophers to analyze their effects upon society, religion and civilization; then, and not until then, will the struggle be wholly realized. Meantime, it will grow in the estimation of each succeeding generation, and be continually more and more sanctified. And in those days mementoes will be in request; there are unjeweled swords not worth the looking at now, that will be fortunes then; bullets, gleaned by ploughmen from famous fields, will wear shining labels in richest cabinets; and letters, at present not as valuable as old colonial deeds, will then be of inestimable *veritas*, because they are originals from the hand of a Lincoln or a Grant, written in the crisis of the great rebellion. In that day what a treasure will this collection of flags be to our successors! And what pilgrimages there will be to see the tattered, shot-torn, blood-stained fragments which streamed so often with more than a rainbow's beauty through the vanished clouds of the dreadful storm! And at sight of them, how men will be reminded of the thousand

battles fought: of Shiloh, that tournament to the death, in which the vaunting chivalry of the Southwest met, for the first time, the despised chivalry of the Northwest, and were overthrown in the very midst of a supposed victory; of Vicksburg, that operation the most daring in conception, most perfect in execution, and most complete in results, of modern warfare; of the advance to Atlanta, in which the genius of the General was so well supported by the splendid endurance of the soldier; and of the march to the Sea, memorable chiefly as a cold, rigid, retributive triumph in which the horrors of a ruthless progress were so strangely blent with the prayers and blessings of a race, raised so sublimely, and after such ages of suffering, from the plantation to the school, from slavery to freedom, from death to life.

You know, sir, how prone men are in prosperity to forget the pangs of adversity. Ordinarily, what cares the young spendthrift, happy in the waste of his father's fortune, for that father's life of toil and self-denial? It is to be hoped these flags will prevent such indifference on the part of our posterity. Think of them grouped all in one chamber! What descendant of a loyal man could enter it, and look upon them, and not feel the ancestral sacrifices they both attest and perpetuate? And when the foreigner, dreaming, it may be, of invasion or conquest, or ambition, political or military, more dangerous now than all the kings, come into their presence, as come they will; though they be not oppressed with reverence, or dumb-stricken with awe, as you and I, and others like us may be, doubt not that they will go away wiser than they came; they will be reminded of what the Frenchman had not heard when he landed his legions on the palmey shore of Mexico; of what the rulers of England overlooked when they made such haste to recognize the rebellion; of what the trained leaders of the rebellion themselves took not into account when they led their misguided followers into the fields of war; they will be reminded that this people, so given to pleasure, so devoted to trade, mechanics, agriculture, so occupied with schools and churches, and a Government which does their will through the noiseless agency of the ballot-box, have yet, when roused, a power of resistance sufficient for any need however great; that this nationality, yet in youth's first freshness, is like a hive of human bees—stand by it quietly, and you will be charmed by its proofs of industry, its faculty of appliance, its well-ordered labor; but touch it, shake it rudely, menace its population, or put them in fear, and they will pour from their cells an armed myriad, whom there is no confronting; or rather, that it is like the ocean, beautiful in calm, but irresistible in storm.

Fellow Soldiers! Comrades: When we come visiting the old flags, and take out those more especially endeared to us because under them we each rendered our individual service, such as it was, we will not fail to be reminded of those other comrades—alas, too many to be named!—who dropped one by one out of the ranks or the column, to answer at roll-call never more; whose honorable discharges were given them by the fever in the hospital or by a bullet in battle; whose bones lie in shallow graves in the cypress swamp, in the river's deepening bed, in the valley's Sabbath stillness, or on the mountain's breast, bleakened now by tempests human as well as elemental. For their sakes, let us resolve to come here with every recurrence of this day, and bring the soldiers to the sunlight, and carry them in procession, and salute them martially with roll of drums and thunder of guns. So will those other comrades of whom I speak know that they are remembered at least by us; and so will we be remembered by them.

In the armies of Persia was a chosen band called the Immortals. They numbered ten thousand; their ranks were always full, and their place was near the person of the king. The old poets sing of this resplendent host, as clad in richest armor, and bearing spears pointed with pomegranites of silver and gold. We, too, have our Immortals! Only ours wear uniforms of light. And they number more than ten times ten thousand. And instead of a king to serve, they have for leader and lover that man of God and the people, Lincoln, the martyr. On their rolls shine the heroic names without regard to such paltry distinctions as rank or State; among them are no officers, no privates; in the bivouacs of Heaven, they are all alike Immortals. Of such are Ellsworth, Baker, Wadsworth, Sedgwick and McPherson. Of such also are our Hackleman, Gerber, Tanner, Bismarck and Cartell, and that multitude of our soldiers who, victims of the war, are now "at the front," while we are waiting "in reserve."

GOVERNOR MORTON'S REPLY.

In behalf of the State of Indiana, I accept these flags. They will be deposited and preserved among her archives as her most precious treasures. They have been baptized by the blood of her best and bravest sons, and are consecrated in all loyal hearts by the holy cause in which they were unfurled. Hundreds of brave men fell while bearing them in the very front of deadly battle, but others sprang forward and took their places and bore them onward until they waved in final triumph over prostrate rebellion. To the memory of the immortal dead let us this day drop the tear of grief, of love, and admiration, and solemnly vow that we will ever have in grateful remembrance and safeguarding their widows, their orphans, and their aged parents, whom they have left behind. You, the survivors of many battles, have met on this National Sabbath to renew your devotion to that great cause, to brighten the chain which binds you to the glorious dead and to each other, and I declare before heaven and these witnesses that you will not prove recreant to the principles in behalf of which you drew the sword.

Ninety years ago to-day, our fathers laid, broad and deep, the foundations of a mighty empire, planting them upon the eternal principles of Truth, Justice, and Equality of Rights. They declared as self-evident truths, that all men are created equal, and are endowed by their Creator with inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Inalienable Rights! Rights that cannot be sold, granted away, or lost, and of which a man can only divest himself by the commission of crime. Rights that are not conferred by constitutions, charters, laws, or prescription—but are the direct gift of God to every man born into the world. Upon these foundations eleven years afterwards, they erected the superstructure of our Government, beginning with the immortal words, "We, the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

This was a proclamation to the world that a Government was established, not by States, not by communities, or corporations, but by a whole united people, speaking in their great primary capacity of American citizens. At that time, the institution of slavery existed in six of the thirteen States, but in a fading and decayed condition, and would not, in the opinion of any, survive a quarter of a century. It was admitted by all to be in violation of the theory of the Government, and in utter hostility to the Declaration of Independence; but those who were interested in it, insisted that it should not be too rudely put away, and that some protection should be granted to the

remnant of its days. Our fathers, full of faith in its speedy extinction, yielded to these entreaties, and provided in the Constitution that fugitive slaves might be re-captured in other States, and that every five slaves might be counted as three free persons in making up the ratio of representation in Congress and in the Electoral College, and thus the new Government was launched upon its course.

The introduction of the cotton plant made slavery profitable, and caused it to take a second growth and a new lease on life, and as the master prospered in wealth, became the foundation for a new and odious aristocracy, the members of which were strongly bound together, by their community of interest in human property. Not many years after this, it was discovered that slavery was an element of political power, which, if properly wielded, might govern the nation, and to that consummation it immediately aspired. As it grew in power and ambition, it repudiated the doctrines of the revolutionary fathers, and proclaimed the dogma of its divine origin and legitimate transmission from the patriarchs; and declared its affiliation with political parties to be only upon the condition of their complete submission to its interests; and further, rejecting the original policy of the government prohibiting slavery in the territories, as announced in the ordinance of 1787, it definitely asserted as the fundamental law of the land, that the Constitution of the United States, by its own inherent power, established slavery in all the national domain, Congress and the people of the Territories to the contrary, notwithstanding. Upon this issue it went before the people in 1860, and was signally defeated; and immediately, as it was already prepared to do, resorted to arms to overthrow the government.

As if anticipating such a result, it had, more than thirty years before that time, engrafted upon the creed of the party with which it acted, and of which it was the animating soul, the principle of the right of State secession, and upon this confidently expected to carry with it that portion of the party existing in the Northern States.

State after State assumed to secede from the Union, and uniting in a Confederacy, haughtily announced to an astonished world that a new government was framed, having for its chief corner stone the institution of human slavery.

Armies were organized. Forts, dock-yards, ships, and arsenals were seized, and at last the flag of the nation was fired upon, and thus began the great civil war, from which, thanks be to your unequalled valor, under the Providence of Almighty God, the nation has emerged in triumph.

The issues submitted to the trial of battle were of the most vital and momentous character. Not merely the perpetuation of our glorious Union, not merely the perpetuation and rightfulness of slavery, but the existence of Republican institutions throughout the world, and, forever settling the question of men's capacity for his own government. The hopes of the monarchies and aristocracies everywhere, were with our enemies; but the hearts of the down-trodden millions throughout the world, who look to America as the asylum for the oppressed, and the haven of liberty, beat high for us, and their prayers continually ascended to the throne of heaven in our behalf.

The struggle was long and bloody, and victory for a time seemed to perch upon rebel standards, and the final result, to the faint of heart, appeared doubtful; but at length the mighty North, fully aroused to the magnitude of the conflict, gathered to the work, and her trained armies, inspired by a holy cause everywhere, moved upon the enemy with a fiery but enduring valor that finds no equal in the annals of war, and before which their ranks gave way, their colors went down, and their boastful cohorts were swept from the field. And, with the rebellion, passed away its principal cause, the institution of slavery. And there is not now a slave standing upon the soil over which waves the flag of the United States. The prophetic dream of our fathers has been realized, but not until more than three quarters of a century had elapsed, nor until the nation had passed through a sea of blood and suffering which did not appear in their vision.

Peace again smiles upon the land. You have laid aside your arms, and have resumed the character of the peaceful and quiet citizen, but your duties are not all performed. The great question now confronts you, and must be answered, whether these precious flags are to be the emblems only of barren victories? Whether the heroes in war shall become mere children in peace? And whether they shall tamely and blindly surrender at the ballot-box the great prize, THE VERY PRIZE, which they conquered upon the field? Or whether, on the other hand, they have not, by their dread experience, learned lessons of wisdom through which they and their posterity may be fortified against the evil passions of the vanquished, and the recurrence of like calamities from which they have escaped?

While we mourn the gallant dead; while we mourn with their widows, their orphans, their broken-hearted parents; while we mourn the suffering and sorrow that this unholy rebellion spread over the land, and carried to so many hearts and hearthstones, we at the same time rejoice and thank Almighty God that the Nation has been preserved, and that its soil is no longer polluted by the footsteps of a slave; that such boundless prospects of individual prosperity and national power are spread out before us, if we are true to the victory; and it is a cause for special rejoicing and congratulation that the soldiers of Indiana have borne such a glorious part in the achievement of these mighty results. They have established a character for valor which may be equalled, but not excelled, by the soldiers of any other State or country, and which shines with undimmed lustre when compared with that of the most warlike nations in history.

The soldiers of Indiana, hitherto engaged in the peaceful pursuits of trade and agriculture, have manifested that lofty, high-toned courage and chivalry of which others have talked so much and possessed so little, and which belongs only to the intelligent patriot, who understands well the sacred cause in which he draws his sword. Thousands have fallen the victims of this unnatural rebellion. They were fighting from deep convictions of duty and the love they bore their country.

Nor should we forget those who have perished by disease in the camp or hospital. They were denied the soldier's privilege of dying in battle, but their sacrifice was none the less. To die in the field, amid the clash of contending armies and the roar of battle, fighting in a holy cause, is glorious; but when death comes slowly on, in the loneliness and desolation of the hospital, with no mother or sister present to soothe the passing spirit and minister as love only can minister; with none but the rough hand of a comrade to press the clammy brow and perform the last offices to the dying, it is terrible.

You have heard from the distinguished soldier who preceded me of the vast number of troops Indiana has furnished to suppress the rebellion. Together they constituted a mighty army, the creation of which was wonderful, when we consider the great difficulties by which we were encompassed at home; and it is to day the occasion of the proudest congratulation that not a regiment, not a battery, came home with a stain upon its banner.

These frayed and tattered Flags have been torn by shot and shell, stained with the blood of those who bore them, and beaten upon by the storms, but have never trailed in the dust, or went back upon the field.

Soldiers, let me unite with Major General Wallace, in the hope that you will come together on this holy day in every year to look upon these sacred banners, and to renew in sweet converse, the

associations of the march, the bivouac, and the field. Your numbers will grow smaller from year to year, your step less firm and your eyes less bright, but the wreaths which bind your victorious brows will become greener and more glorious as you pass down the declivity of time, through paths strewn with flowers by your grateful countrymen, to sink gently into honorable graves.

At the conclusion of Governor Morton's address, a document, prepared by the Adjutant General, was read, embracing the histories of the flags, of which there were about four hundred. These histories are given substantially in the Battle Record published in this Report.

The celebration closed in the evening with a grand illumination and display of fire works. No anniversary of the Nation's birth-day was ever celebrated so generally, or was invested with so much absorbing interest as this. The attendance was larger and the exercises far more interesting than on any similar occasion. The flags of the Indiana regiments and batteries, emblems of our national grandeur and relics of the noblest patriotism, were then patented to the State. Let them be guarded with a sacred care, for they will always speak in mute eloquence of the patriotic record of the two hundred thousand soldiers of Indiana who represented the State in the war for the Nation's life!

Document No. 24.

GENERAL OFFICERS AND BREVET APPOINTMENTS FROM INDIANA IN THE VOL- UNTEER ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES—1861 TO 1866.

MAJOR GENERALS.

Name.	Residence.	Date of Commission	Remarks.
Wallace, Lewis	Crawfordsville..	Mar. 21, '62	Resigned November 30, '65.
Milroy, Robert H.	Delphi	Nov. 29, '62	Resigned July 26, '65. [in Regular Army,
Reynolds, Joseph J.	Lafayette	Nov. 29, '62	Still in service; Colonel and Brevet Maj. Gen.
Total, 3.			

MAJOR GENERALS BY BREVET.

Hovey, Alvin P.	Mt. Vernon.....	July 4, '64	Resigned October 7, '65. [in Regular Army,
Davis, Jefferson C.	Regular Army ..	Aug. 8, '64	Still in service; Colonel and Brevet Maj. Gen.
Kimball, Nathan C.	Loogootee	Feb. 1, '65	Mustered out August 24, '65.
Craft, Charles C.	Terre Haute	Mar. 5, '65	Mustered out August 24, '65.
McMillan, James W.	Bedford	Mar. 5, '65	Resigned May 15, '65.
Chapman, George W.	Indianapolis.....	Mar. 13, '65	Mustered out January 7, '66.
Miller, John F.	South Bend.....	Mar. 13, '65	Resigned September 25, '65.
Spooner, Benjamin J.	Lawrenceburg..	Mar. 13, '65	Mustered out April 28, '65.
Cameron, Robert A.	Valparaiso.....	Mar. 13, '65	Resigned July 22, '65.
Stack, James R.	Huntington.....	Mar. 13, '65	Mustered out January 15, '66.
McCook, Edward M.	Indianapolis.....	Mar. 13, '65	Mustered out January 15, '66.
Shanks, John P. C.	Jay Court House	Mar. 13, '65	Mustered out September 19, '65.
Veatch, James C.	Rockport	Mar. 26, '65	Mustered out August 24, '65.
Benton, William P.	Richmond	Mar. 26, '65	Resigned July 24, '65.
Lucas, Thomas J.	Lawrenceburg..	Mar. 26, '65	Mustered out January 15, '66.
Foster, Robert S.	Indianapolis.....	Mar. 31, '65	Resigned September 25, '65.
Washburn, Henry D.	Newport	July 26, '65	Mustered out July 26, '65.
Meredith, Solomon.....	Cambridge City	Aug. 14, '65	Mustered out as Brigadier, May 22, '65.
Grose, William	New Castle.....	Aug. 15, '65	Resigned December 31, '65.
Gresham, Walter Q.	New Albany.....	Aug. 15, '65	Mustered out April 30, '66.
Willich, August.....	Indianapolis.....	Oct. 21, '65	Mustered out January 15, '66.
Total, 21.			

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

Morris, Thomas A.	Indianapolis.....	April 27, '61	Three moths serv.; mus'd out expira'n of term.
Reynolds, Joseph J.	Lafayette	May 10, '61	Resigned Jan. 23, '62; appointed Maj. Gen.
Dumont, Ebenezer.....	Indianapolis.....	Sept. 3, '61	Resigned Feb. 28, '63; elected to Congress.
Milroy, Robert H.	Delphi	Sept. 3, '61	Promoted Major General Nov. 29, '62.
Wallace, Lewis	Crawfordsville..	Sept. 3, '61	Promoted Major General March 21, '62.
Davis, Jefferson C.	Regular Army..	Dec. 18, '61	Brevetted Major General Jan. 23, '65.
Manson, Mahlon D.	Crawfordsville..	Mar. 24, '62	Resigned Dec. 21, '64.
Kimball, Nathan	Loogootee.....	April 15, '62	Brevetted Major General Feb. 1, '65.
Haseall, Milo S.	Goshen.....	April 25, '62	Resigned October 27, '64.
Hackleman, Pleasant A.	Rushville.....	April 28, '62	Killed battle Corinth Miss., Oct. 3, '62.
Crittenden, Thomas T.	Madison	April 28, '62	Resigned May 5, '63.
Sullivan, Jeremiah C.	Madison	April 28, '62	Resigned May 11, '65.
Veatch, James C.	Rockport	April 28, '62	Brevetted Major General March 26, '65.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date of Commission.	Remarks.
Benton, William P.	Richmond.	April 28, '62	Brevetted Major General March 26, '65
Hovey, Alvin P.	Mt. Vernon.	April 28, '62	Brevetted Major General July 4, '64.
Cruft, Charles.	Terre Haute.	July 16, '62	Brevetted Major General March 5, '65.
Willich, August.	Indianapolis.	July 17, '62	Brevetted Major General Oct. 21, '65.
Meredith, Solomon.	Cambridge City.	Oct. 6, '62	Brevetted Major General Aug. 14, '65.
Pitcher, Thomas G.	Mt. Vernon.	Nov. 29, '62	Mustered out April 30, '66; Colonel in Reg. Army.
Wagner, George D.	Williamsport.	Nov. 29, '62	Mustered out Aug. 24, '65.
McMillan, James W.	Bedford.	Nov. 29, '62	Brevetted Major General March 5, '65.
Harrow, William.	Mt. Vernon.	Nov. 29, '62	Resig'd and re-appointed; resig'd April 20, '65.
McGinnis, George F.	Indianapolis.	Nov. 29, '62	Mustered out Aug. 24, '65.
Foster, Robert S.	Indianapolis.	June 12, '63	Brevetted Major General March 31, '65.
Gresham, Walter Q.	New Albany.	Aug. 11, '63	Brevetted Major General Aug. 15, '65.
Cameron, Robert A.	Valparaiso.	Aug. 11, '63	Brevetted Major General March 13, '65.
Miller, John F.	South Bend.	Jan. 5, '64.	Brevetted Major General March 13, '65.
McCook, Edward M.	Indianapolis.	April 27, '64	Brevetted Major General March 13, '65.
Chapman, George H.	Indianapolis.	July 21, '64	Brevetted Major General March 13, '65.
Grose, William.	Newcastle.	July 30, '64	Brevetted Major General Aug. 15, '65.
Stack, James R.	Huntington.	Nov. 10, '64	Brevetted Major General March 13, '65.
Lucas, Thomas J.	Lawrenceburg.	Nov. 10, '64	Brevetted Major General March 26, '65.
Catterson, Robert F.	Rockville.	June 6, '65.	Mustered out Jan. 15, '66.
Total, 32.			

BRIGADIER GENERALS BY BREVET.

Russell, Charles S.	Indianapolis.	July 30, '64	Mustered out Nov. 8, '64; since dead.
Colgrove, Siles.	Winchester.	Aug. 7, '64.	Mustered out Dec. 19, '64.
Wildor, John T.	Greensburg.	Aug. 7, '64.	Resigned Oct. 5, '64.
Scribner, Benjamin F.	New Albany.	Aug. 8, '64.	Resigned Aug. 21, '64.
Washburn, Henry D.	Newport.	Dec. 15, '64.	Brevetted Major General July 26, '65.
Shanks, John P. C.	Jay Co't House.	Dec. 19, '64.	Brevetted Major General March 13, '65.
Emel, George P.	Lawrenceburg.	Jan. 12, '65	Mustered out June 16, '65; Lt. Col. Reg. Army.
Harrison, Benjamin.	Indianapolis.	Jan. 23, '65.	Mustered out June 8, '65.
Harrison, Thomas J.	Kokomo.	Jan. 31, '65.	Mustered out Jan. 15, '65.
Stiles, Israel N.	Lafayette.	Jan. 31, '65.	Mustered out June 23, '65.
Shank, David.	Marion.	Feb. 9, '65.	Died at Marion, Ind., Feb. 21, '65; disease.
Donnett, Thomas W.	Liberty.	Mar. 5, '65.	Mustered out as Colonel, Jan. 4, '65.
Macaulay, Daniel.	Indianapolis.	Mar. 13, '65.	Mustered out as Col. 11th Ind., July 26, '65.
Williams, Reuben.	Warsaw.	Mar. 13, '65.	Mustered out June 8, '65.
Gleason, N. well.	Laporte.	Mar. 13, '65.	Mustered out June 10, '65.
Vail, Jacob G.	Princeton.	Mar. 13, '65.	Mustered out Aug. 8, '65.
White, Frank.	Quincy.	Mar. 13, '65.	Mustered out Aug. 8, '65.
Shair, Lewis J.	Newville.	Mar. 13, '65.	Mustered out June 7, '65.
Coburn, John.	Indianapolis.	Mar. 13, '65.	Mustered out as Colonel, Sept. 20, '64.
Miller, Abram O.	Frankfort.	Mar. 13, '65.	Mustered out June 26, '65.
Kneffler, Fred.	Indianapolis.	Mar. 13, '65.	Mustered out June 7, '65.
Hunter, Morton C.	Bloomington.	Mar. 13, '65.	Mustered out June 9, '65.
Mehring, John.	Jasper.	Mar. 13, '65.	Mustered out June 26, '65.
McQuiston, John C.	Morris.	Mar. 13, '65.	Mustered out Aug. 25, '65.
Dick, George F.	Attica.	Mar. 13, '65.	Mustered out June 6, '65.
Morgan, William H.	Crawfordsville.	Mar. 13, '65.	Mustered out March 6, '66, as Col. 3d U. S. Vet.
Simonsen, John S.	Charlestown.	Mar. 13, '65.	Colonel in the Regular Army.
Butler, Thomas H.	Clifty.	Mar. 13, '65.	Mustered out June 27, '65.
Biddle, James.	Terre Haute.	Mar. 13, '65.	Mustered out June 27, '65.
Streight, Abel D.	Indianapolis.	Mar. 13, '65.	Resigned March 16, '65.
DeHart, Richard P.	Lafayette.	Mar. 13, '65.	Honorably discharged April 28, '65.
Anthony, DeWitt C.	New Albany.	Mar. 13, '65.	Resigned as Colonel, March 24, '64.
Nell, Andrew J.	Winchester.	Mar. 13, '65.	Resigned as Lieut. Colonel, Oct. 17, '64.
Thomas, DeWitt C.	Salem.	Mar. 13, '65.	Mustered out as Colonel, Aug. 10, '65.
Spooner, Benjamin J.	Lawrenceburg.	Mar. 13, '65.	Brevetted Brigadier General March 13, '65.
Brady, Thomas J.	Muncie.	Mar. 13, '65.	Mustered out July 11, '65.
Browne, Thomas M.	Winchester.	Mar. 13, '65.	Mustered out Feb. 18, '65.
Griffin, Daniel F.	New Albany.	Mar. 13, '65.	Resigned as Lieut. Col. Nov. 8, '64; since dead.
Grover, Ira C.	Greensburg.	Mar. 13, '65.	Mustered out as Colonel Sept. 20, '64.
Jones, Fielder A.	Seymour.	Mar. 13, '65.	Mustered out July 20, '65.
Rise, Reuben C.	Lebanon.	Mar. 13, '65.	Mustered out Jan. 8, '66.
Jasselle, William P.	Logansport.	Mar. 13, '65.	Mustered out Sept. 28, '65.
Packard, Jasper.	Laporte.	Mar. 13, '65.	Mustered out April 10, '66.
Parrish, Charles S.	Wabash.	Mar. 13, '65.	Mustered out Dec. 2, '65.
Robinson, Milton S.	Anderson.	Mar. 13, '65.	Resigned March 29, '64, as Colonel.
Woolley, John.	Indianapolis.	Mar. 13, '65.	Mustered out Feb. 4, '66, as Lieut. Colonel.
Wolfe, Edward H.	Rushville.	Mar. 13, '65.	Mustered out Jan. 31, '65, as Colonel.
Lundley, John M.	Indianapolis.	Mar. 13, '65.	Mustered out Oct. 24, '64.
Speckly, William T.	Orleans.	Mar. 26, '65.	Mustered out July 21, '65.
McNaught, Thomas A.	Spencer.	Aug. 4, '65.	Mustered out July 17, '65, as Colonel.
Johnson, Gilbert M. L.	Muncie.	Sept. 3, '65.	Mustered out Nov. 18, '65.
Adams, Will A.	Nashville.	Nov. 21, '65.	Mustered out Jan. 21, '66.
Mark, William G.	Evansville.	Dec. 8, '65.	Mustered out as Lieut. Col. 1st Army Corps.
Total, 53.			

COLONELS BY BREVET.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date of Commission.	Remarks.
Blair, Lewis J.	Newville	Mar. 13, '65	Brevetted Brigadier General, March 13, '65.
Doan, Thomas	Marion	Mar. 13, '65	Mustered out June 21, '65; since dead.
Grihn, Daniel F.	New Albany	Mar. 13, '65	Brevetted Brigadier General, March 13, '65.
Hammond, Edward P.	Rensselaer	Mar. 13, '65	Mustered out to date June 10, '65.
Kellams, Gideon R.	Rockport	Mar. 13, '65	Mustered out July 21, '65.
O'Brien, William	Noblesville	Mar. 13, '65	Mustered out June 8, '65, as Lt. Colonel.
Zent, Samuel M.	Roanoke	Mar. 13, '65	Resigned April 28, '65, as Lt. Colonel.
White, Frank	Quincy	Mar. 13, '65	Brevetted Brigadier General, March 13, '65.
Polk, Burr H.	Princeton	Mar. 13, '65	Mustered out as A. A. G. Feb. 21, '66.
Braut, Cyrus E.	New Haven	Mar. 13, '65	Mustered out June 7, '65, as Lt. Colonel.
Craven, Hervey	Pendleton	Mar. 13, '65	Mustered out July 19, '65.
Garber, Michael C.	Madison	Mar. 13, '65	Mustered out as Asst. Quartermaster U.S. Vols.
Holloway, James R.	Rockville	Mar. 13, '65	Mustered out Dec. 8, '65.
Lasselle, William P.	Logansport	Mar. 13, '65	Brevetted Brigadier General March 13, '65.
Lawson, Henry W.	Fort Wayne	Mar. 13, '65	Mustered out Nov. 25, '65.
McClure, Daniel	Indianapolis	Mar. 13, '65	Paymaster, Regular Army.
Robinson, Milton S.	Anderson	Mar. 13, '65	Brevetted Brigadier General March 13, '65.
Simonson, Samuel E. W.	Charleston	Mar. 13, '65	Mustered out Feb. 18, '66.
Tucker, Alba M.	Goshen	Mar. 13, '65	Mustered out Dec. 8, '65, as A. Q. M.
Woolley, John	Indianapolis	Mar. 13, '65	Brevetted Brigadier General March 13, '65.
Indley, John M.	Indianapolis	Mar. 13, '65	Brevetted Brigadier General March 13, '65.
Watts, James M.	Delphi	Mar. 13, '65	Mustered out Aug. 5, '65.
Barton, John C.	Brookville	Mar. 13, '65	Mustered out Aug. 10, '64.
Andrews, Albert S.	Terre Haute	Mar. 25, '65	Mustered out July 12, '65.
Perry, Orran	Richmond	Mar. 26, '65	Mustered out July 20, '65.
Sears, Francis A.	Belford	April 9, '65	Mustered out July 20, '65.
Mann, William G.	Evansville	Dec. 8, '65	Brevetted Brigadier General Dec. 8, '65.
Miller, Richard K.	Perru		Mustered out Aug. 16, '66.
Muller, Levin T.	Williamsport		Resigned Sept. 22, '64.
Leving, John	Lafayette		Mustered out Jan. 4, '66, as A. A. G.
Total, 30.			

LIEUTENANT COLONELS BY BREVET.

Biglow, James K.	Wabash	Mar. 13, '65	Mustered out as Surgeon, Aug. 28, '65.
Braden, David	Indianapolis	Mar. 13, '65	Mustered out as Capt. and Pro. Mar. Dec. 31, '65.
Bryant, Charles H.	Lawrenceburg	Mar. 13, '65	Mustered out June 50, '65, as Captain.
Burton, John C.	Brookville	Mar. 13, '65	Brevetted Colonel, March 13, '65.
Butler, George	Indianapolis	Mar. 13, '65	Mustered out as Major, 1st army corps.
Cumback, Will	Greensburg	Mar. 13, '65	Mustered out as Pay Master, July 10, '65.
Drew, Cyrus K.	Evansville	Mar. 13, '65	Mustered out as A. Q. M. March 20, '66.
Indley, William W.	Centerville	Mar. 13, '65	Mustered out as Captain V. R. C.
Garber, Michael C.	Madison	Mar. 13, '65	Brevetted Colonel, March 13, '65.
Glick, Elias B.	Lafayette	Mar. 13, '65	Mustered out as Surgeon, Dec. 21, '65.
Gould, William Penn.	Vincennes	Mar. 13, '65	Paymaster in Regular Army.
Hanna, Valentine C.	Indianapolis	Mar. 13, '65	Paymaster in Regular Army.
Hendricks, Abram W.	Indianapolis	Mar. 13, '65	Mustered out as Paymaster, Dec. 1, '65.
Lawrence, John H.	Madison	Mar. 13, '65	Mustered out Sept. 5, '65.
Leeson, Richard L.	Metamora	Mar. 13, '65	Mustered out June 20, '66.
Polk, Burr H.	Princeton	Mar. 13, '65	Brevetted Colonel March 13, '65.
Ross, James R.	Crawfordsville	Mar. 13, '65	Mustered out as A. D. C., U. S. V. Aug. 10, '65.
Stevenson, Columbus S.	Indianapolis	Mar. 13, '65	Mustered out as Paymaster, Sept. 23, '65.
Tucker, Alba M.	Goshen	Mar. 13, '65	Brevetted Colonel March 13, '65.
Harvey, Alonzo D.	Indianapolis	Mar. 13, '65	Mustered out June 20, '65.
Watts, John M.	Delphi	Mar. 13, '65	Brevetted Colonel, March 13, '65.
McCole, Cyrus B.	Noblesville	Mar. 13, '65	Mustered out June 8, '65.
Mann, Charles B.	Elkhart	Mar. 13, '65	Mustered out June 9, '65.
McClure, Daniel	Indianapolis	Mar. 13, '65	Brevetted Colonel March 13, '65.
Wilson, James	Crawfordsville	Mar. 13, '65	Mustered out as A. Q. M. Dec. 6, '65.
Meeker, Daniel	Laport	June 1, '65	Mustered out as Surgeon Aug. 15, '65.
Bundy, Martin L.	Newcastle	Aug. 16, '65	Mustered out as Paymaster.
Bobbs, John S.	Indianapolis	Aug. 15, '65	Mustered out as Surgeon.
Fry, Thomas W.	Crawfordsville	Oct. 12, '65	Mustered out as Surgeon Nov. 30, '65.
Study, James M.	Richmond	Nov. 6, '65	Mustered out as Surgeon Nov. 11, '65.
Trumbull, James L.	Indianapolis	April 10, '66	Mustered out as A. Q. M. May 31, '66.
Grover, Marshal	Greensburg	April 15, '66	Mustered out as Paymaster, April 15, '66.
Lupton, William C.	Indianapolis	April 15, '66	Mustered out as Pay Master, March 31, '66.
Miller, Levin T.	Williamsport		Brevetted Colonel.
Total 34.			

MAJORS BY BREVET.

Bentley, George W.	New Haven	Mar. 13, '65	Mustered out Nov. 25, '65, as Captain.
Bridle, William B.	Laport	Mar. 13, '65	Mustered out June 10, '65, as Captain.
Bierce, Ambrose G.	Warsaw	Mar. 13, '65	Resigned as 1st Lieutenant, Jan. 25, '65.
Blair, John M.	Shelbyville	Mar. 13, '65	Mustered out as C. S. Vols. April 7, '66.
Braden, David	Indianapolis	Mar. 13, '65	Brevetted Lieut. Colonel, March 13, '65.
Bryant, Charles H.	Lawrenceburg	Mar. 13, '65	Brevetted Lieut. Colonel, March 13, '65.
Bush, Asabel K.	Michigan City	Mar. 13, '65	Mustered out as Captain V. R. C.
Drew, Cyrus K.	Evansville	Mar. 13, '65	Brevetted Lieut. Colonel, March 13, '65.
Dudley, William W.	Centerville	Mar. 13, '65	Brevetted Lieut. Colonel, March 13, '65.

Names.	Residence.	Date of Commission	Remarks.
Ellis, Milo D.....	Peru.....	Mar. 13, '65	Mustered out June 10, '65.
Garber, Michael C.....	Madison.....	Mar. 13, '65	Brevetted Lieut. Colonel, March 13, '65.
Garrettson, George C.....	Richmond.....	Mar. 13, '65	Mustered out July 5, '65.
Hill, Ross.....	Brazil.....	Mar. 13, '65	Mustered out as Major, July 22, '65.
Hogarth, Thomas.....	Fort Wayne.....	Mar. 13, '65	Mustered out Nov. 25, '65.
Hoker, Thaddens.....	Manchester.....	Mar. 13, '65	Mustered out Nov. 25, '65.
Lee, Charles W.....	Vevay.....	Mar. 13, '65	Mustered out Aug. 7, '65.
Leeson, Richard L.....	Metamora.....	Mar. 13, '65	Brevetted Lieut. Colonel, March 13, '65.
Noble, George W.....	Greencastle.....	Mar. 13, '65	Resigned June 12, '65.
Palmer, John J.....	Indianapolis.....	Mar. 13, '65	Mustered out as C. S. Vols., May 19, '66.
Pope, Joseph P.....	Indianapolis.....	Mar. 13, '65	Mustered out as C. S. Vols., Dec. 1, '65.
Porter, William M.....	.....	Mar. 13, '65	Honorably disch'd as 1st Lt. by reason of wds.
Scott, Henry M.....	Petersburg.....	Mar. 13, '65	Mustered out June 8, '65. [Feb. 16, '65.
Snodgrass, William H.....	Waynesville.....	Mar. 13, '65	Mustered out as Lieut. Colonel, June —, '65.
Stackhouse, William P.....	Green's Fork.....	Mar. 13, '65	Mustered out June 10, '65.
Thompson, Rich. W. Jr.....	Terre Haute.....	Mar. 13, '65	Mustered out as C. S. Vols., Oct. 9, '65.
Tucker, Alba M.....	Goshen.....	Mar. 13, '65	Brevetted Lieut. Colonel, March 13, '65.
Tullidge, Frank G.....	Richmond.....	Mar. 13, '65	Mustered out Dec. 14, '65.
Van Dyke, Augustus M.....	New Albany.....	Mar. 13, '65	Mustered out as A. A. G. Vols., Sept. 19, '65.
Wilson, James.....	Crawfordsville.....	Mar. 13, '65	Brevetted Lieut. Colonel, March 13, '65.
Harvey, Alonzo D.....	Indianapolis.....	Mar. 13, '65	Brevetted Lieut. Colonel, March 13, '65.
Fortner, Sanford.....	Noblesville.....	Mar. 13, '65	Mustered out June 24, '65.
Anderson, William A.....	Indianapolis.....	April 9, '65	Mustered out July 12, '65.
Off, James L.....	Evansville.....	July 12, '65	Mustered out as C. S. Vols.
Jones, William M.....	Lafayette.....	Feb. 4, '66	Mustered out as C. S. Vols., Feb. 8, '66.
Total, 34.			

CAPTAINS BY BREVET.

Goldsberry, Thomas M.....	Stockwell.....	Mar. 13, '65	Mustered out Dec. 31, '65.
Griswold, Willard.....	Mexico.....	Mar. 13, '65	Mustered out Dec. 21, '65.
Harryman, Samuel K.....	Moore'sville.....	Mar. 13, '65	Mustered out July 21, '65.
Hurbert, William S.....	Terre Haute.....	Mar. 13, '65	Mustered out June 1, '65.
Hardenbrook, William.....	Indianapolis.....	Mar. 13, '65	Mustered out July 21, '65.
Jones, Zachariah.....	Washington.....	Mar. 13, '65	Mustered out June 20, '65.
Noteatine, Thomas H.....	Fort Wayne.....	Mar. 13, '65	Mustered out Nov. 25, '65.
Anderson, William A.....	Indianapolis.....	April 6, '65	Brevetted Major April 9, '65.
Macy, John.....	Economy.....	April 9, '65	Mustered out July 5, '65.
Prather, Thomas B.....	Jeffersonville.....	May 19, '65	Mustered out June 29, '65.
Smith, George W.....	Logansport.....	Dec. 2, '65	Mustered out April 10, '66.
Kirkham, Joseph M.....	Rockport.....	.....	Mustered out July 21, '65.
Weldon, Leander F.....	Waterloo City.....	.....	Mustered out Nov. 25, '65.
Hitt, Wilbur F.....	Brookville.....	.....	Mustered out Aug. 25, '65.
Total, 14.			

FIRST LIEUTENANTS BY BREVET.

Hall, William H.....	Lagrange.....	Mar. 13, '65	Mustered out Nov. 25, '65.
Hornberger, Isaac.....	Waterloo City.....	Mar. 13, '65	Mustered out Nov. 25, '65.
Total, 2.			

RECAPITULATION.

Major Generals of Volunteers.....	1
Major Generals by Brevet.....	21
Brigadier Generals of Volunteers.....	23
Brigadier Generals by Brevet.....	53
Colonels by Brevet.....	130
Lieutenant Colonels by Brevet.....	34
Majors by Brevet.....	34
Captains by Brevet.....	14
First Lieutenants by Brevet.....	2

Document No. 25.

OFFICERS APPOINTED FROM INDIANA IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES—IN SERVICE AUGUST 1, 1867.

NOTE.—The first title under head of rank is the present rank of each officer: the title that follows shows former rank and brevet.

Name.	Rank.	Date of Commission	Remarks.
Woods, Samuel	Major; Brevet Lt. Col.	Dec. 24, '54	Pay Master.
Hess, Guido	Captain; Brevet Lt. Col.	May 14, '61	Fourteenth Regiment of Infantry.
Punn, Thomas S.	Captain; Brevet Lt. Col.	May 14, '61	Twenty-First Regiment of Infantry.
Mendenhall, John	Captain; Brevet Colonel	July 3, '61	Fourth Regiment of Artillery.
Hawkins, John P.	Captain	Aug. 3, '61	Commissary of Subsistence.
Scott, W. H.	Major	Aug. 5, '61	Additional Pay Master Volunteers.
Gentry, William T.	Captain; Brevet Lt. Col.	Oct. 24, '61	Seventeenth Regiment of Infantry.
Read, Edwin W. H.	Captain; Brevet Major	Oct. 26, '61	Eighth Regiment of Infantry.
Hart, Verling K.	Captain; Brevet Lt. Col.	Oct. 30, '61	Thirty-Seventh Regiment of Infantry.
Moore, John	Major; Brevet Colonel	June 11, '62	Surgeon.
Holand, John S.	Captain; Brevet Lt. Col.	June 27, '62	Second Regiment of Infantry.
Brackett, Albert G.	Major; Brevet Colonel	July 17, '62	First Regiment of Cavalry.
Wiley, William Y.	Captain	Mar. 10, '63	Military Storekeeper, Ordnance Dep't.
Wood, Charles O.	Captain; Brevet Major	May 30, '63	Ninth Regiment of Infantry.
Lynn, Daniel D.	Captain; Brevet Major	July 14, '63	Sixth Regiment of Infantry.
Branman, John M.	Maj.; B. G. V.; B't M. G.	Aug. 1, '63	First Regiment of Artillery.
Marshall, Joseph	Captain	Mar. 30, '64	Twenty-Second Regiment of Infantry.
Cole, Alonzo A.	Captain; Brevet Major	May 8, '64	Seventh Regiment of Infantry.
Dunn, William McK.	Col.; Brevet Brig. Gen.	June 22, '64	Assistant Judge Advocate General.
Ames, Edwin R.	Captain	Oct. 7, '64	Seventh Regiment of Infantry.
Cogswell, Milton	Maj.; Col. Vol.; B't Col.	Oct. 8, '64	Eighth Regiment of Infantry.
Applegate, Joseph W.	Surgeon	Jan. 26, '65	Surgeon of Volunteers.
Morris, Lewis T.	Captain; Brevet Major	Feb. 15, '65	Twenty-Eighth Regiment of Infantry.
Lattimer, Walter O.	Captain	Mar. 18, '65	Nineteenth Regiment of Infantry.
Craze, Joseph G.	Captain	April 25, '65	Commissary of Subsistence.
Ross, Francis H.	First Lieutenant	June 23, '65	Twenty-Fifth Regiment of Infantry.
Durham, Cass.	First Lieutenant	June 23, '65	Twenty-Fifth Regiment of Infantry.
Twining, William J.	Capt.; B't Maj. & Lt. Col.	Dec. 28, '65	Engineer Corps.
Steele, George W.	First Lt.; Major Vols.	Feb. 23, '66	Fourteenth Regiment of Infantry.
Walker, Mark	First Lt.; B't Maj. Vols.	Feb. 23, '66	Nineteenth Regiment of Infantry.
Gillbreath, Eras C.	First Lt.; Maj. Vols.	Feb. 23, '66	Twenty-Fourth Regiment of Infantry.
Bonsall, Samuel W.	2d Lt.; Captain Vols.	April 19, '66	Third Regiment of Infantry.
Livermore, Benj. W.	2d Lieutenant	May 11, '66	Second Regiment Artillery.
Seantling, John C.	2d Lt.; Major Vols.	May 11, '66	Thirty-Third Regiment of Infantry.
Wright, Edward M.	2d Lieutenant	June 18, '66	Ordnance Department.
Stretch, John F.	2d Lieut.; Adjutant	June 18, '66	Tenth Regiment of Infantry.
Allen, Cyrus M., Jr.	First Lieutenant	June 18, '66	Second Regiment of Cavalry.
Howell, Charles W.	Captain; Brevet Major	July 10, '66	Engineer Corps.
Mullikin, James R.	First Lieutenant	July 18, '66	Fourth Regiment of Infantry.
Dewese, John T.	2d Lieut.; Colonel Vols.	July 24, '66	Eighth Regiment of Infantry.
Canby, Edward R. S.	B. G.; M. G. V.; B't M. G.	July 28, '66	Commanding Department of the South.
Allen, Robert	Col.; B't B. G.; B't M. G.	July 28, '66	Assistant Quarter Master General.
McDougall, Charles	Lt. Col.; B't Brig. Gen.	July 28, '66	Assistant Medical Purveyor.
McClure, David	Colonel	July 28, '66	Assistant Pay Master General.
Bainbridge, William P.	1st Lieut.; Captain Vols	July 28, '66	Third Regiment of Cavalry.
Stone, Valentine H.	Captain; Brevet Major	July 28, '66	Fifth Regiment of Artillery.
Barley, Clarence M.	Captain	July 28, '66	Sixth Regiment of Infantry.
Tassin, Augustus G.	Captain; Col. Vols	July 28, '66	Twelfth Regiment of Infantry.
Dunn, Wm. McK., Jr.	Captain; Brevet Major	July 28, '66	Twenty-First Regiment of Infantry.
Davis, Jefferson C.	Col.; Brig. Gen. Vols.; B't M. G. V.; B't M. G.	July 28, '66	Twenty-Third Regiment of Infantry.
Reynolds, Joseph J.	Col.; M. G. V.; B't M. G.	July 28, '66	Twenty-Sixth Regiment of Infantry.
Buell, George P.	B't Col.; B. G. V.; Col. V.	July 28, '66	Twenty-Ninth Regiment of Infantry.
Morrison, Theophilus W.	2d Lt.; Lt. Col. Vols	July 28, '66	Thirty-Fourth Regiment of Infantry.
Shultz, John N.	Chaplain	July 28, '66	Thirty-Eighth Regiment of Infantry.
Spurgin, William F.	1st Lt.; B't Maj. Vols.; R. Q. M.	July 28, '66	Thirty-Eighth Regiment of Infantry.
Logan, Thomas H.	1st Lieut.; Lt. Col. Vols	July 28, '66	Fortieth Regiment of Infantry.
Connor, John C.	Captain; Major Vols	July 28, '66	Forty-First Regiment of Infantry.
Hesley, Douglass G.	2d Lieut.; Captain Vols	July 28, '66	Forty-Second Regiment of Infantry.
Pitcher, Thomas G.	Col.; B. G. V.; B't B. G.	July 28, '66	Forty-Second Regiment of Infantry.
Hamilton, John	Major; Brevet Colonel	Aug. 13, '66	First Regiment of Artillery.
Norris, Charles E.	Major Brevetted	Aug. 31, '66	First Regiment of Cavalry.
Borden, George P.	2d Lieutenant	Oct. 1, '66	Fifth Regiment of Infantry.
Matson, Winfield S.	1st Lieutenant	Dec. 21, '66	Twenty-Seventh Regiment of Infantry.
Hogan, Martin E.	1st Lieutenant	Dec. 28, '66	Thirty-First Regiment of Infantry.
Lee, Jesse M.	1st Lieut.; Capt. Vols	Jan. 7, '67	Thirty-Ninth Regiment of Infantry.
Hanna, Valentine C.	Major; Brevet Lt. Col.	Jan. 17, '67	Pay Master.
Burbank, Jacob E.	Major	Jan. 17, '67	Pay Master.
Bush, Asahel K.	2d Lt.; Brevet Lt. Col.	Jan. 22, '67	Second Regiment of Artillery.

Name.	Rank.	Date of Commission	Remarks.
Cummins, Richard W.	2d Lieutenant.	Jan. 22, '67.	Seventh Regiment of Infantry.
Luther, Henry E.	2d Lieut.; Capt. Vols.	Jan. 22, '67.	Eighteenth Regiment of Infantry.
Wallace, Edward T.	2d Lieut.; Capt. Vols.	Jan. 22, '67.	Twenty-Fourth Regiment of Infantry.
McDonnell, George P.	2d Lieut.; 2d Lieut. Vols.	Jan. 22, '67.	Forty-Second Regiment of Infantry.
Engle, John P.	1st Lieutenant.	Feb. 2, '67.	Thirty-Fifth Regiment of Infantry.
Noble, Charles H.	1st Lieutenant.	Feb. 10, '67.	Thirty-Fourth Regiment of Infantry.
Kidd, Meredith H.	Maj.; Lt. Col. Vols.	Mar. 6, '67.	Tenth Regiment of Cavalry.
Rodman, Thomas J.	Lt. Col.; Bvt. B. G.	Mar. 7, '67.	Ordnance Department.
Myers, Jasper.	Capt. Bvt.	Mar. 7, '67.	Ordnance Department.
Elliott, Joel H.	Maj.; Col. Vol. Bvt.	Mar. 7, '67.	Seventh Regiment of Cavalry.
Daugherty, William W.	2d Lt.; 1st Lt. Vols.	Mar. 7, '67.	Eighteenth Regiment of Infantry.
Bishop, John S.	2d Lt.; Col. Vols.	Mar. 7, '67.	Thirtieth Regiment of Infantry.
Armstrong, Samuel E.	1st Lt.; Capt. Vols.	May 2, '67.	Forty-First Regiment of Infantry.
Gibson, Thomas W.	2d Lieutenant.	May 25, '67.	Eighth Regiment of Cavalry.
Shen, Thomas.	Capt.; Col. Vols.	June 4, '67.	Forty-Fourth Regiment of Infantry.
Smither, Robert G.	1st Lt.; Capt. Vols.	June 12, '67.	Tenth Regiment of Cavalry.
Reynolds, William F. Jr.	2d Lieutenant.	June 17, '67.	First Regiment of Artillery.
Gifford, John H.	2d Lieutenant.	June 17, '67.	Second Regiment of Artillery.
Smith, Oscaloosa M.	2d Lt.; 1st Lt. Vols.	June 18, '67.	Thirty-First Regiment of Infantry.
Wilson, George S.	2d Lt.; 1st Lt. Vols.	July 2, '67.	Twelfth Regiment of Infantry.
Kendall, Henry M.	2d Lieutenant.	July 17, '67.	Sixth Regiment of Cavalry.
Whitten, James H.	2d Lieutenant.	July 17, '67.	Fifth Regiment of Infantry.
Dawson, Byron.	1st Lt.; Capt. Vols.	July 31, '67.	Ninth Regiment of Cavalry.
Pratt, Richard H.	1st Lt.; Capt. Vols.	July 31, '67.	Tenth Regiment of Cavalry.
Total 92.			

Document No. 26.

OFFICERS APPOINTED FROM INDIANA IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY.—IN SERVICE JULY 1ST, 1867.

REGULAR NAVY.

Name.	Rank.	Date of Present Order or Leave.	Present Duty or Station.
Scott, Gustavus H.	Captain.	April 24, '67.	Waiting orders.
Collins, Napoleon.	Captain.	Sept. 17, '66.	Commanding "Sacramento."
Davis, John Lee.	Commander.	Aug. 29, '66.	Special duty, Washington, D. C.
Foster, James P.	Commander.	Nov. 17, '66.	Commanding "Osceola."
Brown, George.	Commander.	May 28, '66.	Ordnance duty, Navy Yard Washington.
Law, Richard L.	Commander.	July 1, '67.	Waiting orders.
Taylor, Bushrod B.	Lieut. Commander.	May 29, '66.	Naval Academy.
Fitch, LeRoy.	Lieut. Commander.	Dec. 11, '66.	Commanding "Marble Head."
Pritchett, James M.	Lieut. Commander.	Mar. 22, '66.	On "Augusta."
O' Kane, James.	Lieut. Commander.	April 19, '67.	Naval Academy.
Gillett, Simon P.	Lieut. Commander.	June 6, '66.	Naval Academy.
Ramsay, Henry B.	Lieut. Commander.	June 28, '67.	On sick leave.
Caldwell, Albert G.	Master.	April 3, '65.	On "Shamrock."
Schnitz, Charles F.	Master.	April 3, '65.	On "Colorado."
Armentrout, Geo. W.	Master.	April 3, '65.	On "Colorado."
Pigman, George W.	Master.	Oct. 3, '65.	On "Brooklyn."
Baird, Samuel P.	Ensign.	Aug. 27, '66.	On "Pensacola."
Elliott William H.	Ensign.	Dec. 19, '66.	On "Huron."
Vail, Abraham H.	Ensign.	Aug. 9, '66.	On "Pensacola."
Wilson, Josiah M.	Ensign.	Jan. 1, '67.	On "Iroquois."
Dayton, James H.	Midshipman.	Oct. 11, '66.	On "Ossipee."
Torrell, Thomas Coke.	Midshipman.	May 29, '67.	On "Guerriere."
Bicknell, George A.	Midshipman.	Jan. 1, '67.	On "Iroquois."
Henricks, Edward W.	Midshipman.	July 1, '67.	On "Minnesota."
Conden, Albert R.	Midshipman.	July 1, '67.	On "Minnesota."
Jones, Horace E.	Midshipman.	July 1, '67.	On "Minnesota."
Commons, William.	Asst. Surgeon.	May 7, '67.	Waiting orders.
Doran, Edward C.	Pay Master.	April 9, '64.	Captain & Paymaster, San Francisco.
Gillett, Francis T.	Lt. & passed Asst. P.M.	April 12, '64.	Waiting orders.
Doubar, Asaph.	2d Asst. Engineer.	June 25, '67.	Waiting orders.
Hibben, Henry B.	Lt. Comdr. & Chaplain.	Dec. 1, '66.	North Pacific Squadron.
Smith, Huntington.	Midshipman.	July 1, '67.	On probation at Naval Academy.
Wallace, George C.	Midshipman.	July 1, '67.	On probation at Naval Academy.
Edman, Charles G.	Midshipman.	July 1, '67.	On probation at Naval Academy.
Graydon, James W.	Midshipman.	July 1, '67.	On probation at Naval Academy.
Harris, Uriah R.	Midshipman.	July 1, '67.	On probation at Naval Academy.
Baker, Winfield S.	Midshipman.	July 1, '67.	On probation at Naval Academy.
Kessler, John D.	Midshipman.	July 1, '67.	On probation at Naval Academy.
Kirkpatrick, Henry H.	Midshipman.	July 1, '67.	On probation at Naval Academy.
Ray, Whitman P.	Midshipman.	July 1, '67.	On probation at Naval Academy.
McCrea, Henry.	Midshipman.	July 1, '67.	On probation at Naval Academy.

MARINE CORPS.

Name.	Rank.	Date of Present Order or Leave.	Present Duty or Station.
Wiley, James.....	Captain and A. Q. M.....	April 1, '62.....	San Francisco, California.
Collum, Richard S.....	First Lieutenant.....	April 14, '65.....	Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.
Banning, Edmund P.....	Second Lieutenant.....	July 1, '65.....	Marine Barracks, Pensacola, W. Fla.
Glisson, H. Y.....	Second Lieutenant.....	July 9, '66.....	Marine Barracks, Pensacola, W. Fla.

VOLUNTEER NAVY.

Webb, William H.....	Acting Ensign.....	May 31, '67.....	On apprenticeship "Portsmouth."
Conover, Isaac A.....	Act. 3d Asst. Engineer.....	Dec. 14, '64.....	On "Lenapee."
Veatch, James C.....	Act. 3d Asst. Engineer.....	Nov. 16, '66.....	On "Osceola"
Total, 48.			

Document No. 27.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S DEPARTMENT—INDIANA.

OFFICERS DETAILED AS ACTING ASSISTANT PROVOST MARSHALS GENERAL UNDER THE ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED MARCH 3, 1863.

Name.	Rank.	Post.	When Assigned	When Relieved
Conrad Baker.....	Colonel 1st Indiana Cavalry.....	Indianapolis.	April 29, 1863.....	Aug. 17, 1864.
James G. Jones.....	Colonel 42d Indiana Infantry.....	Indianapolis.	Aug. 17, 1863.....	Oct. 19, 1864.
Thomas G. Pitcher.....	Brigadier General U. S. Vols.....	Indianapolis.	Oct. 10, 1864.....	Aug. 17, 1866.

Document No. 28.

REGISTER OF OFFICERS—DRAFT OF OCT. 6, 1862.

GENERAL COMMISSIONERS.

JESSE P. SIDDALL, from Aug. 21, 1862, to May 26, 1863.

JOHN J. HAYDEN, from May 26, 1863, to June 9, 1865.

ASSISTANTS TO GENERAL COMMISSIONERS.

JOHN F. KIRREY, from Aug. 21, 1862, to Dec. 26, 1862.

JEREMIAH M. WILSON, from Aug. 21, 1862, to Dec. 23, 1862.

JOHN J. HAYDEN, from Aug. 21, 1862, to May 26, 1865.

DENNIS GREGG, from Aug. 21, 1862, to May 26, 1863.

COMMANDANT OF DRAFT RENDEZVOUS, CAMP SULLIVAN, INDIANAPOLIS.

Colonel JOHN S. WILLIAMS, Sixty-Third Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

County.	Draft Commissioner.	Marshal.	Surgeon.
Adams.....	Matheny, T. G.....	Rice, B. J.....	Champer, W. C.
Allen.....	Jenkinson, Isaac.....	Oakley, B. W.....	Ayers, H. P.
Bartholomew.....	Stauffer, Simeon.....	Keith, Isham.....	Ford, John H.
Benton.....	Parker, James F.....	Savage, Samuel.....	Barnes, James W.
Blackford.....	Goodin, Isaac.....	Gregory, William.....	Goode, Jonas
Blackford.....		Frash, William.....	
Boone.....	Hazlerigg, H. G.....	Dormire, J. C.....	Bondell, M. H.
Brown.....	Adams, Thomas M.....	Fleener, Milton.....	Atvine, John S.

*Declined to serve.

County.	Draft Commissioner.	Marshal.	Surgeon.
Carroll.....	Sims, James A.....	Rheinhart, E.....	Angell, C.
Cass.....	Walker, E.....	Covault, James J.....	Justice, J. M.
Clarke.....	Fouts, T. D.....	Stockwell, John.....	Collum, W. F.
Clay.....	Wheeler, H.....	Boyer, A. P.....	Wardlaw, J. N.
Clinton.....	Davidson, R. P.....	Hoover, Enos.....	Gentry, Z. B.
Crawford.....	Woodbury, H.....	Kehrer, Casper.....	Kelso, J. S. B.
Davies.....	Van Trees, John.....	Dale, James A.....	Scudder, J. A.
Dearborn.....	Spooner, Ben. J.....	Cheek, Strawder.....	Brower, J. H.
Decatur.....	Stevens, John F.....	Jocelyn, E. A.....	Moody, John W.
DeKalb.....	Dickinson, T. R.....	Feagler, Henry.....	Sheldon, James T.
Delaware.....	Wilson, Volney.....	Orr, James.....	Helm, John C.
Dubois.....	Mehring, John.....	Buettner, Bruno.....	Huber, Matthew
Elkhart.....	Ellis, E. W. H.....	Woods, W. A.....	Latta, M. M.
Exeter.....	Tatte, James T.....	*Hatton, Aquilla.....	Gregg, V. H.
Exeter.....	Trusler, Nelson.....	Durnan, R.....	
Floyd.....	Brown, Jesse J.....	Crawford, Henry.....	Clapp, William A.
Fountain.....	Jones, Caleb V.....	Bisland, Benjamin.....	Prather, C. W.
Franklin.....	Kyzer, U. V.....	Binkley, C. C.....	Haymond, Rufus
Fulton.....	Lawhead, B.....	Crum, John.....	Cleland, W. T.
Gibson.....	Kurtz, William.....	Wade, Francis.....	Neely, Joseph
Grant.....	St. John, R. T.....	Vandeventer, J.....	Ayers, S. D.
Greene.....	Cevens, Samuel R.....	Van Slyke, P. C.....	Blaser, F. F.
Hamilton.....	Evans, James L.....	Butler, D. W.....	Butler, T. T.
Hancock.....	Junkins, Elam I.....	Gooding, L. W.....	Barnett, R. E.
Harrison.....	*Wright, Samuel J.....	*Farquar, William.....	Reader, William
Harrison.....	Slaughter, Thomas C.....	Irvin, James D.....	
Hendricks.....	Campbell, L. M.....	Straughan, E. H.....	Comingore, J. A.
Henry.....	Mellett, J. H.....	Scott, B. W.....	Reed, Joel
Howard.....	*Vaile, Rawson.....	Cooper, John W.....	*Richmond, C.
Howard.....	Murray, Charles D.....		Scott, William
Huntington.....	Saylor, H. B.....	Bratton, James M.....	Lyons, William B.
Jackson.....	Cummings, J. J.....	Platter, Peter.....	Wort, Samuel
Jasper.....	Mitchell, R. C.....	Tatman, Cicero H.....	Martin, W. H.
Jay.....	Jagya, James B.....	Underwood, J.....	Sheffield, E. R.
Jefferson.....	Mayfield, F. F.....	McLeland, George W.....	Hutchinson, J. B.
Jennings.....	Vawter, Smith.....	Hill, James M.....	Burt, J. C.
Johnson.....	Ritchey, James.....	Ritchey, Leon.....	Payne, P. W.
Knox.....	Gee, Milton P.....	Wetzell, O. B.....	Whiting, S. C.
Kosciusko.....	Moore, George.....	Rippey, Henry C.....	Leedy, John K.
Lafayette.....	Field, Timothy.....	Spellman, E. P.....	White, E. G.
Lake.....	Griffin, Elihu.....	Turner, David.....	Pettibone, Harvey
Laporte.....	Toogarden, A.....	Weir, M. H.....	Rose, Landon C.
Lawrence.....	Berry, Charles G.....	Glover, James R.....	Newland, John W.
Madison.....	Stilwell, Thomas N.....	Pierce, W. B.....	Harriman, S. B.
Marion.....	Hayden, John J.....	Spann, John L.....	Bullard, T.
Marshall.....	Mattingly, I.....	Barnard, O. M.....	Bennett, J. W.
Martin.....	Shirey, George W.....	Trueblood, Henley.....	Evans, W. L.
May.....	Beauss, D. R.....	McClintic, Brown.....	Constant, John H.
Monroe.....	*Hunter, Morton C.....	Alexander, William J.....	Maxwell, James D.
Monroe.....	Browning, Ira.....		
Montgomery.....	Labaree, H.....	Scott, G.....	Herndon, Milton
Morgan.....	Harrison, W. R.....	Maxwell, James, Jr.....	Blackstone, Benj. D.
Newton.....	Bissell, James.....	Warren, A. S.....	Hatch, Jethro A.
Noble.....	Prentiss, Nelson.....	Randall, J. R.....	Bicknell, T. P.
Ohio.....	Williams, H. T.....	Greene, Harvey.....	Jessup, D. H.
Orange.....	Webb, James W.....	Gleno, S. H.....	Laughlin, E. D.
Owen.....	Montgomery, William A.....	Dunning, James Q.....	Hester, W. A. V.
Parke.....	Steele, George K.....	Inge, George B.....	*Bushnell, S. B.
Parke.....			Mann, Henry D.
Perry.....	Fournier, Charles.....	Dorn, John.....	Clark, H. S.
Pike.....	Custin, Henry B.....	Harrell, R.....	Posey, John W.
Porter.....	Lytle, Thomas G.....	Dunning, W. S.....	Newland, J. H.
Posey.....	Mann, John A.....	Templeton, J. M.....	Conyngton, John
Pulaski.....	Eldridge, J. W.....	Gill, R. M.....	Thomas, F. B.
Putnam.....	Matson, John A.....	*Earp, John.....	Ellis, H. E.
Putnam.....		Hamrick, A. D.....	
Randolph.....	Browne, Thomas M.....	Neff, John.....	Beverly, J. E.
Ripley.....	Cravens, James H.....	McQuiston, J. C.....	Hicks, Samuel
Rush.....	*Clark, George C.....	Mitchell, John R.....	Pugh, William A.
Rush.....	Sexton, Leonidas.....		
Scott.....	Morrison, A. A.....	English, W. H.....	Fouts, W. D.
Shelby.....	Ray, Martin M.....	Odell, Isaac.....	Kennedy, John Y.
Spencer.....	DeBruler, L. Q.....	Wartman, James W.....	Millner, Isaac L.
Stark.....	Utley, A. J.....	Beatty, Samuel.....	Shingley, D. L.
Steuben.....	Woodhull, J. A.....	Winsor, Abner.....	Wood, A. B.
St. Joseph.....	Stanfield, T. S.....	Tutt, F. R.....	Butterworth, W. B.
Sullivan.....	Wilson, William.....	*Moore, William D.....	Hinkle, John M.
Sullivan.....		Stewart, Lafayette.....	
Switzerland.....	Malin, Ira N.....	Mead, William.....	Dauglade, T. M.

*Declined to serve.

County.	Draft Commissioner.	Marshal.	Surgeon.
Tippecanoe	Jones, Mark.....	Freeman, C. E.....	O'Ferrall, R. M.
Tipton	Evans, Win. N.....	Lindsay, D. F.....	Grove, J. M.
Union	Hayworth, R. M.....	Bennett, W. H.....	Morris, J. E.
Vanderburg	French, William E.....	Decker, Phil. C.....	Gale, T. C.
Vermillion	Jones, David M.....	Welber, James F.....	Leavitt, Clark
Vigo	Hook, James.....	Noble, C. T.....	Rust, W. E.
Wabash	Conner, Jas. D.....	McCarty, T. B.....	Winton, W. R.
Warren	Gregory, B. F.....	Crow, William.....	Boyer, C. R.
Warriek	Bates, Daniel F.....	Adams, J. W.....	Ralston, W. G.
Washington	Campbell, Jas. T.....	Cutshaw, Jas. F.....	Crozier, E. S.
Wayne	Beeson, Othniel.....	Baldrige, M.....	Salter, J. W.
Wayne		Bark, Lewis.....	
Wells	Wilson, John L.....	Miller, Michael.....	Melsheim, C. T.
White	Sill, Milton M.....	Foster, C. J.....	Anderson, H. P.
Whitley	Collins, James S.....	Hall, Alexander.....	Linville, D. G.

* Declined to serve.

ENROLLMENT OF THE MILITIA OF INDIANA—DRAFT OF OCTOBER 6, 1862.

The following table, based upon the returns of the Enrolling Commissioners, shows the enrollment of the several counties of the State as completed on the 19th of September, 1862.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Total Militia.	Total Volunteers.	Total Exempts.	Total conscientiously opposed to bearing Arms.	Total Volunteers in Service.	Total subject to Draft.
1	Adams	1105	507	200	87	436	728
2	Allen	5361	1461	551	37	1341	4774
3	Bartholomew	2753	1592	301	34	1594	2418
4	Benton	515	262	47	.....	249	468
5	Blackford	675	170	78	.....	156	595
6	Boone	2711	1134	297	60	1171	2354
7	Brown	858	502	163	2	486	693
8	Carroll	2278	977	427	80	903	1871
9	Cass	2728	1328	305	10	1257	2413
10	Clark	2782	1688	485	.....	1612	2297
11	Clay	1665	1099	358	.....	1053	1367
12	Clinton	2240	1031	318	52	902	1870
13	Crawford	1119	868	232	.....	823	887
14	Daviess	1820	1237	227	.....	1128	1607
15	Dearborn	3252	1753	345	.....	1528	2997
16	Decatur	2881	1353	432	1	888	2451
17	DeKalb	2347	758	240	.....	731	2105
18	Delaware	2521	1126	308	19	582	2197
19	Dubois	1491	718	162	.....	600	1257
20	Elkhart	3483	1461	482	235	1347	2766
21	Fayette	1681	633	186	.....	560	1426
22	Floyd	3322	1120	440	5	1047	2881
23	Fountain	2514	1024	254	1	1002	2233
24	Franklin	2705	1054	412	.....	977	2233
25	Fulton	1181	670	324	2	600	1160
26	Gibson	1932	1430	366	.....	1350	1766
27	Grant	2409	938	212	110	786	2098
28	Greene	1467	1432	294	8	1381	1565
29	Hamilton	2769	1186	271	250	1070	2248
30	Hancock	1919	918	266	47	828	1666
31	Harrison	2581	1195	488	1	1159	2095
32	Hendricks	2413	1352	506	150	1271	1787
33	Henry	3258	1263	493	113	1088	2662
34	Howard	2001	890	366	211	857	1481
35	Huntington	2544	798	504	47	751	1993
36	Jackson	2340	1607	246	1	1519	2082
37	Jasper	566	439	73	.....	422	483
38	Jay	1743	649	192	6	621	1565
39	Jefferson	2778	2011	505	.....	1826	2275
40	Jennings	2007	1611	325	17	1488	1665
41	Johnson	2545	1010	294	.....	945	2251
42	Knox	2519	1322	549	.....	1322	1970

Number.	COUNTIES.	Total Militia.	Total Volunteers.	Total Exempts.	Total conscriptionally opposed to bearing Arms.	Total Volunteers in Service.	Total subject to Draft.
43	Kosciusko.....	3018	1268	519	85	1165	2414
44	Lagrange.....	2947	750	420	91	553	1534
45	Lake.....	1541	650	314	...	625	1227
46	Laporte.....	3943	1662	631	15	1564	3297
47	Lawrence.....	1732	1500	358	...	1500	1344
48	Madison.....	2904	1196	420	16	1090	2463
49	Marion.....	7785	2675	1391	73	2412	6021
50	Marshall.....	2303	713	367	65	639	1871
51	Martin.....	1008	821	113	...	765	845
52	Miami.....	2844	1065	405	118	996	2321
53	Monroe.....	1828	1039	298	3	840	1527
54	Montgomery.....	4653	1250	620	41	1204	2892
55	Morgan.....	2224	1242	445	94	1188	1696
56	Newton.....	461	278	95	2	245	366
57	Noble.....	2578	973	468	37	226	2673
58	Ohio.....	796	387	133	1	299	662
59	Orange.....	1443	1024	313	19	992	1147
60	Owen.....	1948	1111	414	9	1084	1545
61	Parke.....	2389	1266	623	110	1218	1656
62	Perry.....	1630	1254	173	...	1225	1457
63	Pike.....	1386	993	229	...	891	1157
64	Porter.....	1961	369	263	1	837	1597
65	Posey.....	2441	1342	429	...	1276	2012
66	Pulaski.....	957	494	101	...	467	836
67	Putnam.....	2664	1336	690	...	1256	2244
68	Randolph.....	2672	1393	246	125	1182	2281
69	Ripley.....	2483	1378	241	...	1244	2342
70	Rush.....	2392	914	314	86	825	2292
71	Scott.....	876	659	204	...	641	673
72	Shelby.....	3285	1238	424	2	973	2809
73	Spencer.....	2127	1347	423	...	1567	1999
74	Starke.....	418	117	121	1	92	296
75	Steuben.....	1816	687	410	...	648	1196
76	St. Joseph.....	3661	1127	318	54	965	2439
77	Sullivan.....	2267	1098	506	...	1067	1763
78	Switzerland.....	1730	1052	304	...	361	1427
79	Tipppecanoe.....	4747	2379	650	33	2947	4653
80	Tipton.....	1243	642	259	13	603	991
81	Union.....	1188	381	149	12	246	1007
82	Vanderburg.....	3536	1641	401	...	1550	3135
83	Vermillion.....	1386	951	285	...	932	1106
84	Vigo.....	3551	1943	600	...	1815	2951
85	Wabash.....	2739	1229	230	88	1145	2412
86	Warren.....	1420	1180	231	...	1189	1189
87	Warrick.....	2985	994	567	...	913	1518
88	Washington.....	2342	1339	493	35	1272	1824
89	Wayne.....	4519	2911	680	266	1893	3573
90	Wells.....	1589	614	260	12	589	1377
91	White.....	1367	751	258	20	760	1059
92	Whitley.....	1828	556	186	45	513	1597
Total.....		209,216	100,277	32,869	3,169	93,041	173,178

DRAFT OF OCTOBER 6, 1862.

The following table shows the Draft assignment to the various townships in the State, deficient in filling their quotas, as the same was reported on the 20th of September, 1862. Six hundred and thirty-five townships had then furnished their full quota; these are not named in the table. The following named counties were entirely exempt from the draft having supplied their entire quota: Brown, Clay, Crawford, Daviess, Jennings, Lawrence, Newton, Parke, Perry, Scott, Spencer, Switzerland, Vermillion, Warren and White.

ADAMS COUNTY.		ALLEN.		MARION.		40 SCIPPIO.	
Preble.....	13	Wayne.....	368	Maumee.....	3	Jackson.....	4
Kirkland.....	3	Washington.....	8	Milan.....	16	Total.....	
French.....	13	Springfield.....	2	Lake.....	21		
Hartford.....	8	St. Joseph.....	23	Jefferson.....	19		
Total.....		— Perry.....	31	Adams.....	17	BENTON.	
		Madison.....	28	Pleasant.....	7	Pairie.....	8

BARTHOLOMEW.		DEKALE.		GRANT—Continued.		VANDEBURGH—Cont'd.	
Union.....	11	Butler.....	22	Richland.....	12	Armstrong.....	19
Clay.....	2	Jackson.....	15	Monteio.....	6	Gernau.....	42
Harrison.....	10	Winnington.....	6	Jefferson.....	14		
Rock Creek.....	1	Union.....	17	Fairmont.....	17	Total.....	81
		Richland.....	33	Liberty.....	8		
Total.....	24	Fairfield.....	48			VIGO.	
		Smithfield.....	39	Total.....	128	Linton.....	17
		Franklin.....	34				
BLACKFORD.		TROY.		HAMILTON.		WABASH.	
Licking.....	11		13	Delaware.....	12	Chester.....	12
Washington.....	38			Jackson.....	35	Lagro.....	29
Harrison.....	1	Total.....	218			Pleasant.....	6
Jackson.....	28			Total.....	47		
Total.....	80	DUBOIS.		HANCOCK.		Total.....	47
		Patoka.....	6	Blue River.....	1	WARRICK.	
		Ferdinand.....	61	Brown.....	8	Owed.....	2
		Total.....	67	Greene.....	5	Lane.....	5
		ELKHART.		Jackson.....	12	Total.....	7
Jefferson.....	25	Clinton.....	12			WAYNE.	
Union.....	10	Benton.....	6	Total.....	26	Abington.....	15
Eagle.....	18	27 Jackson.....	28			Boston.....	19
Perry.....	6	Harrison.....	47			Dalto.....	2
Jackson.....	27	Rango.....	6	HARRISON.		Jefferson.....	16
Worth.....	25	Union.....	24	Posey.....	20	Perry.....	5
Total.....	145	Locke.....	5	Franklin.....	19	Washington.....	16
		Total.....	128	Webster.....	40	Total.....	64
CARROLL.		FAYETTE.		HENDRICKS.		JASPER.	
Jackson.....	1	Connersville.....	6	Eel River.....	26	Kankakee.....	1
Madison.....	4	Orange.....	1	Union.....	31		
Carrollton.....	7	Harrison.....	5	Total.....	32	JEFFERSON.	
Washington.....	21	8 Posey.....	27			Graham.....	10
Rock Creek.....	3	Waterloo.....	18	HENRY.		JOHNSON.	
Burlington.....	18	Fairview.....	13	Dudley.....	16	Nineveh.....	19
Clay.....	11	Total.....	70	Liberty.....	65	Blue River.....	4
Jefferson.....	8			Greensboro.....	17	Hensley.....	27
Total.....	73	LOYD.		Prairie.....	17	Clarke.....	5
		New Albany.....	229	Stoney Creek.....	21	Pleasant.....	9
		Lafayette.....	24	Blue River.....	35	Union.....	33
		Total.....	253	Total.....	160	White River.....	61
		FOUNTAIN.		HOWARD.		Total.....	156
		Jackson.....	47	Centre.....	18	KOSCIUSKO.	
		Mill Creek.....	5	Monroe.....	1	Jackson.....	19
		Fulton.....	4	Howard.....	5	Turkey Creek.....	25
		Chin.....	26	Total.....	8	Van Buren.....	9
		Van Buren.....	13			Seward.....	7
		Richland.....	41	HUNTINGTON.		Franklin.....	21
		Total.....	130	Clear Creek.....	16	Harrison.....	7
		FRANKLIN.		Watson.....	17	Prairie.....	19
		17 Springfield.....	14	Huntington.....	52	Jefferson.....	2
		Bath.....	15	Rock Creek.....	16	Scott.....	3
		Whitewater.....	26	Lancaster.....	15	Total.....	111
		Highland.....	58	Wayne.....	12	KNOX.	
		Ray.....	62	Jefferson.....	26	Johnson.....	13
		Butler.....	21	Total.....	148	LAGRANGE.	
		Total.....	196	JACKSON.		Van Buren.....	22
		TULSA.		Washington.....	8	Ede.....	9
		Auburn.....	17	Hamilton.....	9	Clear Spring.....	8
		Richland.....	8	Total.....	17	Milford.....	7
		Henry.....	3			Total.....	46
		Total.....	25	JAY.		LAKE.	
		GIBSON.		Richland.....	27	North.....	19
		Johnson.....	3	Knox.....	13	St. Johns.....	32
		Total.....	45	Jefferson.....	2	Hanover.....	10
		GREEN.		Greene.....	12	Total.....	91
		Cass.....	8	Boa Creek.....	7	LAPORE.	
		Van Buren.....	30	Noble.....	21	Wills.....	3
		Washington.....	20	Total.....	103	Pleasant.....	10
		Total.....	24	VANDERBURGH.			
				Scott.....	20		

LAPORTE—Continued.		MARTIN.		PIKE.		STARKE.	
Union	20	McCamegon	10	Lockhart	11	North Bend	11
Clinton	19					Oregon	5
Cass	11					Rail Road	6
Dewey	7	MONTGOMERY.				Total	22
Total	70	Wayne	25	Jackson	19		
		Ripley	16	Franklin	33		
		Scott	8	Floyd	9		
		Union	10	Total	61	STEUBEN.	
		Franklin	23			Jamestown	6
		Walnut	35			Fremont	13
		Clarke	33	RANDOLPH.		Clear Lake	4
		Total	150	Greensfork	19	Salem	10
				Nettle Creek	8	Steuben	5
				Jackson	19	Otsego	14
				Total	46	Total	62
		MORGAN.					
		Jackson	13			TIPPECANOE.	
		Greene	7			Wayne	4
		Madison	6	RIPLEY.		Wabash	3
		Total	26	Adams	18	Total	7
				Laughrey	27		
				Total	45		
		NOBLE.					
		Washington	10	RUSH.		TIPICAN.	
		Sparta	10	Posey	18	Wild Cat	10
		Greene	6	Walker	21		
		Jefferson	3	Anderson	2	UNION.	
		Wayne	21	Rushville	3	Union	9
		Allen	11	Jackson	20	Harmony	3
		Albion	4	Centre	30	Liberty	28
		Total	70	Washington	19	Brownsville	25
				Union	34	Harrison	19
				Total	150	Total	84
		OHIO.					
		Cass	15	SHELBY.		WASHINGTON.	
				Jackson	20	Polk	4
				Noble	32	Pierce	16
				Liberty	28	Total	20
				Hendricks	22		
				Union	19		
				Moral	20	WELLS.	
				Total	141	Jackson	18
						Chester	10
						Liberty	2
						Rock Creek	6
						Union	17
						Nottingham	28
						Harrison	10
						Total	100
						WHITLEY.	
						Richland	6
						Troy	9
						Washington	38
						Columbia	18
						Jefferson	34
						Union	5
						Smith	9
						Thorne Creek	14
						Total	154

RESULT OF THE DRAFT OF OCTOBER 6, 1862.

Number of men drafted	3,000
Exempt after draft for disability	300
Volunteered and assigned to Regiments and Batteries	2,183
Failed to report	424
Total	3,000

Document No. 29.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S DEPARTMENT—INDIANA.

REGISTER OF MEMBERS OF BOARDS OF ENROLLMENT APPOINTED UNDER THE
ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED MARCH 3, 1863.

Name.	Rank.	Cong. Dist.	When app'd	Remarks.
Hynes, Blythe.....	Provost Marshal.	1st....	May 1, '63	Resigned May 19, '64.
Brew, Cyrus K.....	Provost Marshal.	1st....	May 23, '64	Resigned Aug. 1, '64.
Wartman, James W.....	Provost Marshal.	1st....	Aug. 8, '64	Resigned Sept. 5, '64.
Johnson, Alvah.....	Provost Marshal.	1st....	Nov. 22, '64	Honorably discharged Oct. 31, '65.
Usher, Nathaniel.....	Commissioner.....	1st....	May 1, '65	Resigned Aug. 29, '64.
Wartman, James W.....	Commissioner.....	1st....	Sept. 13, '64	Honorably discharged May 8, '65.
Ralston, William G.....	Surgeon.....	1st....	May 1, '63	Honorably discharged May 30, '65.
Moriweather, J. B.....	Provost Marshal.	2d....	May, 1, '63	Honorably discharged July 31, '65.
Morrison, John I.....	Commissioner.....	2d....	May 1, '63	Resigned December 1, '64.
Hay, Andrew J.....	Commissioner.....	2d....	Dec. 14, '64	Honorably discharged May 8, '65.
Collum, William F.....	Surgeon.....	2d....	May 25, '63	Honorably discharged May 30, '65.
Stansifer, Simeon.....	Provost Marshal.	3d....	May 1, '63	Resigned March 28, '65.
Mulky, James B.....	Provost Marshal.	3d....	April 5, '65	Honorably discharged Oct. 31, '65.
Glascock, John R. B.....	Commissioner.....	3d....	May 1, '63	Honorably discharged May 8, '65.
Collier, Albert G.....	Surgeon.....	3d....	May 1, '63	Honorably discharged May 30, '65.
McQuiston, John C.....	Provost Marshal.	4th....	May 1, '63	Res'd Mar. 2, '64, to act Col. 123d Reg.
Hill, Henry B.....	Provost Marshal.	4th....	Mar. 11, '64	Honorably discharged Oct. 31, '65.
Hill, Henry B.....	Commissioner.....	4th....	May 1, '63	Appointed Pro. Marshal Mar. 11, '64.
Brown, Robert D.....	Commissioner.....	4th....	Mar. 15, '64	Honorably discharged May 8, '65.
Bond, Edward P.....	Surgeon.....	4th....	May 1, '63	Honorably discharged May 30, '65.
Kinley, Isaac.....	Provost Marshal.	5th....	May 1, '63	Honorably discharged Aug. 19, '65.
McMeans, James A.....	Commissioner.....	5th....	May 16, '63	Honorably discharged May 8, '65.
Beverly, John C.....	Surgeon.....	5th....	May 16, '63	Honorably discharged May 30, '65.
Bradun, David.....	Provost Marshal.	6th....	May 1, '63	Honorably discharged Dec. 31, '65.
Wallace, William J.....	Commissioner.....	6th....	May 1, '63	Resigned Jan. 19, '65.
Gregg, Dennis.....	Commissioner.....	6th....	Jan. 27, '65	Honorably discharged May 7, '65.
Harvey, Thomas B.....	Surgeon.....	6th....	May 1, '63	Honorably discharged May 30, '65.
Thompson, Richard W.....	Provost Marshal.	7th....	May 1, '63	Resigned February 23, '65.
Conover, Daniel A.....	Provost Marshal.	7th....	Feb. 28, '65	Honorably discharged Oct. 31, '65.
Steele, George K.....	Commissioner.....	7th....	May 1, '63	Resigned, Oct. 9, '64.
Conover, Daniel A.....	Commissioner.....	7th....	Oct. 17, '64	Appointed Pro. Marshal Feb. 28, '65.
Barley, Thomas C.....	Commissioner.....	7th....	Feb. 28, '65	Honorably discharged May 8, '65.
Preston, Albert G.....	Surgeon.....	7th....	May 1, '63	Honorably discharged May 30, '65.
Parks, James.....	Provost Marshal.	8th....	May 1, '63	Honorably discharged Oct. 31, '65.
Rise, William C.....	Commissioner.....	8th....	May 1, '63	Appointment cancelled Oct. 24, '63.
Lingle, William S.....	Commissioner.....	8th....	Oct. 24, '63	Appointment revoked Jan. 16, '64.
Nescker, George.....	Commissioner.....	8th....	Jan. 28, '64	Honorably discharged May 8, '65.
Gentry, Zachariah B.....	Surgeon.....	8th....	May 1, '63	Resigned April 20, '65.
Wallace, William Wirt.....	Provost Marshal.	9th....	May 1, '63	Appointment revoked Nov. 21, '63.
Shryock, K. G.....	Provost Marshal.	9th....	Nov. 21, '63	Honorably discharged Oct. 31, '65.
Belford, James B.....	Commissioner.....	9th....	May 1, '63	Honorably discharged May 8, '65.
Dayton, Daniel.....	Surgeon.....	9th....	May 1, '63	Honorably discharged May 30, '65.
Iddings, Hiram.....	Provost Marshal.	10th....	May 1, '63	Honorably discharged Oct. 31, '65.
Smith, William S.....	Commissioner.....	10th....	May 18, '63	Honorably discharged May 8, '65.
Morris, Stephen.....	Surgeon.....	10th....	May 1, '63	Honorably discharged May 30, '65.
McCarty, Thomas B.....	Provost Marshal.	11th....	May 1, '63	Resigned May 30, '65.
Cowgill, Calvin.....	Provost Marshal.	11th....	June 2, '63	Honorably discharged Oct. 31, '63.
Stiwell, I. G.....	Commissioner.....	11th....	May 1, '63	Resigned December 6, '64.
Knight, John L.....	Commissioner.....	11th....	Dec. 11, '64	Honorably discharged May 8, '65.
Lomaax, Constantine.....	Surgeon.....	11th....	May 1, '63	Resigned March 21, '65.
Mendenhall, William T.....	Surgeon.....	11th....	Mar. 31, '65	Honorably discharged May 30, '65.

Document No. 30.

QUOTAS UNDER CALL OF OCT. 17, 1863, FOR 300,000 MEN.

TOTAL QUOTA OF THE STATE, 18,597.

This call was filled without resorting to a draft.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.		FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.		Porter		42
Posey	175	Union	90	Jasper	50	
Vanderburgh	235	Fayette	129	Newton	37	
Spencer	167	Wayne	357	Benton	43	
Pike	118	Henry	256	Laporte	380	
Warrick	168	Delaware	194	Pulaski	71	
Gibson	154	Randolph	225	Starke	23	
Dubois	129			St. Joseph	112	
Knob	213	Total	1,251	Marshall	167	
Daviess	145			Fulton	112	
Martin	88			Cass	227	
Total	1,592			White	106	
				Miami	196	
SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.		SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.		Total	1,784	
Perry	117	Marion	701			
Crawford	79	Hancock	150			
Harrison	145	Hendricks	201			
Washington	207	Shelby	254			
Orange	186	Johnson	191			
Floyd	126	Morgan	182			
Clarke	223	Total	1,682			
Scott	74			TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.		
Total	1,157			Elkhart	204	
THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.		SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.		Kosciusko	231	
Lawrence	149	Clay	141	Lagrange	135	
Monroe	143	Greene	157	Noble	188	
Brown	66	Owen	140	Whitley	144	
Bartholomew	214	Putnam	259	Steuben	132	
Jackson	193	Parke	209	Kekaula	155	
Jefferson	157	Sullivan	167	Allen	470	
Switzerland	137	Vernillion	164	Total	1,719	
Total	1,308	Vigo	317			
FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.		Total	1,494	ELEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.		
Ohio	54			Adams	86	
Dearborn	214	EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.		Wells	101	
Ripley	172	Boone	223	Huntington	185	
Franklin	179	Carroll	182	Wabash	221	
Decatur	193	Clinton	177	Howard	158	
Rush	210	Fountain	182	Grant	162	
Total	1,022	Montgomery	272	Tipton	88	
		Tippecanoe	376	Hamilton	202	
		Warren	129	Madison	214	
		Total	1,541	Blackford	41	
		NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.		Jay	123	
		Lake	91	Total	1,987	

Document No. 31.

FINAL STATEMENT

OF QUOTAS AND CREDITS IN THE STATE OF INDIANA, UNDER CALLS OF FEBRUARY 1, MARCH 14, AND JULY 18, 1864, AS SHOWN BY THE BOOKS OF THE ACTING ASSISTANT PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL OF SAID STATE ON THE 31ST OF DECEMBER, 1864.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Number of Sub-District.	County and Township.	Quota under call of February 1, 1864.	Quota under call of March 14, 1864.	Quota under call of July 18, 1864.	First Enrollment.	Total of quotas and deficiencies.	Credits by voluntary enlistments.	New Recruits.	Veterans.	Credits by draft.	Total credits by enlistment and draft.	One Year.	Two Years.	Three Years.	Deficiency.	Surplus.
VANDERBURGH COUNTY.																
1	Pigeon Township.....	335	134	370	2220	839	778	00	0	840	69	768				1
2	Knight Township.....	24	10	29	174	63	64			64	64					1
3	Center Township.....	29	12	13	225	78	58			35	81	30				3
4	Armstrong Township.....	27	11	27	161	65	60			5	65	7				
5	German Township.....	37	15	38	232	90	72	1	18	91	25	66				1
6	Perry Township.....	27	11	29	173	67	45			22	67	28				
7	Union Township.....	33	12	36	215	81	73	1	7	82	8	74				1
8	Scott Township.....	27	11	32	190	70	56	1	19	70	21	55				6
	Total.....	539	216	598	3599	1353	1206	63	97	1356	188	3	1175			13
POSEY COUNTY.																
9	Black Township.....	108	43	112	671	263	232	9	23	264	34	1	229			1
10	Point Township.....	19	8	17	103	44	39			4	43	4				
11	Lynn Township.....	30	12	30	181	72	51			21	72	28				
12	Harmony Township.....	44	18	47	283	109	78	4	29	111	33	44				
13	Robinson Township.....	36	14	41	246	91	70			22	92	32				
14	Robb Township.....	35	14	37	224	80	55	1	29	85	34	51				
15	Smith Township.....	20	8	20	121	48	34			11	45	15				
16	Center Township.....	20	8	20	121	48	40	5		48	12	36				
17	Bethel Township.....	10	4	13	77	27	17			10	27	11				
18	Marrs Township.....	41	16	44	266	101	68	1	34	103	44	59				
	Total.....	363	145	381	2290	889	684	20	186	890	247	1	642			6
GIBSON COUNTY.																
19	Columbia Township.....	25	10	27	158	62	44	25		60		69				7
20	Patoka Township.....	85	34	96	576	215	143	98		241		241				26
21	Wabash Township.....	7	3	6	37	16	17	1		18		18				
22	Montgomery Township.....	64	26	65	391	155	144	29		173		173				18
23	Johnston Township.....	54	20	53	321	124	124	14		138	8	130				14
24	Barton Township.....	22	9	19	113	50	43	12		55		55				5
25	White River Township.....	31	12	44	267	87	87	10		97	2	95				10
26	Washington Township.....	20	8	19	114	47	48	4		52		52				5
	Total.....	305	122	329	1977	756	650	103		843	10	833				87
WARRICK COUNTY.																
27	Ohio Township.....	61	24	64	391	149	96	12	39	147	59	88				
28	Pigeon Township.....	27	11	28	169	60	65	1		66		66				
29	Anderson Township.....	18	7	22	132	47	37			10	47	34				
30	Campbell Township.....	31	12	30	182	73	52	2	21	75	34	41				2
31	Lane Township.....	12	5	14	83	31	21			7	26	9				
32	Boone Township.....	83	33	79	476	195	152	50		202		202				7
33	Skilton Township.....	24	10	23	137	57	60			60		60				
34	Owen Township.....	22	9	19	112	50	43	5	3	51	3	48				1
35	Greer Township.....	16	6	17	104	39	23			16	39	24				
36	Hart Township.....	34	14	35	210	83	56	10	17	82	21	62				
	Total.....	328	131	331	1996	790	605	80	111	796	184		612			13
SPENCER COUNTY.																
37	Ohio Township.....	93	37	109	656	239	196	53		249	3	1	245			10
38	Center Township.....	28	10	31	183	69	50	2	18	70	19	51				1
39	Luce Township.....	45	18	49	296	112	75	24	13	112	19	93				
40	Hammond Township.....	41	16	39	239	96	111	3		114		114				18
41	Huff Township.....	27	11	37	223	75	43	5	28	76	28	48				1
42	Harrison Township.....	37	15	35	210	87	47	3	39	89	39	50				2
43	Jackson Township.....	14	6	18	106	38	39	56		75		75				37
44	Grass Township.....	34	14	36	217	84	77	19		96	2	94				12
45	Clay Township.....	29	12	28	168	69	50			20	70	21				1
	Total.....	348	139	382	2298	869	688	145	118	951	131	1	819			82

FIRST DISTRICT—Continued.

Number of Enl. District.	County and Township.	Quota under call of										Credits by									
		February 1, 1864.	Quota under call of March 14, 1864.	Quota under call of July 18, 1864.	First Enrollment.	Total of Quota and In- deficiencies.	New Recruits.	Veterans.	Credits by Draft.	Total Credits by Enlist- ment and Draft.	One Year.	Two Years.	Three Years.	Deficiency.	Surplus.						
DUBOIS COUNTY.																					
45	Columbia Township.....	22	9	25	148	5	39	5	13	57	22	35	35	1	1						
47	Harrison Township.....	28	11	30	182	69	4	17	9	71	12	59	59								
48	Bainbridge Township.....	45	18	43	262	106	8	26	106	106	106	106	106								
49	Hall Township.....	51	14	29	175	72	35	7	10	110	32	40	40								
50	Patoke Township.....	60	24	59	356	142	167	9	30	146	36	100	100								
51	Ferdinand Township.....	28	10	29	172	68	50	4	10	60	25	37	37	8	6						
Total.....		244	85	215	1295	514	352	68	92	612	125	387	387	8	6						
KNOX COUNTY.																					
52	Andover Township.....	120	50	152	919	328	199	119	21	330	37	293	293								
53	Easton Township.....	10	8	22	134	49	37	12	49	61	22	47	47								
54	Harrison Township.....	42	17	42	268	101	52	31	18	101	24	97	97								
55	Washington Township.....	25	12	30	186	71	46	38	84	84	84	84	84	1	1						
56	Weidener Township.....	25	9	38	233	79	41	6	23	70	27	43	43								
57	Vigo Township.....	4	16	41	248	79	74	3	22	96	29	70	70								
58	Russell Township.....	25	10	24	146	59	51	1	8	60	16	44	44								
59	Palmyra Township.....	30	12	32	188	74	48	21	69	90	36	33	33								
60	Docker Township.....	16	6	21	126	45	22	4	15	33	18	25	25								
61	Johnson Township.....	24	10	36	218	79	31	5	31	70	41	29	29								
Total.....		374	150	438	2654	962	592	221	162	975	230	745	745	5	18						
MARTIN COUNTY.																					
62	Baker Township.....	18	8	20	121	46	26	29	55	35	20	20	20								
63	McCameron Township.....	13	5	16	98	34	14	29	42	28	14	14	14								
64	Brown Township.....	10	6	17	102	36	29	17	40	29	15	15	15								
65	Mitchell Township.....	15	6	16	95	37	23	14	37	15	22	22	22								
66	Hallett Township.....	19	8	19	115	46	40	12	57	6	51	51	51	11	11						
67	Perry Township.....	41	16	51	303	108	63	31	16	110	22	88	88								
68	Rutherford Township.....	12	5	14	85	31	19	17	36	22	14	14	14								
69	Columbia Township.....	12	5	13	75	25	25	3	28	4	24	24	24	1	5						
70	Lost River Township.....	13	5	12	81	31	16	1	15	32	15	15	15								
Total.....		159	64	178	1075	401	254	44	139	437	172	265	265	11	37						
DAVIESS COUNTY.																					
71	Washington Township.....	54	37	106	621	259	159	66	21	237	50	207	207								
72	Vine Township.....	15	6	18	105	39	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	10	10						
73	Reeves Township.....	28	11	29	170	68	59	39	69	33	39	39	39								
74	Barr Township.....	43	17	41	280	104	89	24	164	37	67	67	67								
75	Van Buren Township.....	16	6	17	105	39	24	8	8	49	11	29	29								
76	Madison Township.....	22	9	25	147	55	34	2	23	59	29	39	39								
77	Elmore Township.....	17	7	17	105	41	29	29	12	41	18	24	24								
78	Steele Township.....	19	8	22	131	49	31	20	51	29	22	22	22								
79	Bogart Township.....	15	6	15	92	36	24	13	37	15	22	22	22								
80	Harrison Township.....	19	8	20	119	47	37	2	9	48	14	34	34								
Total.....		287	115	315	1881	715	497	78	160	735	216	519	519								
PIKE COUNTY.																					
81	Washington Township.....	42	17	42	250	101	111	59	170	170	170	170	170	69	69						
82	Madison Township.....	15	5	11	47	29	35	1	34	34	34	34	34								
83	Monroe Township.....	24	10	25	148	59	54	2	5	78	8	70	70								
84	Jefferson Township.....	4	17	45	272	104	82	5	23	149	28	82	82								
85	Marion Township.....	19	8	19	111	46	27	2	11	40	15	25	25								
86	Patoke Township.....	24	10	24	144	58	51	15	66	66	66	66	66								
87	Clay Township.....	12	4	15	78	29	29	6	35	35	35	35	35								
88	Logan Township.....	15	6	17	102	38	18	3	18	39	18	21	21								
89	Lockhart Township.....	2	19	26	157	62	34	4	26	66	29	1	36								
Total.....		217	87	222	1335	525	430	97	85	618	98	519	519	7	96						

RECAPITULATION.

Vanderburg County.....	599	216	598	3599	1352	1206	63	97	1366	188	3	1175	13
Posey County.....	363	145	381	2290	889	684	20	186	890	247	1	492	6
Gibson County.....	296	122	329	1977	756	650	193	10	843	10		833	87
Warren County.....	328	131	331	1996	790	605	80	111	796	184		612	7
Spencer County.....	348	139	382	2298	869	688	145	118	951	131	1	819	82
Dubois County.....	214	85	215	1295	514	352	68	92	512	125		587	8
Knox County.....	374	150	438	2654	962	592	221	62	975	230		745	18

FIRST DISTRICT—Continued

Number of Sub-District.	County and Township.	Quota under Call of Feb- ruary 1, 1864.	Quota under Call of Mar. 14, 1864.	Quota under Call of July 18, 1864.	First Enrollment.	Total of Quota and De- fectives.	Credits by voluntary adjustments.	New Recruits.	Veterans.	Credits by Draft.	Total Credits by Enlist- ment and Draft.	One Year.	Two Years.	Three Years.	Deficiency.	Surplus.
RECAPITULATION—Cont'd.																
1	Martin County.....	189	64	178	1073	1041	254	44	139	437	174	29	1	1	27	
2	DeWitt County.....	287	115	373	1881	715	497	78	160	735	216	1	1	1	27	
3	Pike County.....	217	87	222	1335	529	438	97	8	618	98	1	1	1	27	
	Total.....	693	366	773	4299	2285	1199	249	187	1890	490	3	3	3	81	318

SECOND DISTRICT.

CLARK COUNTY.																
1	Jeffersonville Township.....	182	75	199	434	395	61	7	459	56	1	462	1	1	27	
2	Utica Township.....	36	15	39	92	84	12	1	95	1	1	94	1	1	27	
3	Charleston Township.....	59	24	64	147	89	84	1	167	1	1	167	1	1	27	
4	Silver Creek Township.....	48	17	20	47	33	4	10	47	16	1	33	1	1	27	
5	Union Township.....	18	7	19	44	37	1	1	44	9	1	33	1	1	27	
6	Carl Township.....	15	7	20	44	37	16	12	44	15	1	26	1	1	27	
7	Wood Township.....	25	10	28	63	48	19	1	67	17	1	67	1	1	27	
8	Monroe Township.....	32	13	35	81	48	11	23	82	59	1	72	1	1	27	
9	Oregon Township.....	24	10	27	60	29	17	14	60	19	1	41	1	1	27	
10	Lawson Township.....	15	6	17	38	23	9	0	38	8	1	30	1	1	27	
11	Washington Township.....	25	10	26	61	45	9	8	42	15	1	47	1	1	27	
12	Bethlehem Township.....	15	6	15	36	26	14	1	49	1	1	49	1	1	27	
	Total.....	498	188	509	1165	865	253	87	1205	164	3	1368	3	3	81	318
SCOTT COUNTY.																
13	Lexington Township.....	48	19	46	113	64	34	16	113	1	1	113	1	1	27	
14	Vernon Township.....	49	19	40	117	74	19	23	119	1	1	118	1	1	27	
15	Jennings Township.....	54	22	60	136	67	20	39	126	1	1	126	1	1	27	
	Total.....	151	60	156	366	205	73	78	358	107	3	465	3	3	81	318
WASHINGTON COUNTY.																
16	Gibson Township.....	27	10	25	60	47	13	1	61	2	1	59	1	1	27	
17	Monroe Township.....	29	8	22	59	32	1	16	49	27	1	22	1	1	27	
18	Jefferson Township.....	34	12	33	76	52	1	25	78	39	1	39	1	1	27	
19	Brown Township.....	26	10	30	66	41	18	11	76	18	1	64	1	1	27	
20	Vernon Township.....	18	7	21	46	27	3	14	44	19	1	24	1	1	27	
21	Washington Township.....	79	32	83	194	125	52	22	199	28	1	171	1	1	27	
22	Franklin Township.....	36	12	31	73	64	12	7	73	15	1	61	1	1	27	
23	Polk Township.....	24	8	25	52	44	3	5	52	12	1	37	1	1	27	
24	Pierce Township.....	25	10	29	64	52	1	16	69	28	1	40	1	1	27	
25	Howard Township.....	24	10	26	60	43	1	20	61	35	1	29	1	1	27	
26	Madison Township.....	1	6	19	41	19	9	13	41	14	1	27	1	1	27	
27	Posey Township.....	22	9	24	55	36	4	11	56	27	1	29	1	1	27	
28	Jackson Township.....	16	7	17	40	26	4	11	40	16	1	23	1	1	27	
	Total.....	375	141	380	877	597	122	177	896	288	4	644	4	4	108	318
ORANGE COUNTY.																
29	Orangeville Township.....	15	6	18	39	28	5	6	39	12	1	25	1	1	27	
30	Orleans Township.....	34	14	35	81	8	36	1	116	1	1	116	1	1	27	
31	North West Township.....	14	4	14	29	17	2	11	30	12	1	18	1	1	27	
32	French Lick Township.....	136	7	23	49	36	16	1	49	2	1	47	1	1	27	
33	Jackson Township.....	16	6	17	39	26	2	11	39	18	1	24	1	1	27	
34	Greenfield Township.....	24	10	27	61	41	2	19	62	23	1	39	1	1	27	
35	Pach Township.....	54	21	49	123	146	36	17	179	1	1	179	1	1	27	
36	Stumpers Creek Township.....	15	6	14	35	22	3	8	36	15	1	21	1	1	27	
37	South East Township.....	30	12	32	71	61	19	1	80	1	1	80	1	1	27	
38	South East Township.....	19	8	26	59	35	5	11	51	10	1	36	1	1	27	
	Total.....	236	94	250	580	495	118	67	680	96	4	884	4	4	108	318
FLOYD COUNTY.																
39	New Albany Township.....	285	111	345	744	538	162	19	749	53	2	804	2	2	54	5
40	Franklin Township.....	29	8	11	47	42	5	1	47	36	1	38	1	1	27	
41	Georgetown Township.....	24	9	29	61	46	17	1	62	3	1	59	1	1	27	
42	Lafayette Township.....	32	13	35	89	59	5	22	77	31	1	44	1	1	27	
43	Greenville Township.....	32	13	33	78	5	25	1	81	8	1	73	1	1	27	
	Total.....	392	157	461	1010	760	214	42	101	196	5	597	5	5	126	9
HARRISON COUNTY.																
44	Harrison Township.....	79	28	79	168	115	66	1	189	1	1	189	1	1	27	

SECOND DISTRICT--Continued.

Number of Sub-District.	County and Township.	Quota under Call of			First enrollment.	Total of Quotas and Deficiencies.	Credits by voluntary enlistments.		Credits by draft.	Total credits by enlistment and draft.	One Year.	Two Years.	Three Years.	Deficiency.	Surplus.
		February 1, 1864.	March 14, 1864.	July 13, 1864.			New recruits.	Veterans.							
	HARRISON CO.—Continued														
45	Washington Township.....	20	8	32	50	45	5	1	52	11	41	2	16	14	2
46	Heath Township.....	35	14	30	79	73	5	1	101	7	94	1	16	14	2
47	Boone Township.....	30	12	37	79	67	30	1	93	4	89	1	16	14	2
48	Taylor Township.....	21	8	23	52	32	1	19	52	33	19	1	16	14	2
49	Posey Township.....	38	15	38	91	68	10	14	92	25	67	1	16	14	2
50	Franklin Township.....	32	13	35	81	4	5	32	83	41	42	1	16	14	2
51	Webster Township.....	17	7	19	43	22	2	18	42	21	21	1	16	14	2
52	Scott Township.....	17	7	19	43	22	2	14	43	23	20	1	16	14	2
53	Jackson Township.....	24	10	27	61	38	5	22	62	26	36	1	16	14	2
54	Morgan Township.....	28	12	32	72	43	15	16	74	25	47	1	16	14	2
55	Blue River Township.....	25	9	23	57	34	3	18	55	25	30	1	16	14	2
56	Spencer Township.....	23	9	26	58	40	4	13	57	21	36	1	16	14	2
	Total.....	379	152	407	938	641	177	168	986	261	722	2	50	49	1
	CRAWFORD COUNTY.														
57	Jennings Township.....	32	12	31	75	54	8	12	74	17	57	1	16	14	2
58	Ohio Township.....	16	6	10	32	27	5	10	40	11	29	1	16	14	2
59	Boone Township.....	9	4	10	23	12	5	69	69	3	66	1	16	14	2
60	Union Township.....	17	7	17	41	26	12	3	41	4	37	1	16	14	2
61	Patoka Township.....	30	12	35	77	40	9	25	74	28	46	1	16	14	2
62	Liberty Township.....	13	5	14	32	25	1	7	32	8	24	1	16	14	2
63	Seeling Township.....	19	8	21	48	24	7	14	46	14	32	1	16	14	2
64	Whisky Run Township.....	22	9	24	55	13	18	5	54	9	45	1	16	14	2
	Total.....	158	63	166	387	239	110	70	431	91	337	5	49	48	1
	PERRY COUNTY.														
65	Troy Township.....	122	49	154	325	205	68	55	328	96	237	3	22	21	1
66	Anderson Township.....	25	9	23	57	40	9	9	56	11	44	1	16	14	2
67	Clark Township.....	25	10	26	61	40	9	11	60	18	42	1	16	14	2
68	Oil Township.....	19	8	20	47	28	7	10	47	20	27	1	16	14	2
69	Leopold Township.....	11	4	12	27	16	12	2	28	7	21	1	16	14	2
70	Union Township.....	20	8	20	48	35	23	58	1	55	10	1	16	14	2
71	Tobin Township.....	41	16	45	102	69	26	4	99	8	91	3	22	21	1
	Total.....	261	104	300	665	433	147	95	677	148	521	4	14	13	1

RECAPITULATION.

Clarke County.....	408	188	509	1105	865	253	87	1205	164	31038	1	41	40	1
Scott County.....	151	60	155	366	205	72	78	355	107	246	11	1	1	1
Washington County.....	353	141	383	877	597	122	177	896	280	4612	3	22	21	1
Orange County.....	236	94	250	580	495	118	67	680	90	584	160	1	1	1
Floyd County.....	392	157	461	1010	740	214	42	1016	106	3907	3	9	8	1
Harrison County.....	379	152	407	938	641	177	168	986	261	722	2	50	49	1
Crawford County.....	158	63	166	387	239	110	70	431	91	337	5	49	48	1
Perry County.....	261	104	300	665	433	147	95	675	148	524	4	14	13	1
Total.....	5988	2631	7261	15988	10255	3219	796	6244	1259	154970	29	285	284	1

THIRD DISTRICT.

BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY.															
1 Columbus Township.....	107	43	145	693	265	186	86	4	270	7	263	5	15	14	1
2 German Township.....	32	13	34	206	79	65	31	94	6	88	1	16	15	1	1
3 Flat Rock Township.....	31	12	30	180	73	82	7	89	17	71	1	16	15	1	1
4 Haw Creek Township.....	49	20	47	287	116	85	36	115	5	115	1	16	15	1	1
5 Clay Township.....	20	8	22	132	52	52	7	57	15	42	7	1	1	1	1
6 Clifty Township.....	23	9	23	136	55	39	19	55	2	53	1	16	15	1	1
7 Rock Creek Township.....	25	16	28	168	63	65	1	66	38	28	3	1	1	1	1
8 Sand Creek Township.....	30	12	28	167	70	62	11	73	15	58	3	1	1	1	1
9 Wayne Township.....	40	6	38	232	94	73	22	95	19	76	1	16	15	1	1
10 Jackson Township.....	9	4	9	54	22	17	1	6	24	11	13	2	1	1	1
11 Ohio Township.....	10	4	10	63	24	23	1	24	7	17	1	16	15	1	1
12 Harrison Township.....	19	8	22	123	49	51	1	52	28	21	3	1	1	1	1
13 Union Township.....	18	7	19	112	44	43	1	44	17	27	1	16	15	1	1
14 Ninevah Township.....	21	8	22	130	51	53	1	55	28	27	1	16	15	1	1
Total.....	434	174	447	2693	1055	891	211	1113	216	1902	1	59	58	1	1

THIRD DISTRICT—Continued.

Number of Sub-District.	County and Township.	Quota under Call of February 1, 1864.	Quota under Call of March 14, 1864.	Quota under Call of July 18, 1864.	First Enrollment.	Total of Quotas and Deficiencies.	Credits by voluntary enlistments.		Credits by Draft.	Total Credits by Enlistment and Draft.	One Year.	Two Years.	Three Years.	Disfranchise.	Surplus.
							New Recruits.	Veterans.							
JENNINGS COUNTY.															
15	Vernon Township.....	30	37	89	533	219	153	97	.....	250	.....	1	246	.....	31
16	Montgomery Township.....	30	12	30	178	72	60	25	.....	85	1	.....	84	.....	12
17	Campbell Township.....	29	12	29	173	70	40	33	.....	73	.....	.....	73	.....	.....
18	Columbia Township.....	21	8	20	121	49	26	26	.....	52	.....	.....	52	.....	.....
19	Adams Township.....	40	16	40	213	96	79	29	.....	108	.....	.....	108	.....	12
20	Marion Township.....	31	12	28	167	71	62	18	.....	80	.....	.....	80	.....	9
21	Bigger Township.....	19	8	19	113	46	16	29	.....	45	.....	.....	45	1	.....
22	Spanner Township.....	40	16	37	220	93	41	60	.....	101	.....	.....	101	.....	8
23	Sand Creek Township.....	16	6	18	110	40	33	12	.....	45	.....	.....	45	.....	5
	Total.....	319	127	310	1831	756	510	329	.....	839	1	1	847	1	84
JEFFERSON COUNTY.															
24	Madison Township.....	270	108	280	1791	658	494	111	44	649	110	2	536	9	.....
25	Milton Township.....	34	14	35	211	83	58	1	31	90	48	.....	42	.....	7
26	Shelby Township.....	40	16	39	239	95	73	2	25	106	34	.....	69	.....	5
27	Monroe Township.....	29	12	31	189	72	56	8	72	11	.....	.....	61	.....	.....
28	Lancaster Township.....	28	10	27	163	65	47	7	11	65	16	.....	49	.....	.....
29	Lucyva Township.....	21	8	23	137	52	36	.....	19	55	29	.....	2	.....	.....
30	Graham Township.....	29	12	28	134	64	44	4	19	67	34	.....	3	2	.....
31	Republican Township.....	22	9	22	167	53	38	8	20	64	25	.....	41	.....	13
32	Saluda Township.....	31	12	27	160	70	50	10	70	13	.....	.....	53	.....	.....
33	Hanover Township.....	19	8	17	102	41	27	4	2	3	6	.....	27	11	.....
	Total.....	525	209	529	3297	1261	923	155	189	1267	323	5	941	22	28
SWITZERLAND COUNTY.															
34	Jefferson Township.....	70	30	71	439	177	219	39	.....	258	.....	.....	258	.....	81
35	York Township.....	36	14	38	229	88	85	1	.....	86	28	.....	58	2	.....
36	Cotton Township.....	37	15	37	223	89	109	4	.....	113	33	.....	80	.....	24
37	Posey Township.....	44	18	51	304	113	120	12	.....	132	45	.....	87	.....	19
38	Pleasant Township.....	43	17	50	299	110	105	3	.....	108	71	.....	37	2	.....
39	Craig Township.....	37	15	38	227	90	72	20	.....	92	33	.....	53	.....	2
	Total.....	273	109	285	1714	667	710	79	.....	789	210	.....	579	4	126
LAWRENCE COUNTY.															
40	Shawswick Township.....	69	28	79	480	176	165	18	.....	183	.....	.....	183	.....	7
41	Flint Township.....	34	14	37	225	85	46	18	23	87	37	.....	50	.....	2
42	Pleasant Run Township.....	25	10	25	159	60	53	8	.....	61	.....	.....	61	.....	1
43	Perry Township.....	20	8	19	152	47	41	14	.....	53	.....	.....	55	.....	8
44	Indian Creek Township.....	25	10	25	150	60	56	14	.....	70	13	.....	57	.....	10
45	Spice Valley Township.....	28	11	28	169	67	58	13	.....	71	.....	.....	71	.....	4
46	Marion Township.....	59	24	57	345	140	119	11	16	149	38	.....	102	.....	.....
47	Bono Township.....	20	8	23	140	51	24	5	25	54	34	.....	20	.....	3
48	Marshall Township.....	19	7	17	10	43	24	.....	22	46	28	.....	18	.....	3
	Total.....	299	120	310	1874	729	586	101	80	767	150	.....	617	.....	38
JACKSON COUNTY.															
49	Brownstown Township.....	55	22	64	385	141	81	23	39	143	68	2	75	.....	2
50	Driftwood Township.....	24	8	24	129	50	4	16	.....	62	7	.....	65	.....	12
51	Grassy Fork Township.....	24	10	23	139	57	34	3	24	61	39	.....	23	.....	4
52	Washington Township.....	23	9	25	147	57	47	1	9	55	20	2	35	.....	.....
53	Jackson Township.....	80	32	71	554	183	109	54	22	183	51	.....	131	.....	2
54	Redding Township.....	34	13	35	209	82	65	12	.....	77	39	.....	38	5	.....
55	Vermont Township.....	27	11	28	168	66	40	14	14	68	25	.....	43	.....	2
56	Hamilton Township.....	34	14	34	204	82	38	9	38	85	10	.....	39	.....	3
57	Carr Township.....	35	14	40	256	89	67	25	.....	92	16	.....	76	.....	3
58	Owen Township.....	24	9	24	146	56	28	32	.....	60	2	.....	58	.....	4
59	Salt Creek Township.....	32	13	33	195	78	51	43	.....	97	.....	.....	97	.....	19
	Total.....	388	155	398	2529	941	609	232	146	987	312	4	671	5	51
MONROE COUNTY.															
60	Bloomington Township.....	56	22	56	335	134	143	32	.....	177	.....	.....	175	.....	41
61	Bean Blossom Township.....	24	10	27	163	61	18	43	.....	61	.....	.....	61	.....	.....
62	Washington Township.....	16	6	17	99	39	18	.....	22	40	25	1	14	.....	1
63	Marion Township.....	8	3	8	50	19	10	.....	12	22	27	.....	5	.....	3
64	Benton Township.....	16	6	17	104	39	32	1	7	40	10	.....	30	.....	1
65	Richland Township.....	27	11	28	169	65	57	26	.....	83	.....	.....	8	.....	17
66	Van Buren Township.....	19	8	19	115	46	4	1	.....	46	8	.....	38	.....	.....
67	Perry Township.....	31	12	33	198	76	80	1	.....	87	10	1	76	.....	11
68	Salt Creek Township.....	14	6	15	93	35	20	.....	19	39	25	.....	16	.....	.....

THIRD DISTRICT—Continued.

Number of Sub-District.	County and Township.	Quota Under Call of February 1, 1864.	Quota under Call of March 14, 1864.	Quota under Call of July 18, 1864.	First Enrollment.	Total of Quota and Enlistments.	Credits by Voluntary Enlistments.		Credits by Draft.	Total Credits by Enlistment and Draft.	One Year.	Two Years.	Three Years.	Deficiency.	Surplus.	Reductions.
							New Recruits.	Veterans.								
MONROE Co.—Continued.																
69	Polk Township.....	12	5	1	71	29	12	.....	17	29	17	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
70	Clear Creek Township.....	32	13	31	188	75	54	39	1	84	.....	.....	84	.....	8	.....
71	Indian Creek Township.....	22	9	24	142	55	54	1	.....	55	.....	.....	55	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		277	111	287	1727	655	540	153	77	761	142	.....	617	.....	86	.....
BROWN COUNTY.																
72	Washington Township.....	32	13	39	181	75	55	27	.....	89	.....	.....	89	.....	.....	.....
73	Humboldt Township.....	33	13	28	171	74	44	1	1	45	21	.....	25	28	.....	.....
74	Jackson Township.....	28	11	2	145	63	29	.....	37	6	45	.....	21	.....	.....	.....
75	Van Buren Township.....	29	12	28	165	69	41	1	29	74	42	.....	32	.....	.....	.....
76	Johnson Township.....	19	4	9	56	23	11	6	1	18	5	.....	15	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		132	53	119	718	304	183	33	68	284	111	.....	175	33	13	.....

RECAPITULATION.

Bartholomew County.....	434	174	447	2593	1055	891	244	11	1213	219	1	902	1	59	.....	.....
Jennings County.....	319	126	319	1831	756	510	324	.....	839	1	1	837	1	84	.....	.....
Jennings County.....	524	209	524	3247	1261	924	155	189	1247	325	1	941	22	28	.....	.....
Switzerland County.....	274	109	285	1714	637	710	79	.....	789	219	.....	579	4	126	.....	.....
Lawrence County.....	239	129	310	1874	724	588	161	80	767	159	.....	617	.....	38	.....	.....
Jackson County.....	388	155	348	2529	941	699	232	146	987	342	4	671	5	54	.....	.....
Monroe County.....	277	111	287	1727	675	549	155	77	761	142	2	617	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brown County.....	132	53	119	718	304	183	33	68	284	111	.....	175	33	13	.....	.....
Total.....		2645	1058	2685	16513	6888	1991	1275	571	6897	1459	11	5367	6	185	.....

FOURTH DISTRICT.

DEARBORN COUNTY.																
1	Harrison Township.....	22	9	26	15	57	57	.....	.....	57	21	.....	36	.....	.....	.....
2	Logan Township.....	18	7	8	10	43	43	.....	.....	43	16	.....	27	.....	.....	.....
3	Kelso Township.....	26	10	36	211	71	68	4	3	77	17	.....	58	.....	4	.....
4	Jackson Township.....	25	10	25	148	69	43	17	.....	60	5	.....	57	.....	.....	.....
5	Manchester Township.....	59	20	43	276	116	191	25	.....	12	.....	.....	126	.....	10	.....
6	Clark Township.....	32	13	24	175	68	41	24	.....	68	.....	.....	68	.....	.....	.....
7	Miller Township.....	25	10	29	175	64	51	19	.....	70	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	.....
8	Lawrenceburg Township.....	104	42	103	635	253	214	41	.....	254	8	.....	246	.....	2	.....
9	Center Township.....	85	34	97	583	216	185	29	2	215	51	.....	165	.....	.....	.....
10	Hogan Township.....	19	8	18	106	4	35	1	10	4	17	.....	29	.....	1	.....
11	Sparta Township.....	38	15	38	231	91	86	3	16	96	25	2	68	.....	2	.....
12	Day Township.....	24	10	21	128	53	41	9	4	54	9	.....	45	1	.....	1
13	Washington Township.....	12	5	12	71	26	26	1	7	34	11	.....	29	.....	5	1
14	Clear Creek Township.....	10	4	16	60	24	20	1	4	25	3	.....	16	.....	1	4
Total.....		490	197	504	3927	1491	1997	174	40	1221	188	2	1631	1	51	3
DECATUR COUNTY.																
15	Washington Township.....	192	41	10	644	249	227	39	.....	257	16	9	232	.....	8	.....
16	Fugitt Township.....	49	19	42	251	98	107	6	.....	113	4	8	101	.....	15	.....
17	Union Township.....	1	6	19	112	41	37	4	.....	41	3	1	37	.....	.....	.....
18	Adams Township.....	51	20	53	319	124	115	16	.....	13	8	2	121	.....	10	.....
19	Day Township.....	49	20	52	313	121	105	5	16	120	39	1	80	1	.....	1
20	Jackson Township.....	49	16	39	234	95	82	5	6	93	32	1	60	2	.....	1
21	Sand Creek Township.....	42	17	41	249	109	192	2	.....	194	17	.....	57	.....	4	.....
22	Marion Township.....	36	14	34	195	83	80	1	1	82	28	1	53	1	.....	4
23	Salt Creek Township.....	30	12	26	137	68	68	.....	.....	68	.....	.....	68	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		49	162	411	2432	979	923	72	17	912	177	24	812	1	37	2
FRANKLIN COUNTY.																
24	Beth Township.....	19	8	24	121	48	41	9	.....	53	21	.....	32	.....	5	.....
25	Fairfield Township.....	15	6	14	89	35	48	.....	.....	48	8	.....	36	.....	12	.....
26	Blossing Grove Township.....	17	7	15	93	34	29	.....	7	3	20	.....	16	3	.....	.....
27	Blount Township.....	32	13	39	178	76	44	27	5	7	7	.....	65	2	.....	.....
28	Perry Township.....	26	8	17	99	46	28	15	2	45	6	.....	39	.....	.....	.....
29	Salt Creek Township.....	19	8	15	97	43	34	12	.....	46	4	.....	39	.....	.....	.....
30	Montmorency Township.....	26	8	16	113	47	39	2	.....	5	.....	.....	56	.....	9	.....
31	Brookville Township.....	78	31	79	489	188	125	28	35	188	62	.....	126	.....	.....	.....
32	Springfield Township.....	37	15	35	210	87	71	15	.....	87	10	.....	47	.....	.....	.....

FOURTH DISTRICT—Continued.

Number of Sub-Districts.	County and Township.	Quota under Call of February 1, 1864.			Quota under Call of March 11, 1864.			Quota under Call of July 18, 1864.			First Enrollment.	Total of Quota and Deficiencies.	Credits by voluntary enlistments.		Credits by Draft.	Total Credits by Enlistment and Draft.	One Year.	Two Years.	Three Years.	Deficiency.	Surplus.
FRANKLIN COUNTY—Contd.																					
23	White Water Township.....	3	1	3	213	8	6	34	.....	94	21	.....	7	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Highland Township.....	35	1	25	207	85	64	.....	21	94	38	1	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Butler Township.....	26	16	28	176	64	50	.....	15	60	.....	.....	34	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Ray Township.....	10	1	2	17	71	47	.....	21	.....	71	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		355	157	373	224	343	271	131	86	948	231	7	682	6	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
OHIO COUNTY.																					
27	Randolph Township.....	6	2	68	41	166	153	.....	6	161	35	1	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Union Township.....	1	.....	44	84	32	41	.....	4	45	16	.....	2	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Mass Township.....	1	.....	1	111	4	41	.....	5	46	15	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Pike Township.....	15	.....	1	89	30	31	.....	5	36	15	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		143	1	119	67	273	276	29	2	288	81	1	206	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
RUSH COUNTY.																					
41	Washington Township.....	31	1	3	21	59	92	.....	1	93	13	1	73	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	Center Township.....	31	13	37	217	85	98	.....	1	99	.....	.....	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	Lepley Township.....	46	10	47	282	103	87	.....	1	88	26	.....	62	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	Posey Township.....	5	13	37	227	87	89	.....	1	90	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	Jackson Township.....	19	8	19	11	46	4	.....	.....	46	16	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	Union Township.....	29	12	39	177	71	84	.....	16	198	16	.....	80	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	Noble Township.....	22	10	28	176	64	63	.....	12	75	11	.....	64	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	Rushville Township.....	65	20	65	388	149	134	.....	12	412	16	.....	160	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49	Walker Township.....	2	12	20	182	74	65	.....	5	72	10	1	64	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	Orange Township.....	35	12	28	168	56	60	.....	6	87	9	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51	Anderson Township.....	35	13	36	208	80	70	.....	11	218	4	.....	86	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
52	Richland Township.....	24	10	25	151	56	68	.....	1	69	.....	.....	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		331	128	117	2306	906	983	64	4	3351	205	1	3146	17	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
RIPLEY COUNTY.																					
53	Adams Township.....	48	19	51	366	118	16	.....	12	420	46	.....	77	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54	Langhery Township.....	31	11	36	175	75	.....	.....	15	73	28	1	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55	Jackson Township.....	24	10	28	179	62	4	.....	10	63	24	.....	59	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	Otter Creek Township.....	31	12	35	211	78	6	.....	6	75	14	.....	93	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57	D Lawrence Township.....	25	11	27	141	66	41	.....	7	154	16	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58	Franklin Township.....	5	12	28	235	88	65	.....	15	88	6	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
59	Washington Township.....	2	10	25	128	58	41	.....	4	111	6	.....	36	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60	Johnston Township.....	46	18	42	.....	196	82	20	.....	195	22	1	84	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
61	Center Township.....	25	10	22	.....	57	57	16	.....	72	.....	.....	72	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
62	Shelby Township.....	41	10	46	.....	97	53	2	12	98	.....	.....	46	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
63	Brown Township.....	7	10	39	.....	94	7	18	1	94	32	.....	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		355	118	375	1386	806	68	116	122	12	319	2	6	5	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
RECAPITULATION.																					
Dearborn County.....		46	17	504	.....	1191	1067	174	46	122	188	2	3031	1	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decatur County.....		40	163	111	.....	579	925	72	17	1912	177	2	812	4	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin County.....		285	134	374	.....	913	671	191	8	918	261	1	682	6	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio County.....		115	46	116	.....	274	266	20	2	288	84	1	206	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rush County.....		334	138	147	.....	965	985	64	4	1051	165	1	84	17	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ripley County.....		375	148	375	.....	84	68	110	122	312	110	2	60	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		2161	842	2379	2225	1536	631	271	54	2	1122	57	125	243

FIFTH DISTRICT.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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FIFTH DISTRICT—Continued.

Number of Sub-District.	County and Township.	Quota under Call of February 1, 1864.	Quota under Call of March 14, 1864.	Quota under Call of July 18, 1864.	First Enrollment.	Total of quotas and deficiencies.	Credits by New Recruits.	Credits by Veterans.	Credits by draft.	Total credits by enlistment and draft.	One Year.	Two Years.	Three Years.	Deficiency.	Surplus.
RANDOLPH Co.—Continued															
11	West River Township.....	33	13	31	185	77	80	8	.....	88	15	.....	73	.....	11
12	Nettle Creek Township.....	30	12	27	165	69	42	8	15	66	20	.....	46	3	.....
Total		443	177	418	2515	1038	797	165	134	1096	351	8	837	22	80
DELAWARE COUNTY															
13	Union Township.....	25	10	25	150	60	35	10	10	55	14	.....	41	5	.....
14	Perry Township.....	26	10	21	129	57	58	4	.....	62	.....	62	.....	.....	.....
15	Centre Township.....	77	31	76	462	184	191	25	.....	216	.....	216	.....	32	.....
16	Harrison Township.....	28	11	23	142	62	55	5	5	60	8	12	40	2	.....
17	Niles Township.....	23	9	20	123	52	27	.....	24	51	28	.....	23	1	.....
18	Washington Township.....	27	11	25	150	63	44	5	10	59	13	.....	46	4	.....
19	Salem Township.....	31	12	33	196	76	89	2	.....	91	27	.....	64	.....	15
20	Liberty Township.....	34	.....	33	198	81	86	21	.....	107	.....	107	.....	26	.....
21	Hamilton Township.....	20	8	18	110	46	28	1	12	41	14	.....	27	5	.....
22	Mt. Pleasant Township.....	36	14	35	204	85	94	1	.....	95	13	.....	82	.....	19
23	Delaware Township.....	27	11	27	161	65	50	7	6	63	22	.....	41	2	.....
24	Monroe Township.....	30	12	26	158	68	81	1	.....	82	15	.....	67	.....	14
Total		384	153	362	2183	899	836	79	67	982	154	12	816	19	162
HENRY COUNTY															
25	Stony Creek Township.....	22	9	21	12	52	41	5	24	68	47	.....	21	.....	16
26	Prairie Township.....	35	14	35	212	81	74	1	10	85	31	.....	54	.....	1
27	Jefferson Township.....	24	10	24	138	57	47	5	6	58	18	.....	40	.....	1
28	Fall Creek Township.....	46	18	41	265	108	116	10	.....	126	18	.....	108	.....	18
29	Harrison Township.....	40	14	38	229	94	90	2	.....	92	30	.....	62	2	.....
30	Greensboro Township.....	35	14	33	197	82	51	.....	33	87	59	.....	28	.....	5
31	Henry Township.....	54	22	50	299	129	100	6	18	124	48	.....	76	2	.....
32	Blue River Township.....	22	9	22	129	53	44	.....	7	51	25	1	27	2	.....
33	Liberty Township.....	43	17	44	269	104	89	1	10	100	46	.....	54	1	.....
34	Dudley Township.....	35	14	31	187	80	64	25	.....	91	19	.....	72	.....	11
35	Franklin Township.....	37	15	35	212	87	52	23	1	76	4	.....	72	11	.....
36	Spiceland Township.....	36	14	31	201	81	56	5	22	83	31	.....	52	1	.....
37	Wayne Township.....	69	28	77	468	174	110	16	39	165	90	.....	75	9	.....
Total		498	200	487	2932	1186	939	97	170	1209	166	1	739	31	52
WAYNE COUNTY															
38	Franklin Township.....	29	12	28	171	69	68	1	.....	77	11	.....	66	.....	8
39	New Garden Township.....	30	12	34	212	76	57	21	.....	76	.....	76	.....	.....	.....
40	Green Township.....	31	12	27	160	70	54	17	.....	71	.....	71	.....	1	.....
41	Perry Township.....	20	8	18	111	46	35	1	.....	58	21	.....	37	.....	12
42	Dalton Township.....	21	8	21	128	50	35	.....	12	47	16	.....	31	3	.....
43	Jefferson Township.....	43	17	40	240	104	101	12	.....	116	12	.....	104	.....	16
44	Clay Township.....	25	10	24	145	59	49	5	.....	54	19	.....	35	5	.....
45	Jackson Township.....	89	34	90	542	215	158	56	.....	214	28	.....	186	1	.....
46	Harrison Township.....	15	6	14	87	35	24	5	5	34	12	.....	22	1	.....
47	Centre Township.....	65	26	62	370	153	150	4	.....	151	.....	151	.....	1	.....
48	Wayne Township.....	251	100	248	1490	599	579	66	1	643	66	5	578	.....	44
49	Boston Township.....	23	9	25	140	55	48	5	.....	53	2	.....	51	2	.....
50	Abington Township.....	22	9	14	84	45	39	6	.....	45	6	.....	39	.....	.....
51	Washington Township.....	52	21	55	327	128	84	20	26	150	54	4	72	.....	2
Total		716	286	698	4197	1700	1501	227	44	1772	241	9	1622	12	84
UNION COUNTY															
52	Harrison Township.....	22	9	19	117	59	50	.....	.....	50	11	.....	39	.....	.....
53	Brownsville Township.....	33	13	29	173	75	69	6	.....	75	16	6	53	.....	.....
54	Liberty Township.....	24	10	25	148	59	46	11	.....	57	9	.....	48	2	.....
55	Centre Township.....	47	19	47	283	113	113	1	.....	114	37	.....	77	.....	1
56	Union Township.....	35	13	29	174	75	58	13	.....	71	7	.....	64	4	.....
57	Harmony Township.....	17	7	17	101	41	43	.....	.....	43	18	.....	25	.....	2
Total		176	71	166	996	413	379	31	.....	410	98	6	306	6	2
FAYETTE COUNTY															
58	Waterloo Township.....	17	7	16	96	40	34	5	.....	39	1	.....	38	1	.....
59	Harrison Township.....	22	9	24	143	55	45	10	.....	55	3	.....	50	2	.....
60	Posey Township.....	26	10	26	154	62	37	11	.....	48	13	.....	35	14	.....
61	Orange Township.....	24	10	23	140	57	33	10	.....	43	14	.....	29	14	.....
62	Fairview Township.....	27	7	16	97	40	28	6	.....	34	5	.....	29	0	.....
63	Connorsville Township.....	67	30	86	517	492	143	53	.....	196	36	.....	160	.....	4
64	Jennings Township.....	18	7	19	113	41	36	6	.....	42	8	.....	34	2	.....

FIFTH DISTRICT—Continued.

Number of Sub-District.	County and Township	Quota under Call of February 1, 1864.	Quota under Call of March 15, 1864.	Quota under Call of July 18, 1864.	First Enrollment.	Total of quotas and Deficiencies.	New Recruits.	Veterans.	Credits by Draft.	Total Credits by Enrollment and Draft.	One Year.	Two Years.	Three Years.	Deficiency.	Surplus.	Deductions.
	FAYETTE COUNTY—Contd.															
15	Jackson Township	27	11	24	144	62	43	17	.....	58	16	.....	41	4	.....	.....
16	Columbia Township	29	8	29	124	48	36	6	.....	42	16	.....	25	6	.....	.....
	Total	247	99	274	1528	606	439	124	.....	555	112	.....	143	10	.....	.....

RECAPITULATION.

Randolph County	443	177	418	2515	108	797	195	131	1093	251	8	837	22	80	.....	.....
Delaware County	384	155	366	2184	899	841	79	67	982	154	12	816	19	102	.....	.....
Henry County	498	200	487	2932	1185	939	97	170	1205	466	1	739	31	52	.....	.....
Wayne County	716	289	698	4197	1700	1591	227	44	1772	241	9	1522	12	84	.....	.....
Union County	176	74	136	905	413	379	31	.....	419	98	6	30	6	3	.....	.....
Fayette County	247	99	254	1526	606	431	124	.....	555	112	.....	143	40	4	.....	.....
Total	2464	988	2485	14419	5845	4884	724	415	921	1322	36	1665	139	125	.....	.....

SIXTH DISTRICT.

MARION COUNTY.																
1 Centre Township	950	384	1423	8557	2567	2157	612	1	5771	471	4	2296	.....	4	.....	.....
2 Franklin Township	57	34	66	396	146	99	2	39	183	128	1	54	.....	37	.....	.....
3 Perry Township	53	24	59	359	143	98	3	59	152	79	.....	82	.....	19	.....	.....
4 Pike Township	58	24	57	342	131	96	2	61	169	102	.....	58	.....	29	.....	.....
5 Washington Township	62	25	65	392	152	119	8	4	172	69	3	109	.....	29	.....	.....
6 Wayne Township	73	29	83	533	191	150	16	54	218	191	2	11	.....	27	.....	.....
7 Warren Township	49	17	62	373	131	81	4	48	133	76	1	59	.....	12	.....	.....
8 Lawrence Township	52	21	64	38	137	114	6	35	164	60	.....	34	.....	17	.....	.....
9 Decatur Township	38	15	42	256	97	59	5	46	104	56	2	4	.....	9	.....	.....
Total	1399	556	1927	11595	387	2964	656	427	4047	1133	15	2391	.....	174	.....	.....
HENDRICKS COUNTY.																
1 Centre Township	58	23	55	333	135	71	67	1	139	3	.....	14	.....	2	.....	.....
11 Washington Township	54	13	34	296	88	49	1	37	87	51	4	32	.....	7	.....	.....
12 Concord Township	47	18	56	318	113	76	9	3	121	51	2	68	.....	3	.....	.....
13 Liberty Township	49	16	48	289	10	100	1	1	104	49	.....	56	.....	.....	.....	.....
14 Franklin Township	24	10	27	159	61	55	8	.....	63	19	1	52	.....	2	.....	.....
15 Marion Township	53	13	37	224	8	55	31	.....	89	13	2	71	.....	3	.....	.....
16 East River Township	37	15	41	249	9	85	4	.....	89	34	.....	55	.....	1	.....	.....
17 Middle Township	29	12	28	179	6	37	11	29	68	29	.....	39	1	.....	.....	.....
18 Brown Township	24	9	24	146	5	54	1	1	56	34	1	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
19 Clay Township	29	12	34	290	74	59	11	14	75	27	.....	48	.....	1	.....	.....
20 Union Township	22	9	23	139	54	55	1	1	56	85	.....	29	.....	1	.....	.....
21 Lincoln Township	24	10	22	163	56	27	29	.....	56	1	.....	56	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	399	169	42	2566	585	712	174	113	999	397	19	652	.....	19	.....	.....
MORGAN COUNTY.																
22 Washington Township	62	25	66	401	159	95	46	16	157	239	.....	134	.....	1	.....	.....
23 Jackson Township	29	12	34	292	75	5	13	.....	75	16	.....	69	.....	.....	.....	.....
24 Greene Township	53	13	34	216	82	81	2	.....	83	49	.....	34	.....	1	.....	.....
25 Harrison Township	19	4	13	79	27	18	19	.....	28	9	.....	19	.....	1	.....	.....
26 Madison Township	24	10	28	195	62	44	19	.....	65	8	.....	59	.....	1	.....	.....
27 Clay Township	24	8	23	154	54	49	6	16	56	12	.....	44	.....	2	.....	.....
28 Brown Township	31	12	39	178	73	4	6	24	79	35	.....	49	.....	3	.....	.....
29 Monroe Township	41	16	46	264	109	74	24	1	199	141	.....	84	.....	.....	.....	.....
30 Adams Township	33	13	38	239	84	79	14	.....	84	71	.....	77	.....	.....	.....	.....
31 Gregg Township	20	8	22	131	59	35	28	.....	64	.....	.....	64	.....	14	.....	.....
32 Johnson Township	17	7	19	115	43	28	15	.....	45	7	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....
33 Baker Township	8	3	8	49	14	7	1	12	29	13	.....	7	.....	1	.....	.....
34 Ray Township	27	11	29	175	67	5	6	27	68	34	1	35	.....	1	.....	.....
Total	555	142	391	2352	889	625	195	9	917	228	1	688	.....	28	.....	.....
JOHNSON COUNTY.																
35 Franklin Township	107	43	112	67	262	234	28	.....	262	45	.....	217	.....	.....	.....	.....
36 Sen-yah Township	39	16	43	268	98	78	21	.....	99	.....	.....	99	.....	1	.....	.....
37 Blue River Township	45	18	46	276	119	88	22	.....	199	2	1	197	.....	.....	.....	.....
38 Hensley Township	35	14	36	218	85	64	24	.....	85	.....	.....	85	.....	.....	.....	.....
39 Clark Township	28	11	28	157	67	67	.....	.....	67	15	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....
40 Pleasant Township	41	16	44	237	101	96	6	.....	192	36	.....	69	.....	1	.....	.....

SIXTH DISTRICT—Continued.

Number of Sub-District.	County and Township.	Quota under Call of February 1, 1864.	Quota under Call of March 14, 1864.	Quota under Call of July 18, 1864.	First Enrollment.	Total of Quotas and Deficiencies.	Credits by voluntary enlistments.	New Recruits.	Veterans.	Credits by Draft.	Total Credits by Enlistment and Draft.	One Year.	Two Years.	Three Years.	Indefinite.	Suppl.
JOHNSON CO.—Continued.																
41	Union Township.....	32	13	45	210	86	65	15	.....	80	15	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
42	White River Township.....	46	18	33	519	117	116	.....	.....	118	33	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	374	143	357	2350	920	805	118	.....	923	165	1	757	.....	.....	.....
SHELBY COUNTY.																
43	Jackson Township.....	34	14	41	248	89	89	.....	.....	91	40	2	48	.....	.....	.....
44	Washington Township.....	34	14	41	247	89	81	15	24	100	44	3	58	.....	.....	13
45	Noble Township.....	41	16	43	261	109	96	4	.....	100	31	1	68	.....	.....	.....
46	Liberty Township.....	32	13	33	198	78	70	8	.....	78	11	.....	67	.....	.....	.....
47	Addison Township.....	116	44	126	760	280	269	28	53	292	70	10	21	.....	.....	12
48	Hendricks Township.....	41	16	48	278	100	78	12	2	113	28	11	71	.....	.....	8
49	Sugar Creek Township.....	20	10	25	151	61	56	.....	16	66	8	7	51	.....	.....	6
50	Brandywine Township.....	26	16	24	145	60	53	2	7	62	8	.....	51	.....	.....	2
51	Marion Township.....	21	8	23	135	62	39	1	24	61	32	6	23	.....	.....	.....
52	Union Township.....	29	12	32	199	73	50	2	14	72	22	4	4	.....	1	.....
53	Hanover Township.....	32	13	33	204	78	72	.....	79	27	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....
54	Van Buren Township.....	24	10	24	141	58	65	10	.....	79	6	1	68	.....	.....	17
55	Moral Township.....	23	16	39	235	94	68	14	28	110	31	15	64	.....	.....	16
	Total.....	189	100	352	3202	1217	1009	168	182	1290	341	63	875	1	84	.....
HANCOCK COUNTY.																
56	Blue River Township.....	27	11	39	179	68	48	2	18	68	36	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
57	Brown Township.....	29	10	29	172	65	70	.....	77	.....	70	.....	20	.....	.....	14
58	Brandywine Township.....	21	9	23	137	54	36	1	.....	37	15	.....	22	.....	.....	16
59	Back Creek Township.....	23	9	25	.....	58	45	1	21	67	29	6	3	.....	.....	.....
60	Center Township.....	36	22	67	.....	145	138	28	.....	167	24	.....	14	.....	.....	22
61	Greene Township.....	24	10	2	.....	66	24	37	.....	60	1	.....	56	.....	.....	.....
62	Jackson Township.....	43	17	54	.....	111	104	7	2	131	55	6	69	.....	.....	19
63	Sugar Creek Township.....	39	14	40	.....	190	76	6	53	140	41	4	6	.....	.....	20
64	Vernon Township.....	33	13	37	.....	84	69	2	20	91	32	.....	59	.....	.....	8
	Total.....	292	117	334	.....	745	600	92	116	808	278	15	565	16	84	.....
RECAPITULATION.																
	Marion County.....	1390	556	1927	.....	873	2964	656	127	1047	1133	13	2901	.....	174	.....
	Hendricks County.....	339	140	426	.....	985	712	174	113	999	337	16	652	.....	.....	18
	Morgan County.....	355	142	391	.....	883	627	135	36	917	328	1	688	.....	.....	28
	Johnson County.....	374	149	397	.....	926	865	118	.....	92	167	1	757	.....	.....	.....
	Shelby County.....	489	195	532	.....	1217	1000	108	182	1299	361	63	875	1	84	.....
	Hancock County.....	292	117	334	.....	745	600	92	116	808	278	15	565	16	84	.....
	Total.....	3300	1326	4067	.....	8627	6717	1343	933	899	2482	107	6408	21	84	.....

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

CLAY COUNTY.												
1 Posey Township.....	33	13	35	218	81	6	4	4	7	7	66	8
2 Dickey Township.....	31	12	37	228	89	18	8	10	72	27	45	8
3 Van Buren Township.....	33	17	46	78	92	53	0	30	89	40	49	3
4 Jackson Township.....	28	11	34	201	75	41	1	32	71	59	35	1
5 Perry Township.....	22	9	26	151	87	15	6	6	8	6	49	2
6 Lewis Township.....	17	7	20	118	44	25	12	4	43	12	12	1
7 Harrison Township.....	37	15	42	253	91	40	17	31	88	56	52	0
8 Washington Township.....	38	15	35	238	88	48	38	3	99	12	78	2
9 Cass Township.....	16	4	12	72	26	19	5	.....	24	11	13	2
10 Sugar Ridge Township.....	17	7	20	121	44	36	10	.....	40	.....	40	2
Total.....	266	106	307	1881	679	418	107	129	654	190	464	30
GREENE COUNTY.												
11 Richland Township.....	27	11	37	226	75	52	43	.....	95	2	93	3
12 Taylor Township.....	24	10	29	176	65	32	11	19	62	25	37	3
13 Jackson Township.....	31	12	33	197	76	56	27	1	83	1	82	7
14 Center Township.....	23	9	31	183	62	28	10	13	54	18	33	11
15 Buck Creek Township.....	31	12	32	193	75	34	22	11	72	21	59	3
16 Highland Township.....	25	9	26	199	51	27	12	.....	39	4	35	15
17 Eel River Township.....	1	4	10	60	23	17	8	.....	26	0	17	.....
18 Smith Township.....	13	5	13	80	31	17	4	8	29	11	18	2

SEVENTH DISTRICT—Continued.

Number of Sub-District.	County and Township.	Quota under Call of February 1, 1864.	Quota under Call of March 14, 1864.	Quota under Call of July 18, 1864.	First Enrollment.	Total of Quota and Deficiencies.	New Recruits.	Veterans.	Credits by Draft.	Local Credits by Enrollment and Draft.	One Year.	Two Years.	Three Years.	Deficiency.	Surplus.	Rescriptions.
GREEN CO.—Continued.																
19	Wright Township.....	22	9	23	143	54	301	17	4	51	4	.....	47	1	.....	.....
20	Stockton Township.....	27	11	31	183	69	41	1	13	9	19	.....	47	2	.....	.....
21	Stafford Township.....	14	6	15	89	37	16	1	16	33	17	1	16	2	.....	.....
22	Class Township.....	13	5	18	110	36	16	5	14	35	17	.....	17	1	.....	.....
23	Jefferson Township.....	16	7	18	109	41	20	10	5	33	.....	.....	28	8	.....	.....
24	Fairplay Township.....	11	4	11	68	26	17	11	.....	28	.....	.....	28	7	.....	.....
25	Washington Township.....	20	8	24	147	52	30	1	15	45	16	.....	29	7	.....	.....
Total.....		594	122	548	2103	774	430	195	120	745	166	2	577	5	29	.....
OWEN COUNTY.																
26	Wayne Township.....	36	12	32	190	74	19	15	.....	88	.....	.....	88	6	.....	.....
27	Montgomery Township.....	18	7	20	126	45	23	11	5	32	.....	.....	88	6	.....	.....
28	Washington Township.....	37	15	41	245	93	66	37	.....	103	19	.....	30	10	.....	.....
29	Morgan Township.....	21	8	22	131	51	31	9	15	5	2	.....	101	2	.....	.....
30	Jackson Township.....	14	6	13	84	36	25	8	4	34	1	.....	34	1	.....	.....
31	Harrison Township.....	10	4	11	64	26	41	9	.....	80	16	.....	24	2	.....	.....
32	Clay Township.....	23	9	25	147	57	29	15	16	82	.....	.....	36	7	.....	.....
33	Franklin Township.....	29	10	30	181	66	34	11	29	62	12	.....	40	1	.....	.....
34	Jefferson Township.....	31	12	32	192	75	48	11	3	62	25	1	39	13	.....	.....
35	Marion Township.....	32	15	37	219	82	39	5	31	75	37	.....	36	9	.....	.....
36	Leicester Township.....	24	10	21	153	60	34	7	11	52	12	.....	40	8	.....	.....
37	Jennings Township.....	14	6	17	93	35	34	2	13	39	21	.....	18	4	.....	.....
38	Faylor Township.....	14	6	14	89	34	30	5	.....	35	.....	.....	25	1	.....	.....
Total.....		494	118	548	1915	730	493	142	110	74	151	1	69	42	57	.....
PUTNAM COUNTY.																
39	Monroe Township.....	38	15	39	251	92	58	41	.....	99	21	.....	78	7	.....	.....
40	Jackson Township.....	28	12	38	236	78	62	6	.....	68	24	1	33	10	.....	.....
41	Warren Township.....	26	10	27	166	63	45	4	17	6	33	.....	32	1	.....	.....
42	Marion Township.....	31	14	32	211	80	74	5	.....	79	42	.....	37	1	.....	.....
43	Russell Township.....	32	13	37	221	82	77	6	.....	89	46	.....	37	1	.....	.....
44	Greencastle Township.....	8	34	111	665	230	209	59	.....	259	19	.....	240	29	.....	.....
45	Franklin Township.....	33	13	39	245	89	77	6	.....	81	40	2	42	2	.....	.....
46	Washington Township.....	48	19	50	213	117	79	20	.....	98	31	1	67	18	.....	.....
47	Madison Township.....	19	8	26	158	53	44	8	.....	56	25	.....	29	1	.....	.....
48	Clowerdale Township.....	32	13	42	256	87	70	7	.....	77	40	.....	37	10	.....	.....
49	Clinton Township.....	28	11	31	192	70	30	41	.....	71	2	.....	69	1	.....	.....
50	Mill Creek Township.....	12	5	14	82	31	24	.....	.....	24	14	.....	10	7	.....	.....
51	Floyd Township.....	31	12	36	227	79	70	7	.....	75	38	.....	13	2	.....	.....
52	Jefferson Township.....	21	8	23	140	52	58	7	.....	65	37	.....	28	1	.....	.....
Total.....		477	187	544	3373	1199	977	297	17	1201	422	1	776	51	53	.....
PARKE COUNTY.																
53	Penn. Township.....	27	11	29	175	67	78	8	86	86	.....	.....	86	13	.....	.....
54	Washington Township.....	36	14	37	219	87	61	11	72	72	20	.....	52	15	.....	.....
55	Florida Township.....	29	16	44	257	98	88	16	103	106	19	.....	89	1	.....	.....
56	Raccoon Township.....	28	11	31	187	76	59	7	68	68	1	.....	59	2	.....	.....
57	Jackson Township.....	23	10	30	183	65	39	8	66	69	36	.....	33	1	.....	.....
58	Union Township.....	31	15	32	195	75	74	5	79	79	46	.....	39	1	.....	.....
59	Greene Township.....	28	11	29	175	68	69	5	74	74	31	.....	43	1	.....	.....
60	Howard Township.....	16	6	19	112	41	40	.....	40	40	14	.....	26	1	.....	.....
61	Sugar Creek Township.....	14	6	20	120	42	25	7	37	37	9	.....	28	1	.....	.....
62	Liberty Township.....	28	12	29	176	69	47	18	66	65	10	.....	55	4	.....	.....
63	Reserve Township.....	36	14	37	224	87	57	24	86	86	16	.....	70	1	.....	.....
64	Wabash Township.....	29	8	22	130	56	57	7	64	64	.....	.....	64	14	.....	.....
65	Adams Township.....	72	26	36	562	194	265	58	266	266	.....	.....	89	1	.....	.....
Total.....		462	16	451	2714	1015	882	167	1103	1103	207	.....	1329	28	118	.....
SULLIVAN COUNTY.																
66	Hamilton Township.....	74	29	81	504	187	132	63	.....	195	.....	.....	195	8	.....	.....
67	Hardin Township.....	59	26	60	368	130	103	29	.....	132	34	.....	98	1	.....	.....
68	Clay Township.....	49	16	43	261	99	43	9	14	8	16	5	67	16	.....	.....
69	Turnan Township.....	39	17	40	216	82	4	59	2	71	26	.....	47	11	.....	.....
70	Curry Township.....	35	15	37	226	89	47	2	15	62	24	.....	58	27	.....	.....
71	Fairbanks Township.....	26	10	28	165	61	41	5	22	68	35	1	32	1	.....	.....
72	Class Township.....	19	8	22	133	49	25	4	20	46	19	1	2	.....	.....	.....
73	Jefferson Township.....	25	10	28	166	63	25	3	32	69	36	.....	29	1	.....	.....
74	Jackson Township.....	24	10	26	158	60	24	7	17	48	19	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Total.....		521	128	548	2213	845	507	125	141	771	296	5	569	66	44	.....

SEVENTH DISTRICT—Continued.

Number of Sub District.	County and Township.	Quota under Call of	Quota under Call of	Quota under Call of	First Enrollment.	Total of Quota and De- ficiencies.	Credits by voluntary enlistments.		Credits by Draft.	Total Credits by Enlist- ment and Draft	one Year.	Two Years.	Three Years.	Deficiency.	Surplus.
		February 1, 1864.	March 14, 1864.	July 18, 1864.			New Recruits.	Veterans.							
VERMILION COUNTY.															
75	Clinton Township.....	37	15	44	266	96	144	9	153	.....	153	.....	153	.....	57
76	Holt Township.....	45	18	55	329	118	112	6	118	16	102	.....	102	.....	1
77	Vermillion Township.....	41	16	46	279	103	72	32	104	77	103	.....	103	.....	1
78	Eugene Township.....	29	12	36	218	77	70	7	77	22	53	.....	53	.....	.....
79	Highland Township.....	51	20	66	393	137	87	7	37	131	60	.....	71	6	.....
Total.....		203	81	247	1485	531	485	61	37	583	98	3	482	6	58
VIGO COUNTY.															
80	Harrison Township.....	307	123	426	2624	556	711	145	856	56	797	.....	797	.....	.....
81	Fayette Township.....	34	13	38	229	84	79	12	82	34	49	.....	49	.....	.....
82	Sugar Creek Township.....	38	15	50	306	103	91	1	102	25	77	.....	77	.....	.....
83	Otter Creek Township.....	33	13	37	219	83	49	6	72	32	46	.....	46	.....	.....
84	Nevins Township.....	26	10	20	178	66	35	4	21	60	29	.....	31	6	.....
85	Prairietown Township.....	19	8	24	145	51	44	7	51	2	48	.....	48	.....	.....
86	Prairie Creek Township.....	27	11	30	177	68	46	8	6	60	9	.....	51	8	.....
87	Honey Creek Township.....	30	12	41	242	82	80	6	86	41	45	.....	45	.....	.....
88	Riley Township.....	28	12	35	211	76	48	9	15	72	19	.....	53	4	.....
89	Linton Township.....	28	11	30	185	69	60	10	70	17	53	.....	53	.....	.....
90	Pierson Township.....	24	10	26	155	60	54	6	60	16	44	.....	44	.....	.....
91	Lost Creek Township.....	30	12	37	224	79	61	13	74	1	73	.....	73	.....	.....
Total.....		624	250	803	4889	1677	1349	227	69	1645	280	4	1361	37	5

RECAPITULATION.

Clay County.....	266	106	307	1881	679	418	107	129	654	190	.....	464	13	5
Greene County.....	304	122	348	2103	774	490	195	120	745	166	2	577	58	29
Owen County.....	294	118	318	1915	730	493	142	110	745	151	1	593	42	37
Putnam County.....	467	187	515	3373	1199	977	207	17	1201	422	3	776	51	53
Parke County.....	462	160	451	2714	1013	882	167	54	1105	207	.....	896	28	118
Sullivan County.....	321	128	368	2213	817	505	125	141	771	206	5	590	66	14
Vermillion County.....	203	81	247	1485	531	485	61	37	583	98	3	482	6	58
Vigo County.....	624	250	803	4889	1677	1349	227	69	1645	280	4	1361	37	5
Total.....	2881	1152	3387	20573	7420	5559	1231	677	7447	1722	18	5709	312	339

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

TIPPECANOE COUNTY.														
1 Fairfield Township.....	349	140	394	2383	883	696	198	.....	894	36	.....	858	.....	11
2 Laramie Township.....	43	17	45	270	105	61	45	.....	106	9	.....	97	.....	1
3 Randolph Township.....	31	12	37	221	80	77	3	.....	80	28	.....	52	.....	.....
4 Jackson Township.....	29	12	29	171	70	62	6	1	59	22	.....	47	.....	.....
5 Wayne Township.....	45	18	43	257	106	77	12	12	101	17	.....	84	.....	.....
6 Sheffield Township.....	42	17	44	263	103	91	20	.....	111	7	1	103	.....	8
7 Perry Township.....	36	14	31	199	81	54	1	19	74	33	.....	41	.....	.....
8 Washington Township.....	26	10	40	243	76	64	12	.....	76	26	.....	50	.....	.....
9 Tippecanoe Township.....	47	19	45	273	111	95	10	.....	111	22	.....	89	.....	.....
10 Wabash Township.....	43	17	44	274	104	97	4	4	107	39	2	64	.....	1
11 Shelby Township.....	32	13	31	188	79	73	3	.....	76	17	.....	59	.....	.....
12 Wea Township.....	35	14	32	191	81	73	8	.....	81	23	.....	58	.....	.....
Total.....	758	303	815	4933	1876	1520	328	36	1881	279	3	1602	13	21
CLINTON COUNTY.														
13 Jackson Township.....	81	32	80	486	193	171	19	1	191	161	9	121	.....	2
14 Washington Township.....	26	10	27	160	63	24	39	.....	63	.....	.....	63	.....	.....
15 Perry Township.....	24	10	25	152	59	47	12	.....	59	7	1	51	.....	.....
16 Madison Township.....	18	7	21	124	46	27	13	.....	46	.....	.....	46	.....	.....
17 Ross Township.....	38	15	42	255	95	95	1	35	96	46	1	49	.....	1
18 Michigan Township.....	31	12	33	196	76	40	1	25	76	49	1	26	.....	.....
19 Kirklintown Township.....	21	10	27	159	61	40	2	25	67	34	1	32	.....	6
20 Warren Township.....	31	13	33	206	77	52	1	22	78	43	1	34	.....	1
21 Owen Township.....	22	9	23	138	54	37	.....	20	53	41	1	17	.....	5
22 Sugar Creek Township.....	16	17	18	107	41	21	.....	41	28	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
23 Johnson Township.....	33	13	33	201	78	76	1	.....	77	39	.....	38	.....	1
Total.....	341	138	362	2178	843	630	95	128	853	348	16	490	3	13

EIGHTH DISTRICT—Continued.

Number of Sub-District.	County and Township.	Quota under Call of February 1, 1864.	Quota under Call of March 14, 1864.	Quota under Call of July 18, 1864.	First Enrollment.	Total of Quotas and Deficiencies.	New Recruits.	Veterans.	Credits by Draft.	Total Credits by Enrollment and Draft.	One Year.	Two Years.	Three Years.	Deficiency.	Surplus.
BOONE COUNTY.															
24	Marion Township.....	28	11	29	175	68	64	5	69	25	2	42	1		
25	Hinton Township.....	23	9	23	136	55	55	0	55	16	0	42	0		
26	Washington Township.....	33	13	35	226	81	70	9	79	19	0	66	0		
27	Sugar Creek Township.....	64	23	61	373	151	126	25	151	23	0	128	0		
28	Jefferson Township.....	31	12	33	199	75	73	3	76	31	0	45	0		
29	Center Township.....	81	33	79	505	195	156	34	190	27	0	207	0		
30	Union Township.....	22	9	24	145	58	27	28	55	2	0	53	0		
31	Eagle Township.....	42	17	44	264	101	85	4	89	58	6	49	0		
32	Perry Township.....	18	7	22	121	47	22	0	22	28	0	21	0		
33	Harrison Township.....	20	8	22	131	50	46	4	50	30	0	21	0		
34	Jackson Township.....	4	16	42	254	98	94	5	99	60	0	39	0		
35	Worth Township.....	20	10	29	181	65	50	4	54	20	0	34	0		
	Total.....	428	171	443	2710	942	868	144	912	318	10	742	1		
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.															
36	Union Township.....	169	68	184	1108	421	359	22	381	74	0	317	0		
37	Coal Creek Township.....	41	16	41	245	98	91	7	98	19	0	88	0		
38	Wayne Township.....	39	14	37	219	87	86	1	87	28	0	59	0		
39	Ripley Township.....	29	12	31	133	73	64	8	72	16	0	56	0		
40	Brown Township.....	54	21	58	349	130	123	6	129	51	0	78	0		
41	Scott Township.....	30	12	30	180	72	70	2	72	18	0	54	0		
42	Madison Township.....	23	9	23	128	53	61	1	62	18	0	42	0		
43	Sugar Creek Township.....	20	10	24	117	60	50	1	51	18	0	42	0		
44	Franklin Township.....	38	15	37	224	90	89	1	90	37	0	53	0		
45	Walnut Township.....	32	13	36	214	81	79	1	80	28	0	52	0		
46	Clark Township.....	49	20	49	263	118	140	9	149	30	0	119	0		
	Total.....	521	210	541	3500	1283	1201	50	1320	310	0	1040	0		
CARROLL COUNTY.															
47	Deer Creek Township.....	78	31	83	501	192	121	72	193	0	0	193	0		
48	Tippecanoe Township.....	22	9	24	144	55	45	8	53	17	0	36	0		
49	Jefferson Township.....	19	8	22	132	49	49	0	49	17	0	32	0		
50	Adams Township.....	27	10	25	152	60	59	1	60	0	0	59	0		
51	Madison Township.....	14	6	18	106	40	37	1	38	0	0	37	0		
52	Clay Township.....	21	8	23	135	52	49	4	53	0	0	49	0		
53	Democrat Township.....	22	9	22	134	53	52	1	53	14	0	39	0		
54	Monroe Township.....	19	8	19	113	46	44	0	44	4	0	40	0		
55	Jackson Township.....	30	12	32	193	74	58	9	67	20	0	47	0		
56	Rock Creek Township.....	36	14	36	216	86	68	2	70	29	0	55	0		
57	Washington Township.....	15	6	14	85	35	32	2	34	2	0	32	0		
58	Carrollton Township.....	22	9	21	125	52	37	0	37	31	0	20	0		
59	Burlington Township.....	20	10	27	164	63	50	2	52	16	0	46	0		
	Total.....	351	149	396	2200	857	710	105	815	173	0	655	0		
FOUNTAIN COUNTY.															
60	Logan Township.....	59	24	61	366	144	99	40	145	14	0	131	0		
61	Davies Township.....	18	8	20	123	46	46	0	46	0	0	46	0		
62	Richland Township.....	45	18	50	302	113	113	0	113	79	0	34	0		
63	Shawnee Township.....	2	9	20	157	58	58	0	58	31	0	27	0		
64	Van Buren Township.....	31	12	33	203	76	79	0	79	19	0	60	0		
65	Mill Creek Township.....	22	9	27	162	58	33	2	35	27	0	31	0		
66	Cain Township.....	34	12	38	230	81	75	1	76	41	0	35	0		
67	Troy Township.....	61	26	67	410	157	145	17	162	79	0	83	0		
68	Wabash Township.....	28	11	28	166	67	65	0	65	28	0	37	0		
69	Jackson Township.....	27	11	29	173	67	62	3	65	29	0	36	0		
70	Fulton Township.....	18	7	20	122	45	40	0	40	19	0	21	0		
	Total.....	360	147	399	2414	912	813	72	908	190	0	708	0		
WARREN COUNTY.															
71	Washington Township.....	30	13	34	204	80	97	11	108	0	0	108	0		
72	Pine Township.....	25	9	23	137	54	52	2	54	25	0	34	0		
73	Monroe Township.....	20	10	33	218	71	42	2	44	31	0	33	0		
74	Steuben Township.....	27	11	29	167	67	53	14	67	0	0	67	0		
75	Pike Township.....	17	7	22	104	41	34	12	46	0	0	46	0		
76	Medina Township.....	17	7	17	111	41	39	2	41	7	0	34	0		
77	Warren Township.....	22	9	22	134	51	36	2	38	15	0	23	0		
78	Liberty Township.....	20	10	27	163	63	60	0	60	19	0	41	0		
79	J. Q. Adams Township.....	21	8	21	120	50	49	4	53	0	0	49	0		

EIGHTH DISTRICT—Continued.

Number of men in district.	County and Township.	Quota under Call of February 1, 1864.	Quota under Call of March 14, 1864.	Quota under Call of July 18, 1864.	First Enrollment.	Total Quotas and Deficiency.	Credits by voluntary enlistments.		Credits by draft.	Total Credits by Enlistment and Draft.	One Year.	Two Years.	Three Years.	Deficiency.	Surplus.
							New Recruits.	Veterans.							
WARREN Co.—Continued.															
80	London Township.....	19	8	2	.....	47	18	9	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
81	Prairie Township.....	18	7	17	.....	42	40	12	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	248	99	267	.....	611	540	66	35	641	124	13	504	.....	1 31

RECAPITULATION.

Tippecanoe County.....	758	303	815	.....	1876	1520	328	36	1884	279	3	1602	13	21	.....
Clinton County.....	344	148	531	.....	843	699	95	128	823	348	15	490	3	13	.....
Boone County.....	428	171	443	.....	1044	868	144	57	1043	318	10	741	3	30	.....
Montgomery County.....	524	216	549	.....	1285	1261	59	.....	1320	310	.....	1049	3	40	.....
Carroll County.....	331	149	336	.....	857	749	109	34	847	175	19	655	16	6	.....
Fountain County.....	336	147	399	.....	912	813	72	24	908	400	.....	508	13	9	.....
Warren County.....	248	99	267	.....	611	540	66	35	641	124	13	504	4	31	.....
Total.....	3049	1298	3206	.....	7427	6349	899	311	7522	1952	60	5510	53	150	.....

NINTH DISTRICT.

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.															
1	Clay Township.....	18	7	17	168	12	28	2	2	32	5	.....	27	10	.....
2	Penn Township.....	89	36	93	584	218	128	91	.....	219	7	.....	212	.....	1
3	Union Township.....	3	16	32	232	89	56	17	17	88	25	.....	63	.....	.....
4	Portage Township.....	113	45	111	729	277	174	103	.....	277	5	1	271	.....	.....
5	Madison Township.....	27	11	36	180	68	43	1	2	67	35	.....	32	.....	.....
6	Harris Township.....	8	3	3	60	20	12	7	.....	20	3	.....	17	.....	.....
7	Liberty Township.....	44	18	51	309	113	61	7	34	102	41	.....	61	11	.....
8	German Township.....	15	6	17	103	38	51	.....	.....	51	13	.....	38	.....	13
9	Warren Township.....	14	6	16	98	36	23	8	1	36	7	.....	27	4	.....
10	Greene Township.....	25	10	24	152	50	36	12	12	66	16	.....	44	.....	1
11	Centre Township.....	18	7	20	119	45	28	16	.....	44	.....	.....	44	.....	1
12	Olive Township.....	24	14	35	224	84	64	3	20	87	39	.....	48	.....	3
	Total.....	441	177	471	2895	1089	761	267	107	1079	194	1	884	28	18
LA PORTE COUNTY.															
13	Michigan Township.....	81	32	89	543	202	134	37	25	196	52	1	143	.....	.....
14	New Durham Township.....	57	22	59	353	136	131	21	.....	152	11	2	139	.....	16
15	Hudson Township.....	9	4	11	67	24	13	8	1	22	4	.....	18	.....	.....
16	Winds Township.....	19	8	21	125	48	37	7	.....	44	5	.....	39	.....	4
17	Centre Township.....	170	68	185	1111	423	264	175	.....	438	4	.....	435	.....	13
18	Scipio Township.....	23	9	25	151	57	62	8	.....	70	10	2	58	.....	13
19	Noble Township.....	26	10	23	155	61	57	6	1	62	18	2	42	.....	1
20	Union Township.....	28	11	29	176	68	64	7	.....	68	23	.....	45	.....	.....
21	Clinton Township.....	24	9	25	152	56	44	9	.....	53	19	.....	34	.....	3
22	Hanna Township.....	9	4	11	74	25	17	2	7	26	8	.....	18	.....	1
23	Pleasant Township.....	23	9	26	157	58	41	6	3	56	17	.....	39	.....	.....
24	Cass Township.....	23	10	23	176	64	44	16	5	59	10	1	48	.....	5
25	Dowey Township.....	4	2	6	36	12	7	1	.....	8	2	.....	6	.....	4
26	Galeana Township.....	22	9	24	145	55	49	10	.....	55	3	.....	52	.....	.....
27	Springfield Township.....	23	9	26	153	58	46	7	9	56	17	.....	39	.....	2
28	Kankakee Township.....	36	14	38	241	88	59	32	.....	91	4	.....	87	.....	3
29	Cool Springs Township.....	24	10	29	171	63	34	9	14	57	19	.....	38	.....	6
	Total.....	599	240	659	3982	1498	1085	355	71	1511	223	8	1280	34	47
PORTER COUNTY.															
30	Centre Township.....	102	41	116	662	253	159	67	16	235	37	.....	198	.....	18
31	Porter Township.....	29	12	32	190	73	53	10	7	70	19	.....	51	.....	3
32	Essex Township.....	7	2	6	33	13	.....	.....	1	70	2	.....	5	.....	6
33	Jackson Township.....	21	8	29	161	55	38	3	8	49	10	.....	39	.....	6
34	Liberty Township.....	15	6	17	104	38	16	.....	15	31	16	.....	15	.....	7
35	Morgan Township.....	17	7	18	108	42	30	.....	6	34	20	.....	19	.....	6
36	Washington Township.....	15	6	19	116	46	21	6	1	28	6	.....	22	.....	12
37	Boone Township.....	23	9	24	153	58	40	19	.....	59	.....	.....	59	.....	1
38	Union Township.....	25	10	24	144	59	42	4	.....	46	1	.....	45	.....	13
39	Portage Township.....	13	5	14	85	32	19	.....	19	4	.....	15	.....	.....	.....
40	West Chester Township.....	23	13	36	217	82	48	1	.....	48	5	.....	44	.....	33

NINTH DISTRICT—Continued.

Number of Sub-Districts.	County and Township.	Quota under Call of February 1, 1864.	Quota under Call of March 14, 1864.	Quota under Call of July 18, 1864.	First Enrollment.	Total of Quotas and Deficiencies.	Credits by voluntary enlistments.		Credits by Draft.	Total Credits by Enlistment and Draft.	One Year.	Two Years.	Three Years.	Deficiency.	Surplus.
							New Recruits.	Veterans.							
	Porter Co.—Continued.														
11	Pine Township.....	5	10	12	72	47	20	.....	4	33	8	.....	25	14	.....
2	Pleasant Township.....	11	5	13	77	29	21	3	24	6	.....	18	5	.....	.....
	Total.....	364	131	356	2125	821	515	113	78	686	131	.....	552	19	1
	LARUE COUNTY.														
12	Ninth Township.....	10	5	79	113	41	30	3	4	37	6	.....	31	4	.....
13	Ross Township.....	5	14	56	214	83	53	9	15	77	21	.....	56	6	.....
14	St. John Township.....	23	9	25	118	55	50	5	.....	55	16	.....	39	1	.....
15	Center Township.....	12	10	27	163	63	57	7	.....	62	7	.....	55	1	.....
16	West Creek Township.....	15	9	22	131	54	58	8	3	49	8	.....	41	5	.....
17	Clear Creek Township.....	23	9	24	143	55	42	4	9	55	11	.....	44	1	.....
18	Engle Creek Township.....	19	8	18	109	45	29	14	1	41	3	.....	41	1	.....
19	Whitely Township.....	22	5	12	70	29	19	1	7	27	11	.....	16	2	.....
20	Hawkeye Township.....	22	9	25	141	54	49	2	.....	51	15	.....	36	5	.....
21	Holbert Township.....	16	6	19	115	41	19	3	9	31	9	.....	22	10	.....
	Total.....	212	85	225	1347	522	381	56	48	488	107	.....	381	34	.....
	STARKE COUNTY.														
22	Center Township.....	7	5	9	51	19	7	11	.....	18	.....	.....	18	1	.....
23	Washington Township.....	6	3	6	37	15	6	1	8	25	8	.....	7	.....	.....
24	Oregon Township.....	7	3	8	50	18	11	.....	4	18	5	.....	15	.....	.....
25	Davis Township.....	2	.....	5	19	5	2	.....	3	5	3	.....	2	.....	.....
26	North Bend Township.....	8	5	10	59	21	4	.....	1	18	3	.....	9	5	.....
27	Wayne Township.....	8	2	9	56	21	8	.....	8	16	3	.....	8	4	.....
28	California Township.....	4	2	6	31	12	1	.....	8	12	8	.....	4	.....	.....
29	Railroad Township.....	8	3	9	43	20	14	.....	0	29	7	.....	13	.....	.....
30	Tackson Township.....	5	.....	2	12	4	2	.....	1	3	1	.....	2	1	.....
	Total.....	57	29	62	371	131	66	12	47	125	49	.....	70	9	.....
	MARSHALL COUNTY.														
31	Walnut Township.....	25	9	25	153	57	31	.....	35	0	35	.....	21	.....	.....
32	Polk Township.....	29	9	25	152	57	2	.....	32	7	.....	.....	24	.....	.....
33	German Township.....	33	13	38	228	84	56	1	2	33	38	.....	46	1	.....
34	Union Township.....	27	10	27	163	62	36	4	19	39	37	.....	36	.....	.....
35	Bourbon Township.....	49	29	78	469	147	98	2	25	124	46	.....	86	24	.....
36	Pippacane Township.....	24	10	31	187	65	58	1	22	61	35	.....	28	4	.....
37	Greene Township.....	18	7	21	128	46	22	2	17	41	29	.....	23	4	.....
38	West Township.....	21	8	24	145	53	24	.....	22	45	2	.....	21	7	.....
39	North Township.....	24	10	26	159	60	32	1	22	55	15	.....	28	5	.....
40	Center Township.....	39	16	111	679	250	168	24	23	215	59	.....	156	37	.....
	Total.....	339	133	399	2461	881	537	35	239	811	345	3	465	81	11
	FULTON COUNTY.														
41	Henry Township.....	46	16	43	260	99	74	14	19	10	17	.....	87	.....	.....
42	Liberty Township.....	25	10	31	188	67	64	5	1	68	1	12	56	.....	.....
43	New Castle Township.....	24	8	29	153	55	41	.....	7	48	1	.....	56	7	.....
44	Richland Township.....	25	10	24	173	63	64	.....	.....	61	2	.....	65	1	.....
45	Union Township.....	23	9	25	137	56	46	.....	7	51	19	.....	11	.....	.....
46	Wayne Township.....	24	10	26	159	60	69	.....	.....	66	15	.....	48	.....	.....
47	Auburn Township.....	16	6	21	12	13	10	.....	.....	37	6	.....	3	.....	.....
48	Rochester Township.....	29	21	74	432	154	146	14	.....	44	.....	.....	154	.....	.....
	Total.....	253	9	259	1641	599	522	71	31	384	60	12	549	19	4
	PERASA COUNTY.														
49	Harrison Township.....	13	7	18	96	34	28	.....	.....	34	7	.....	17	.....	.....
50	Monroe Township.....	26	15	39	181	65	56	4	4	64	5	.....	76	2	.....
51	White Post Township.....	14	6	15	91	35	26	2	.....	3	.....	.....	28	2	.....
52	Salem Township.....	14	4	15	76	28	24	1	4	29	12	.....	37	.....	.....
53	Beaver Township.....	7	.....	7	45	17	19	.....	.....	16	1	.....	19	1	.....
54	Van Buren Township.....	19	8	21	127	48	29	1	21	31	2	.....	28	.....	.....
55	Pippacane Township.....	12	5	15	59	35	18	.....	8	25	8	.....	48	7	.....
56	Franklin Township.....	4	1	4	25	9	4	.....	4	8	3	.....	4	1	.....
57	Rich Grove Township.....	6	2	6	35	14	8	.....	1	15	7	.....	2	4	.....
58	Cass Township.....	11	14	11	63	26	17	.....	.....	25	4	.....	16	6	.....
59	Jefferson Township.....	4	.....	6	39	12	7	.....	1	11	7	.....	4	1	.....
60	Indian Creek Township.....	17	7	19	112	45	39	.....	11	46	15	.....	27	.....	.....
	Total.....	14	37	136	977	365	257	8	81	346	104	.....	242	24	5

FIFTH DISTRICT—Continued.

Number of Sub-District.	County and Township.	Quota under Call of February 1, 1864.	Quota under Call of March 14, 1864.	Quota under Call of July 18, 1864.	First Enrollment.	Total of Quotas and Deficiencies.	New Recruits.	Veterans.	Credits by Draft.	Total Credits by Enrollment and Draft.	One Year.	Two Years.	Three Years.	Deficiency.	Surplus.
JASPER COUNTY.															
92	Hanging Grove Township.....	12	5	13	78	30	20	2	15	24	5	2	17	0	.....
93	Gilman Township.....	11	5	13	78	29	19	6	15	25	5	1	21	1	.....
94	Barkley Township.....	16	8	8	108	40	20	11	3	40	7	1	32	.....	.....
95	Kankakee Township.....	4	2	0	33	12	10	.....	2	12	2	.....	10	.....	.....
96	Wheatfield Township.....	2	.....	2	14	4	3	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	3	1	.....
97	Kane Township.....	1	.....	2	9	3	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	1
98	Walker Township.....	2	.....	4	21	6	3	.....	1	4	1	.....	5	.....	.....
99	Newton Township.....	11	4	11	66	26	18	.....	0	24	7	1	16	.....	.....
100	Marion Township.....	22	12	34	205	75	51	12	.....	9	.....	.....	93	.....	18
101	Jordan Township.....	4	2	4	25	10	7	.....	.....	7	1	1	5	.....	.....
102	Carpenter Township.....	.....	4	11	68	24	23	.....	.....	25	4	3	16	1	.....
Total.....		104	40	118	705	259	184	61	17	262	32	6	221	16	19
NEWTON COUNTY.															
103	Jefferson Township.....	18	7	22	130	47	20	18	.....	47	3	.....	44	.....	.....
104	Lake Township.....	8	3	10	58	21	21	.....	.....	21	1	.....	20	.....	.....
105	Jackson Township.....	11	5	14	80	30	30	.....	.....	30	7	4	19	.....	.....
106	Beaver Township.....	13	4	11	60	25	18	7	.....	25	1	.....	24	.....	.....
107	McClellan Township.....	1	.....	1	5	2	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....
108	McQuis Township.....	12	5	14	87	31	25	5	.....	50	0	.....	24	1	.....
109	Washington Township.....	15	6	16	95	37	37	.....	.....	37	8	3	25	.....	.....
Total.....		73	30	88	520	193	162	30	.....	192	27	7	158	1	.....
BENTON COUNTY.															
110	Oak Grove Township.....	27	10	26	150	63	51	10	.....	61	2	.....	59	2	.....
111	Prairie Township.....	.....	2	6	38	13	14	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
112	Parish Grove Township.....	4	2	5	33	11	9	2	.....	14	1	.....	10	.....	.....
113	York Township.....	3	1	5	27	9	9	.....	.....	9	1	4	4	.....	.....
114	West Pine Township.....	14	4	16	95	36	35	1	.....	36	.....	21	15	.....	.....
115	Rig Pine Township.....	16	6	18	107	40	51	6	.....	49	2	.....	38	.....	.....
116	Bolivar Township.....	17	7	18	107	42	38	4	.....	42	10	.....	26	.....	.....
Total.....		80	34	91	560	214	189	24	.....	212	24	26	165	2	.....
WHITE COUNTY.															
117	Union Township.....	32	15	36	81	50	6	5	61	13	3	48	20	.....	.....
118	Honey Creek Township.....	11	4	12	27	15	3	.....	18	1	.....	17	9	.....	.....
119	Liberty Township.....	19	7	19	45	27	7	8	42	9	1	32	3	.....	.....
120	Cass Township.....	9	4	9	22	13	2	1	16	1	.....	15	0	.....	.....
121	Monon Township.....	20	8	20	48	33	4	3	40	4	.....	36	8	.....	.....
122	Princeton Township.....	16	6	19	41	41	1	.....	42	4	12	29	.....	.....	.....
123	West Point Township.....	12	5	15	32	19	.....	10	29	9	5	15	.....	.....	.....
124	Round Grove Township.....	10	2	4	10	9	.....	.....	9	5	.....	4	1	.....	.....
125	Big Creek Township.....	10	6	18	38	21	1	0	28	7	.....	21	16	.....	.....
126	Jackson Township.....	28	11	31	70	42	15	9	61	7	2	55	0	.....	.....
127	Prairie Township.....	4	18	54	117	106	0	.....	115	38	.....	74	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		210	81	267	531	376	43	42	461	98	23	310	71	1	.....
CASS COUNTY.															
128	Eel Township.....	131	55	150	333	274	59	.....	333	12	.....	321	.....	.....	.....
129	Noble Township.....	25	10	20	64	63	2	.....	65	23	.....	42	.....	1	.....
130	Clay Township.....	26	8	24	49	49	.....	.....	49	1	.....	48	.....	.....	.....
131	Jefferson Township.....	21	10	26	60	59	.....	.....	59	15	.....	44	1	.....	.....
132	Boone Township.....	25	9	26	58	53	5	.....	58	10	.....	48	.....	.....	.....
133	Clinton Township.....	22	9	21	52	62	4	.....	66	.....	.....	60	.....	14	.....
134	Miami Township.....	20	8	22	50	49	1	.....	50	11	.....	35	.....	.....	.....
135	Bethlehem Township.....	21	8	23	52	74	.....	.....	74	.....	.....	74	.....	22	.....
136	Harrison Township.....	20	10	27	61	65	1	.....	66	25	6	33	.....	5	.....
137	Deer Creek Township.....	20	12	32	75	72	1	.....	73	33	.....	40	.....	.....	.....
138	Adams Township.....	18	7	20	47	45	1	.....	46	25	.....	21	.....	5	.....
139	Jackson Township.....	32	13	40	8	67	18	.....	85	10	.....	75	.....	.....	.....
140	Washington Township.....	31	12	34	77	72	.....	.....	77	21	.....	56	.....	.....	.....
141	Pipton Township.....	35	14	41	90	90	.....	.....	90	3	.....	87	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		455	182	512	1149	1092	97	.....	1191	195	6	990	1	43	.....
MIAMI COUNTY.															
142	Allen Township.....	16	7	16	39	38	.....	2	.....	40	1	4	35	.....	1
143	Perry Township.....	31	12	36	79	45	2	29	76	29	.....	47	3	.....	.....
144	Union Township.....	20	8	22	50	46	4	.....	50	.....	11	33	.....	.....	.....
145	Richland Township.....	40	16	47	105	105	4	.....	109	.....	13	98	.....	6	.....

NINTH DISTRICT—Continued.

Number of Sub-District.	County and Township.	Quota under Call of February 1, 1864.	Quota under Call of March 14, 1864.	Quota under Call of July 18, 1864.	First Enrollment.	Total of Quota and Deficiencies.	Credits by Voluntary enlistments.	New Recruits.	Veterans.	Credits by Draft.	Total Credits by Enlistment and Draft.	One Year.	Two Years.	Three Years.	Deficiency.	Surplus.
MIAMI Co.—Continued.																
146	Jefferson Township.....	32	14	36	82	60	23	8	38	5	83	83	1			1
147	Erie Township.....	15	6	17	38	39	2		38	5	33	33				
148	Peru Township.....	91	36	109	236	152	85	237	45	18	252	252	1			1
149	Pipe Creek Township.....	21	9	27	59	43	2		45	18	27	27	14			
150	Washington Township.....	24	10	29	63	62	1		63	2	19	42				
151	Butler Township.....	30	12	32	74	65	8	73	14		59	59	1			
152	Deer Creek Township.....	26	10	26	62	47	19		66		60	60			4	
153	Clay Township.....	18	7	21	46	46			46		21	27				
154	Harrison Township.....	22	9	26	57	48		1	49	25	23	8				
155	Jackson Township.....	25	10	28	63	46	2	7	55	9	37	8				
	Total.....	413	166	472	1051	839	152	39	1030	87	102	841	34	13		

RECAPITULATION.

St. Joseph County.....	441	177	471	1089	705	267	107	1079	194	1	884	28	18			
La Porte County.....	599	240	659	1498	1085	355	71	1511	223	8	1280	34	47			
Porter County.....	334	134	353	821	515	113	58	686	134		552	13	1			
Lake County.....	212	85	225	522	384	56	48	488	107		381	34				
Starke County.....	52	29	62	134	66	12	47	125	49		70	0				
Marshall County.....	339	136	496	881	537	35	239	811	343	1	465	81	11			
Fulton County.....	233	93	273	599	522	31	31	584	60	12	512	19	4			
Pulaski County.....	145	57	163	365	257	8	81	346	101		242	24	5			
Jasper County.....	101	40	118	259	184	61	17	262	32	9	221	16	19			
Newton County.....	75	30	88	193	162	39		192	27	7	158	1				
Benton County.....	80	34	94	214	189	23		212	22	25	165	2				
White County.....	210	84	297	531	376	43	42	461	98	23	340	71	1			
Cass County.....	455	182	512	1149	1092	97	2	1191	195	6	990	1	43			
Miami.....	413	166	472	1051	839	152	39	1030	87	102	841	34	13			
Total.....	3695	1478	4133	9306	6913	1283	782	8978	1675	196	7107	496	162			

TENTH DISTRICT.

STUREN COUNTY.																
1	Clear Lake Township.....	9	4	9	5	22	11	3	14	1	13	8				
2	Freemont Township.....	19	8	22	13	50	42	2	51	5	46	1				
3	Jamestown Township.....	15	6	19	115	40	27	7	38	4	32	2				
4	Mill Creek Township.....	23	9	30	180	62	49	16	59	9	50	3				
5	Jackson Township.....	22	9	29	172	60	49	7	57	3	54	3				
6	Pleasant Township.....	33	14	38	232	88	76	15	91		91					
7	Scott Township.....	21	8	23	140	52	38	9	50	3	47	2				
8	York Township.....	22	9	23	139	54	43	3	54	9	47					
9	Richland Township.....	14	6	15	89	35	28	10	38		38					
10	Otsego Township.....	27	11	31	185	69	63	2	67	4	63	2				
11	Steuben Township.....	26	10	29	173	65	60	4	65	4	61					
12	Salem Township.....	29	12	31	202	75	42	4	69	28	41					
	Total.....	264	106	302	1818	672	535	78	653	72	581	2	7			
LAGRANGE COUNTY.																
13	Greenfield Township.....	25	10	30	180	65	70	1	71	5	66					
14	Lima Township.....	31	12	33	198	76	85	4	89	11	77	13				
15	Van Buren Township.....	24	10	29	175	63	39	6	36	1	35	27				
16	Newberry Township.....	20	10	30	181	66	58	8	66	19	56					
17	Clay Township.....	29	9	24	145	55	32	3	35		35	29				
18	Bloomfield Township.....	40	14	39	245	95	58	36	94	8	86	1				
19	Springfield Township.....	21	8	26	156	55	59	1	60	14	46					
20	Milford Township.....	25	10	27	164	62	80	1	10	61	12	49	1			
21	Johnson Township.....	25	10	26	157	61	43		5	48	13	35	13			
22	Clear Spring Township.....	26	10	28	167	64	40	8	48		48	14				
23	Eden Township.....	20	8	23	136	51	27	4	31	4	27	29				
	Total.....	285	113	315	1899	713	552	72	639	78	560	98	24			
ELKHART COUNTY.																
24	York Township.....	17	7	18	107	42	33	7	1	41		1				
25	Washington Township.....	25	10	32	189	67	52	11	63		4					
26	Osola Township.....	15	6	19	113	40	22	4	26		14					
27	Cleveland Township.....	13	5	18	109	36	29	7	39							

TENTH DISTRICT—Continued.

Number of Sub-District.	County and Township.	Quota under Call of February 1, 1864.	Quota under Call of March 14, 1864.	Quota under Call of July 18, 1864.	First Enrollment.	Total of Quotas and Deficiencies.	Credits by voluntary enlistments.		Credits by Draft.	Total Credits by Enlistment and Draft.	One Year.	Two Years.	Three Years.	Deficiency.	Surplus.
							New Recruits.	Veterans.							
28	ELKHART Co.—Continued.														
29	Bungo Township.....	13	5	17	103	35	23	8	55	189	.....	.....	.....	10	4
30	Concord Township.....	71	28	86	520	185	107	3	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....
31	Jefferson Township.....	25	10	32	192	67	42	3	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....
32	Middlebury Township.....	37	15	40	239	92	77	14	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
33	Clinton Township.....	33	13	38	232	84	62	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....
33	Elkhart Township.....	103	41	119	719	263	202	3	257	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
34	Harrison Township.....	38	15	45	273	98	73	4	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
35	Olive Township.....	22	10	26	156	58	50	2	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Locke Township.....	13	5	16	94	34	17	3	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....
37	Union Township.....	28	11	32	189	71	48	3	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....
38	Jackson Township.....	35	14	41	247	90	61	3	81	35	46	9	.....	.....	.....
39	Benton Township.....	33	13	38	231	84	64	6	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....
	Total.....	521	208	617	3713	1346	962	205	27	1194	199	.....	995	156	4
	KOSCIUSKO COUNTY.														
40	Turkey Creek Township...	27	10	30	181	67	40	.....	23	63	31	.....	32	4	.....
41	Van Buren Township.....	30	12	36	218	78	46	2	49	10	.....	.....	35	29	.....
42	Jefferson Township.....	12	5	14	87	31	14	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	14	17	.....
43	Scott Township.....	14	6	15	89	35	16	4	20	1	.....	.....	19	15	.....
43	Etna Township.....	25	9	26	159	38	27	1	29	1	.....	.....	28	29	.....
45	Prairie Township.....	24	10	23	141	57	55	1	86	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....
46	Plain Township.....	29	12	35	202	76	63	4	67	1	.....	.....	6	9	.....
47	Tippecanoe Township.....	24	10	28	168	62	42	.....	42	1	.....	.....	41	29	.....
48	Washington Township.....	43	17	41	219	101	58	28	86	.....	.....	.....	8	15	.....
49	Wayne Township.....	66	26	71	428	163	167	7	174	.....	.....	.....	174	.....	11
50	Harrison Township.....	29	12	29	171	70	40	.....	1	61	1	.....	60	9	.....
51	Franklin Township.....	23	9	22	130	54	40	.....	40	4	.....	.....	36	14	.....
52	Seward Township.....	26	11	28	167	65	30	.....	1	31	1	.....	30	34	.....
53	Clay Township.....	41	16	37	222	94	77	.....	77	.....	.....	.....	77	17	.....
54	Monroe Township.....	22	9	23	140	54	24	10	37	2	.....	.....	35	17	.....
55	Monroe Township.....	21	8	20	123	49	44	4	48	1	.....	.....	47	1	.....
	Total.....	454	182	478	2875	1114	805	61	28	891	54	.....	810	231	11
	NOBLE COUNTY.														
56	Wayne Township.....	62	25	74	448	161	160	26	186	3	.....	.....	150	.....	25
57	Orange Township.....	34	14	38	227	86	71	5	76	12	.....	.....	64	10	.....
58	Elkhart Township.....	25	10	31	186	66	35	4	40	3	.....	.....	37	20	.....
59	Perry Township.....	59	24	67	403	150	85	5	92	17	1	.....	78	58	.....
60	Sparta Township.....	27	11	29	173	67	44	9	85	1	.....	.....	54	12	.....
61	York Township.....	19	8	22	132	49	33	3	36	1	.....	.....	35	1	.....
62	Albion Township.....	12	5	14	81	31	20	5	31	2	.....	.....	29	.....	.....
63	Jefferson Township.....	31	12	34	204	77	51	.....	21	72	20	.....	46	7	.....
64	Allen Township.....	41	16	48	290	105	97	1	98	17	.....	.....	81	7	.....
65	Swan Township.....	27	11	29	173	67	41	1	42	5	.....	.....	57	25	.....
66	Greene Township.....	20	8	20	121	48	35	2	41	8	.....	.....	35	7	.....
67	Noble Township.....	21	8	20	119	49	43	5	48	5	.....	.....	45	1	.....
68	Washington Township.....	14	6	16	97	36	25	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	25	11	.....
	Total.....	392	158	442	2657	992	748	64	30	842	127	1	714	175	20
	DEKALB COUNTY.														
69	Troy Township.....	12	5	14	84	31	19	3	27	8	.....	.....	19	4	.....
70	Franklin Township.....	26	10	31	189	67	38	2	44	5	.....	.....	39	23	.....
71	Smithfield Township.....	47	19	56	338	122	72	3	75	6	.....	.....	69	17	.....
72	Fairfield Township.....	32	13	37	222	82	46	1	47	5	.....	.....	42	35	.....
73	Richland Township.....	42	17	52	311	111	67	3	24	32	.....	.....	61	17	.....
74	Union Township.....	57	23	74	445	154	109	9	119	17	.....	.....	102	35	9
75	Wilmington Township.....	36	14	39	235	89	83	15	98	11	.....	.....	87	.....	.....
76	Stafford Township.....	12	5	14	84	31	18	4	22	.....	.....	.....	22	9	.....
77	Newville Township.....	18	7	19	115	44	30	8	38	4	.....	.....	34	6	.....
78	Concord Township.....	31	12	37	226	80	41	2	43	1	.....	.....	42	37	.....
79	Jackson Township.....	23	9	25	152	57	34	3	49	13	.....	.....	56	8	.....
80	Butler Township.....	26	10	31	183	67	43	7	58	14	.....	.....	44	9	.....
	Total.....	362	144	429	2584	935	600	60	54	714	117	.....	597	230	9
	ALLEN COUNTY.														
81	Seipio Township.....	9	4	9	57	22	18	2	21	1	.....	.....	20	1	.....
82	Springfield Township.....	34	14	35	212	83	80	6	86	24	.....	.....	62	.....	3
83	Cedar Creek Township.....	31	12	40	243	83	65	2	68	29	.....	.....	39	17	.....
84	Perry Township.....	25	10	29	176	64	39	.....	39	11	.....	.....	28	25	.....

TENTH DISTRICT—Continued.

Number of Sub-District.	County and Township.	Quota under Call of February 1, 1864.	Quota under Call of March 14, 1864.	Quota under Call of July 18, 1864.	First Enrollment.	Total of Quotas and Deficiencies.	Credits by voluntary enlistments.	New Recruits.	Veterans.	Credits by Draft.	Total Credits by Enlistment and Draft.	One Year.	Two Years.	Three Years.	Deficiency.	Surplus.
ALLEN Co.—Continued.																
85	Eel Creek Township.....	21	8	23	135	52	48	1	1	49	23	23	23	23	3	
86	Lake Township.....	21	8	25	150	54	26	1	1	27	2	27	27	27	27	
87	Washington Township.....	34	16	43	260	98	71	1	3	75	21	75	75	75	54	23
88	St. Joseph Township.....	24	16	30	179	66	38	1	1	48	14	48	48	48	33	18
89	Milan Township.....	20	8	25	152	53	27	1	1	30	3	30	30	30	27	23
90	Maumee Township.....	6	1	8	47	16	10	1	1	11	2	11	11	11	9	5
91	Jackson Township.....	3	1	5	29	9	6	1	1	6	2	6	6	6	4	3
92	Jefferson Township.....	27	11	30	181	68	46	1	1	46	7	46	46	46	30	22
93	Adams Township.....	50	20	71	430	141	129	1	1	130	48	130	130	130	82	11
94	Wayne Township.....	44	180	556	3339	1185	731	40	13	787	158	5	624	398		
95	Aboit Township.....	21	8	24	145	53	41	5	1	46	14	46	46	46	32	7
96	Lafayette Township.....	29	12	31	185	72	44	1	1	45	11	45	45	45	34	27
97	Pleasant Township.....	24	10	29	174	63	44	1	1	44	9	44	44	44	35	19
98	Marion Township.....	33	13	42	253	88	66	1	67	16	16	51	51	51	21	
99	Madison Township.....	22	9	26	157	57	31	1	31	5	31	21	21	21	24	
100	Monroe Township.....	18	7	22	131	47	26	1	26	1	26	25	25	25	21	
Total.....		908	363	1103	6635	2374	1587	60	35	1682	101	6	1275	695	3	
WHITLEY COUNTY.																
101	Smith Township.....	23	9	28	166	60	31	3	2	36	4	32	32	32	21	
102	Thorn Creek Township.....	29	12	39	237	89	59	2	1	61	1	61	61	61	19	
103	Etna Township.....	7	3	9	54	19	16	1	1	16	1	16	16	16	3	
104	Froy Township.....	34	14	38	231	85	48	1	3	51	6	45	45	45	34	
105	Richland Township.....	23	12	29	177	70	66	1	1	66	25	41	41	41	4	
106	Columbus Township.....	63	25	78	471	166	155	12	1	167	19	148	148	148	1	
107	Union Township.....	22	9	32	163	63	63	2	1	65	65	65	65	65	2	
108	Jefferson Township.....	22	9	27	158	58	29	2	5	38	4	31	31	31	22	
109	Washington Township.....	28	10	33	211	71	38	1	38	1	37	37	37	37	33	
110	Cleveland Township.....	36	14	36	216	86	72	15	1	87	87	87	87	87	1	
Total.....		292	117	439	349	758	577	36	10	623	59	1	563	139	1	

RECAPITULATION.

Steuven County	264	106	302	672	533	78	42	653	72	581	26	7	
Lagrange County.....	285	113	315	713	552	72	15	639	78	1	560	98	24
Elkhart County.....	521	208	617	1346	902	205	27	1194	199	995	156	4	
Kosciusko County.....	454	182	478	1114	805	61	28	894	54	840	231	11	
Noble County.....	392	158	442	992	748	64	30	842	127	1	714	175	25
Dekalb County.....	3-2	144	429	935	600	60	54	714	117	597	250	9	
Allen County.....	998	353	1103	2374	1587	60	35	1682	401	6	1275	695	3
Whitley County.....	292	117	349	758	577	36	10	623	59	1	563	139	4
Total.....	3478	1391	4035	8904	6364	636	241	7241	1107	9	6125	1750	87

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

ADAMS COUNTY.																
1	Blue Creek Township.....	13	5	14	83	32	19	10	29	10	19	3				
2	French Township.....	17	7	17	105	41	17	2	21	1	1	19	20			
3	Hartford Township.....	17	7	18	108	42	26	17	42	18	4	29				
4	Jefferson Township.....	9	4	9	56	23	10	3	8	21	8	13	1			
5	Kirkland Township.....	9	4	10	64	22	16	4	5	20	5	15	3			
6	Monroe Township.....	14	5	15	89	33	17	2	8	27	8	19	7			
7	Preble Township.....	17	7	19	112	43	24	25	49	30	2	17	6			
8	Root Township.....	24	10	25	149	59	54	1	4	59	7	52				
9	St. Mary's Township.....	16	6	17	102	39	46	1	1	47	1	46	8			
10	Union Township.....	18	7	18	109	43	29	16	45	20	2	23	2			
11	Washington Township.....	20	8	22	139	51	44	2	6	52	13	39	1			
12	Wabash Township.....	16	6	17	104	39	17	1	16	34	16	18	5			
Total.....		190	76	202	1220	468	307	22	117	446	137	9	300	39	17	
BLACKFORD COUNTY.																
13	Harrison Township.....	25	10	26	157	61	4	6	11	60	12	48	1			
14	Harrison Township.....	22	9	23	135	54	24	2	29	55	27	3	25			
15	Licking Township.....	31	12	32	193	75	54	5	15	74	17	1	5	1		
16	Washington Township.....	20	8	21	125	49	32	3	15	50	16	34	1			
Total.....		98	39	102	610	239	153	16	70	239	72	4	163	2	1	

ELEVENTH DISTRICT—Continued.

Number of Sub-Districts.	County and Township.	Quota under	Call of	Quota under	Call of	First Enrollment.	Total of Quota and Deficiencies.	Credits by voluntary enlistments.		Credits by Draft.	Total Credits by Enlistment and Draft.	One Year.	Two Years.	Three Years.	Deficiency.	Surplus.
		February 1, 1864.	March 14, 1864.	Quota under	Call of			New Recruits.	Veterans.							
GRANT COUNTY.																
17	Center Township.....	44	18	44	263	106	62	47	109	5	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
18	Fairmount Township.....	31	12	32	192	75	37	2	34	37	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
19	Franklin Township.....	28	11	28	168	67	42	9	17	68	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
20	Greene Township.....	21	9	20	123	49	33	6	15	74	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
21	Jefferson Township.....	20	12	32	189	73	39	1	32	72	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
22	Liberty Township.....	20	16	38	230	93	52	.....	37	89	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
23	Mill Township.....	27	10	30	180	67	43	2	17	62	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Monroe Township.....	21	8	22	135	51	25	4	24	53	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
25	Pleasant Township.....	34	14	41	248	89	59	2	27	88	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
26	Richland Township.....	17	7	19	114	43	28	2	12	42	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
27	Simms Township.....	14	6	16	99	35	32	4	.....	36	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Van Buren Township.....	18	7	19	115	44	29	5	9	43	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
29	Washington Township.....	22	9	24	144	55	31	1	23	55	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	345	138	365	2198	848	512	85	247	844	327	5	512	15	11	.....
HAMILTON COUNTY.																
30	Adams Township.....	35	14	36	219	85	64	21	.....	85	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Clay Township.....	32	12	33	193	77	58	5	.....	63	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
32	Delaware Township.....	35	14	37	223	86	80	4	.....	84	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
33	Fall Creek Township.....	29	11	30	179	70	65	5	.....	70	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Jackson Township.....	69	28	71	426	68	135	23	.....	68	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	Noblesville Township.....	68	27	69	420	164	135	39	.....	172	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
36	Washington Township.....	69	28	69	421	166	132	10	.....	142	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
37	Wayne Township.....	30	12	30	182	72	49	23	.....	72	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	White River Township.....	44	18	45	270	107	104	2	.....	106	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	Total.....	411	164	420	2532	995	822	140	.....	962	253	.....	.....	709	41	8
HOWARD COUNTY.																
39	Center Township.....	74	30	75	456	179	133	46	.....	179	10	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	Clay Township.....	18	7	17	104	42	38	6	.....	41	10	34	.....	.....	.....	2
41	Ervin Township.....	38	15	41	250	94	78	8	.....	86	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
42	Harrison Township.....	25	10	27	160	62	63	1	.....	62	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	Howard Township.....	30	12	31	184	73	65	9	.....	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
44	Honey Creek Township.....	19	7	20	125	46	38	2	4	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	Jackson Township.....	16	4	9	53	23	12	6	.....	18	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	Liberty Township.....	30	12	31	185	73	52	11	.....	63	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	Monroe Township.....	24	10	26	157	60	35	2	1	38	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	Taylor Township.....	32	13	33	213	81	78	16	.....	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49	Union Township.....	34	14	37	219	85	54	11	18	83	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	334	134	350	2105	818	644	117	23	784	141	26	617	50	16	.....
HUNTINGTON COUNTY.																
50	Clear Creek Township.....	28	11	31	205	75	50	5	20	75	28	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
51	Dallas Township.....	26	10	27	176	65	48	12	3	63	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
52	Huntington Township.....	96	38	108	645	242	181	51	4	236	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53	Jefferson Township.....	24	10	24	146	58	41	9	6	56	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54	Jackson Township.....	40	16	43	261	99	72	13	12	97	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55	Lancaster Township.....	32	13	33	198	78	61	4	17	82	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	Rock Creek Township.....	32	13	34	204	79	65	5	9	79	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57	Salimony Township.....	33	13	33	196	79	81	6	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58	Union Township.....	21	8	24	145	53	38	5	10	53	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
59	Wayne Township.....	15	6	18	107	39	34	5	.....	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60	Warren Township.....	22	9	25	151	56	28	15	10	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
61	Polk Township.....	19	8	19	117	46	28	18	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	388	155	424	2551	967	730	148	91	969	128	2	899	15	17	.....
JAY COUNTY.																
62	Bear Creek Township.....	28	9	24	148	56	52	.....	3	55	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
63	Greene Township.....	17	7	19	103	43	18	.....	18	36	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
64	Jefferson Township.....	23	6	23	138	55	29	1	17	47	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
65	Jackson Township.....	15	6	18	107	39	21	.....	13	34	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
66	Knox Township.....	12	5	13	77	30	12	.....	18	30	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
67	Madison Township.....	22	9	26	158	57	42	3	9	54	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
68	Noble Township.....	23	9	25	152	57	35	.....	14	49	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
69	Penn Township.....	27	11	27	163	65	61	1	.....	62	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
70	Pike Township.....	24	9	26	154	59	31	15	15	61	16	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
71	Richland Township.....	18	7	18	111	43	44	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ELEVENTH DISTRICT—Continued.

Number of Sub-District	County and Township.	Quota under Call of		Quota under Call of	Quota under Call of	First Enrollment.	Credits by		Credits by Draft.	Total Credits by Enlist-	One Year.	Two Years.	Three Years.	Deficiency.	Surplus.	
		February 1, 1864.	March 14, 1864.				by	voluntary enlistments.								
JAY COUNTY—Continued.																
71	Wayne Township	32	13	34	204	70	68	48	.....	116	.....	.....	.....	116	.....	37
72	Wabash Township	19	8	18	106	45	29	.....	1	41	12	.....	.....	29	4	.....
	Total	256	102	271	1620	628	442	68	141	629	124	1	504	33	40	.....
MADISON COUNTY.																
73	Adams Township	36	14	38	228	88	85	16	.....	101	.....	.....	.....	101	.....	13
74	Anderson Township	67	29	67	494	158	119	25	.....	144	53	.....	.....	109	16	.....
75	Boone Township	24	9	22	136	53	32	1	.....	55	25	.....	.....	28	.....	.....
76	Burch Creek Township	1	0	16	95	57	32	5	.....	57	14	.....	.....	23	.....	.....
77	Fall Creek Township	47	19	46	278	112	79	70	.....	149	.....	.....	.....	146	.....	31
78	Greene Township	19	8	19	117	46	59	1	.....	60	1	28	.....	31	.....	14
79	Jackson Township	36	13	31	187	77	70	.....	.....	76	42	.....	.....	34	1	.....
80	Lafayette Township	18	12	29	172	66	61	3	.....	66	16	.....	.....	50	3	.....
81	Montee Township	52	21	55	325	128	115	19	.....	125	55	.....	.....	72	5	.....
82	Pipe Creek Township	44	16	32	312	112	169	2	.....	111	46	.....	.....	68	1	.....
83	Richland Township	26	10	28	167	64	56	8	.....	64	26	2	.....	36	.....	.....
84	Stony Creek Township	1	6	17	100	36	36	7	.....	37	5	.....	.....	32	2	.....
85	Union Township	24	10	24	146	78	52	5	.....	57	26	.....	.....	31	1	.....
86	Van Buren Township	18	8	17	103	46	35	8	.....	43	2	.....	.....	41	.....	.....
	Total	445	178	461	2774	1084	957	161	.....	1118	286	30	892	27	61	.....
TIPTON COUNTY.																
87	Cicero Township	55	22	28	348	135	119	24	.....	145	10	.....	.....	133	.....	8
88	Jefferson Township	34	12	32	193	77	70	.....	.....	70	22	.....	.....	48	5	.....
89	Liberty Township	34	14	49	241	88	42	6	9	57	8	5	46	31	.....	.....
90	Madison Township	28	11	29	176	68	66	5	.....	65	28	.....	.....	37	3	.....
91	Prairie Township	29	12	34	263	75	47	.....	15	60	8	15	37	15	.....	.....
92	Wild Cat Township	24	9	32	190	64	33	3	18	54	19	6	29	10	.....	.....
	Total	206	80	225	1351	505	371	38	46	449	95	24	330	64	8	.....
WABASH COUNTY.																
93	Chester Township	68	27	66	399	161	129	18	.....	147	.....	.....	.....	147	14	.....
94	Lagro Township	87	35	92	550	214	164	22	48	249	85	2	117	.....	117	29
95	Liberty Township	39	16	38	229	95	86	19	.....	105	.....	.....	.....	105	.....	12
96	Noble Township	152	61	147	834	366	278	88	.....	366	2	.....	.....	364	.....	6
97	Pleasant Township	48	19	47	284	114	91	8	.....	99	9	.....	.....	90	17	.....
98	Waltz Township	52	26	53	317	125	81	44	.....	125	2	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
	Total	446	178	445	2663	1067	829	199	48	1076	98	2	976	29	38	.....
WELLS COUNTY.																
99	Chester Township	23	9	24	147	59	45	4	1	55	7	.....	.....	48	1	.....
100	Harrison Township	54	22	51	340	135	91	17	22	128	31	.....	.....	97	5	.....
101	Jackson Township	20	8	22	135	50	2	3	21	50	22	1	27	.....	.....	.....
102	Jefferson Township	27	16	28	169	65	60	2	1	63	1	.....	.....	62	2	.....
103	Lancaster Township	24	10	26	156	60	35	5	19	59	21	.....	.....	38	1	.....
104	Liberty Township	15	6	16	95	37	17	2	19	38	21	.....	.....	17	.....	1
105	Nottingham Township	24	10	27	160	61	37	1	22	60	24	1	35	1	.....	.....
106	Rock Creek Township	23	9	25	174	61	35	3	21	59	22	.....	.....	37	.....	.....
107	Union Township	24	10	26	158	60	51	5	25	84	53	1	50	.....	.....	24
	Total	234	94	255	1534	583	490	46	156	596	202	3	391	12	25	.....

RECAPITULATION.

Adams County	190	75	205	1220	498	307	22	117	446	137	9	309	59	17	.....	.....	.....
Blackford County	98	39	102	610	239	153	16	70	239	72	4	165	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Grant County	345	138	365	2198	848	512	85	247	844	325	5	512	15	11	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton County	411	164	420	2532	965	822	140	.....	962	259	.....	.....	709	41	8	.....	.....
Howard County	334	134	350	2105	818	644	117	25	784	141	26	617	50	16	.....	.....	.....
Huntington County	388	155	424	2551	967	750	148	91	969	128	2	839	15	17	.....	.....	.....
Jay County	255	102	271	1629	628	442	68	119	629	124	1	504	33	40	.....	.....	.....
Madison County	445	178	461	2774	1084	957	161	.....	1118	286	30	802	27	61	.....	.....	.....
Tipton County	200	80	225	1351	505	371	38	40	449	95	24	330	64	8	.....	.....	.....
Wabash County	446	178	443	2663	1067	829	199	48	1076	98	2	976	29	38	.....	.....	.....
Wells County	234	94	255	1534	583	490	46	156	596	202	3	391	12	25	.....	.....	.....
Total	3346	1338	3518	21167	8292	6177	1034	911	8112	1863	106	647	533	244	.....	.....	.....

Document No. 32.

STATEMENT OF RESULTS OF THE DRAFT UNDER CALL OF JULY 18, 1864, FOR 500,000 MEN, STATE OF INDIANA.

(Reported by T. G. Pitcher, Brigadier-General U. S. Volunteers, Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General for Indiana.)

	1st District	2d District	3d District	4th District	5th District	6th District	7th District	8th District	9th District	10th District	11th District	Total.
Exempted for physical disability.....	634	529	486	589	271	430	916	374	1085	1378	805	7501
Exempted for mental imbecility.....	10	11	8	10	10	2	1	12	9	15	7	92
Exempted—having been two (2) years in service.....			5	2					4			14
Deceased.....				8					19			27
Exempted—in service when drafted.....	20	35	19	44	21	20	89	58	65	34	109	495
Exempted—erroneously enrolled.....			49	64								113
Exempted—aliens.....	25	18	14	28	2	11	3	2	36	21	13	173
Enlisted by volunteering after draft.....				15								15
Exempted—over 45 years of age.....	34	60	39	42	13	43	130	18	139	75	106	639
Exempted—under 20 years of age.....	1	3	16	6	1	15	8	8	15	20	10	103
Exempted—substitutes furnished before reporting under draft.....				5								5
Exempted—number required having been obtained.....	273			291	212	1382	120		475		947	3660
Exempted—non-residents.....	41	57		17	30	112	92	44	75	77	69	614
Exempted—deserters from rebel army.....	7		16	6		10	2					41
Exempted—per special order Provost Marshal General.....					96	1						1
Paid commutation money (conscientious scruples against war).....	2	6	4	18	96	103	22	57	106	128	168	630
Exempted—furnished recruits by entire township.....					162	1075	1554					2592
Exempted by credit of re-enlisted veterans.....						170	28					198
Exempted for error in draft.....			4									4
Furloughed by order of Secretary of War.....									5			5
Exempted—substitutes in U. S. Navy furnished.....							40		62		36	138
Substitutes accepted—delivered at general rendezvous.....	610	450	306	314	369	596	369	276	475	556	295	4466
Substitutes accepted—deserted before delivery to general rendezvous.....	18		9		7			10	11	6	2	63
Drafted men delivered at general rendezvous.....	917	720	637	260	214	565	723	282	866	674	923	6781
Drafted men deserted before reaching general rendezvous.....				2	31			14	31		13	91
Total.....	2592	1899	1612	1721	1379	4506	3891	1115	3479	2984	3403	28581
Number failed to report.....	520	649	345	221	161	177	573	394	905	799	733	5387
Total drawn in draft.....	3112	2548	1957	1942	1540	4683	4464	1419	4384	3783	4136	33968

Document No. 33.

STATEMENT OF THE ACCOUNT BETWEEN THE STATE OF INDIANA AND THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE CALL OF JULY 18, 1864, FOR FINE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN.

DEBIT.

Quota of the State.....	35,792
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CREDIT.

Surplus over former calls.....	10,671
Reductions of quota by reason of excessive enrollment.....	170
Enlistments in Regular Army.....	17
Veterans—re-enlistments.....	4,707
Naval enlistments.....	777
Drafted men and substitutes forwarded to general rendezvous.....	11,713
Volunteers forwarded to general rendezvous.....	5,171
Drafted men and substitutes turned over to Regiments.....	41
Volunteers turned over to Regiments.....	2,498
Drafted men and substitutes deserted.....	97
Volunteers deserted.....	37
Conscientious drafted men paid commutation.....	623
Total credits	35,922
Surplus December 31, 1864.....	190
Total drafted men and substitutes, 12,474.	

Document No. 34.

FINAL STATEMENT

OF QUOTAS AND CREDITS IN THE STATE OF INDIANA, UNDER CALL OF DECEMBER 19, 1864, FOR THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN, AS SHOWN BY THE BOOKS OF THE ACTING ASSISTANT PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL OF SAID STATE ON THE 14TH OF APRIL, 1865, AT WHICH DATE ALL EFFORTS TO RAISE TROOPS WERE ABANDONED.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Number of Sub-District.	County and Township.	Second Enrollment.	Quota under call of December 19, 1864.	Surplus Dec. 19, 1864.	Total of quotas and deficiencies.	Credits by voluntary enlistments.		Credits by draft.	Total credits by enlistment and draft.	One Year.	Two Years.	Three Years.	Deficiency.	Surplus.
						New Recruits.	Veterans.							
VANDERBURGH COUNTY.														
1	Pigeon Township.....	2179	220	.....	220	217	7	.....	224	217	.....	9	.....	.....
2	Knight Township.....	144	7	.....	7	7	.....	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Center Township.....	102	12	.....	12	12	.....	.....	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Armstrong Township.....	121	10	.....	10	12	.....	.....	12	12	.....	.....	.....	2
5	German Township.....	171	23	.....	23	23	.....	.....	23	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Perry Township.....	139	24	.....	24	23	.....	.....	23	23	.....	.....	.....	2
7	Union Township.....	127	4	.....	4	5	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	1
8	Scott Township.....	129	9	.....	9	9	.....	.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		3109	318	.....	318	311	8	2	321	312	.....	9	2	5

FIRST DISTRICT—Continued.

Number of Sub-District.	County and Township.	Second Enrollment.	Quota under Call of December 19, 1864.	Surplus Dec. 19, 1864.	Total of Quotas and Deficiencies.	Credits by voluntary enlistments		Credits by Draft.	Total Credits by Enlistment and Draft	One Year.	Two Years.	Three Years.	Deficiency.	Surplus.
						New Recruits.	Veterans.							
POSEY COUNTY.														
9	Black Township.....	524	50		50	43		2	45	43		2	5	
10	Point Township.....	85	8		8								8	
11	Lynn Township.....	116	20		20	18			18	18			2	
12	Harmony Township.....	173	22		22	17		12	19	17		2	3	
13	Robinson Township.....	191	29		29	20		1	21	20		1	8	
14	Robb Township.....	94	16		16	10		6	16	11		5		
15	Smith Township.....	118	17		17	13		4	17	14	2	1		
16	Center Township.....	69	12		12	6		6	12	7		5		
17	Bethel Township.....	36	5		5								5	
18	Matts Township.....	185	33		33	20			20	20			15	
	Total.....	1591	212		212	147		21	168	150	2	16	44	
GIBSON COUNTY.														
19	Columbia Township.....	129				8			8	8				8
20	Pataoka Township.....	587	25		25	31		2	33	31		2		8
21	Wabash Township.....	34				4			4	4				4
22	Montgomery Township.....	375	12		12	8		15	23	8		15		11
23	Johnston Township.....	254	5		5	18			18	18				13
24	Barton Township.....	48		8		7			7	7				15
25	White River Township.....	184		1		18			18	18				19
26	Washington Township.....	142	9		9	7			7	7			2	
	Total.....	1753	51	9	51	101		17	118	101		17	2	78
WARRICK COUNTY.														
27	Ohio Township.....	252	47		47	46		4	50	50				3
28	Pigeon Township.....	169	14		14	14			14	14				
29	Anderson Township.....	96	26		26	26			26	26				
30	Campbell Township.....	114	22		22	22		1	23	22		1		1
31	Lane Township.....	62	13		13	11		1	12	12			1	
32	Boone Township.....	455	29		29	29			29	29				
33	Skelton Township.....	137	8		8	8		1	9	9				1
34	Owen Township.....	108	9		9	6			6	6			3	
35	Greer Township.....	54	14		14	14		1	15	15				1
36	Hart Township.....	173	24		24	27			27	23		4		3
	Total.....	1620	206		206	203		8	211	206		5	4	9
SPENCER COUNTY.														
37	Ohio Township.....	676	52		52	53			53	53				1
38	Carter Township.....	144	18		18	18			18	18				
39	Luce Township.....	341	46		46	44			44	44			2	
40	Hammond Township.....	245	3		3	5			5	5		1		2
41	Huff Township.....	161	24		24	19		2	21	19	1	1	3	
42	Harrison Township.....	114	22		22	16			16	16				
43	Jackson Township.....	112		27										27
44	Grass Township.....	211	6		6	6			6	6				
45	Clay Township.....	128	18		18	18			18	18				
	Total.....	2132	189	27	189	179		2	181	179	1	1	11	30
DEBOIS COUNTY.														
46	Columbia Township.....	107	17		17	18		1	19	19				2
47	Harbison Township.....	151	15		15	15		1	14	14			1	
48	Bainbridge Township.....	263	22		22	22		1	23	22		1		1
49	Hall Township.....	132	27		27	18		1	19	19			8	
50	Pataoka Township.....	285	37		37	35			35	35			2	
51	Ferdinand Township.....	118	26		26	26		2	28	28				2
	Total.....	1056	144		144	132		6	138	137		1	11	5
KNOX COUNTY.														
52	Vincennes Township.....	858	90		90	85	8	9	102	89	2	11		12
53	Stein Township.....	126	11		11	11	1		12	11		1		1
54	Harrison Township.....	161	18		18	19	1		20	19		1		2
55	Washington Township.....	161					1		1			1		1
56	Weidener Township.....	120	15		15	14	1	1	16	14		2		1
57	Vigo Township.....	169	20		20	18	1	2	21	20		1		1
58	Busseton Township.....	83	9		9	11	2		13	11		2		4
59	Palmyra Township.....	67	20		20	20	1	21	21	20		1		1

FIRST DISTRICT—Continued.

Number of Sub-District.	County and Township.	Second Enrollment.	Quota under Call of December 19, 1864.	Surplus Dec. 19, 1864	Total of Quota and Deficiencies.	Credits by voluntary enlistments.		Credits by Draft.		Total Credits by Enlistment and Draft.	One Year.	Two Years.	Three Years.	Deficiency.	Surplus.
						New Recruits.	Veterans.								
60	KNOX COUNTY—Continued.														
60	Decker Township.....	62	0		9	1		1	8	7				1	1
61	Johnson Township.....	71	16		16	1		3	17	15					1
	Total.....	1869	208		208	198	17	16	231	206	2	23	1	24	
	MARTIN COUNTY.														
62	Baker Township.....	37	7		7			3	3	3				4	
63	McAmeron Township.....	41	7		7			5	5					2	
64	Brown Township.....	39	11		11			9	9	9					
65	Mitcheltree Township.....	13	1		1	4		8	12	12				11	
66	Halbert Township.....	65	6		6			1	1	1				7	
67	Perry Township.....	184	14		14	10		6	16	10		6		2	
68	Rutherford Township.....	33	6		6			7	7	7				1	
69	Columbia Township.....	36	2		2			1	1	1				1	
70	Lost River Township.....	49	9		9			5	5	5				4	
	Total.....	497	57	6	57	14		45	59	59			6	13	21
	DAVLESS COUNTY.														
71	Washington Township.....	387	24		24	21	1	6	28	23			5		4
72	Viele Township.....	205	1		1	1		1	1	1					
73	Reeves Township.....	43	9		9	4		1	5	5				4	
74	Barr Township.....	151	24		24	19		6	25	24			1		1
75	Van Buren Township.....	84	10		10	10		10	10	10					
76	Madison Township.....	81	14		14	8		2	10	10				4	
77	Elmore Township.....	29	5		5	2		1	3	3				2	
78	Steele Township.....	38	9		9	5		2	7	7				3	
79	Bogart Township.....	59	9		9	6		6	6	6				3	
80	Harrison Township.....	92	12		12	11		11	11	11				1	
	Total.....	1069	116	1	116	87	1	18	106	100	1	6	16		7
	PIKE COUNTY.														
81	Washington Township.....	256	46			1			1	1					47
82	Madison Township.....	67												14	
83	Monroe Township.....	135	15		15			1	1	1					
84	Jefferson Township.....	171	15		15	15			15	15					
85	Marion Township.....	81	18		18			5	5	5				13	
86	Patoka Township.....	146	4		4	4			4	4					
87	Clay Township.....	70	1												1
88	Logan Township.....	69	12		12			10	10	10				2	
89	Lockhart Township.....	106	18		18			6	6	5			1	12	
	Total.....	1101	82	47	82	20		22	42	41			1	41	48

RECAPITULATION.

Vanderburg County.....	3190	318		318	311	8	2	321	312		9	2			
Posey County.....	1591	212		212	147		21	168	156	2	16	41			
Gibson County.....	1753	51	9	51	101		17	118	101		17	2		78	
Warrick County.....	1629	206		206	203		8	211	206		5	4		9	
Spencer County.....	2132	189	27	189	179		2	181	179	1	1	11		30	
Dubois County.....	1656	144		144	132		6	138	137		1	11		5	
Knox County.....	1869	208		208	198	17	16	231	206	2	23	1		24	
Martin County.....	497	57	6	57	14		45	59	53		6	13		21	
Davless County.....	1069	116	1	116	87	1	18	106	100		6	16		7	
Pike County.....	1101	82	47	82	20		22	42	41		1	41		48	
Total.....	15788	1583	90	1583	1392	26	157	1575	1485	5	85	145		227	

SECOND DISTRICT.

CLARK COUNTY.															
1 Jefferson Township.....	1115	136		136	126		10	136	131	1	4				
2 Utica Township.....	175	8		8	19		3	22	20		2				
3 Charleston Township.....	315	3		3	20		2	22	22					14	
4 Silver Creek Township.....	82	10		10	10			10	10					19	
5 Union Township.....	83	10		10	10			10	10						
6 Carr Township.....	84	12		12	7		5	12	12						

SECOND DISTRICT—Continued.

Number of Sub-District.	County and Township.	Second Enrollment.	Quota under Call of December 19, 1864.	Surplus Dec. 19, 1864.	Total of Quota and Deficiencies.	Credits by voluntary enlistments.		Credits by Draft.	Total Credits by Enlistment and Draft.	One Year.	Two Years.	Three Years.	Deficiency.	Surplus.
						New Recruits.	Veterans.							
7	CLARKE COUNTY—Cont'd.													
8	Wood Township.....	132	4		4	9		8	11	9		2		7
9	Monroe Township.....	131	21		21	21		21	21	21				
10	Oregon Township.....	109	17		17	13		4	17	16	1			
11	Owen Township.....	62	1		1	5		3	8	7		1		2
12	Washington Township.....	124	16		16	9		7	16	15	1			
13	Bethlehem Township.....	91	4		4	4			4	4				
	Total.....	2500	247		247	253		36	289	277	3	9		42
	SCOTT COUNTY.													
14	Lexington Township.....	185	22		22	22			22	22				
15	Vieno Township.....	203	37		37	34	1	4	39	36	1	2		2
	Jennings Township.....	179	37		37	34		14	48	44	1	1		11
	Total.....	567	96		96	90	1	18	109	104	2	3		13
	WASHINGTON COUNTY.													
16	Gibson Township.....	151	14		14	18		1	19	19				5
17	Montee Township.....	85	21		21	21		1	22	22				1
18	Jefferson Township.....	109	24		24	16		8	24	23		1		
19	Brown Township.....	111	11		11	11		1	12	11		1		1
20	Vernon Township.....	72	15		15	13		3	16	15	1	6		1
21	Washington Township.....	468	57		57	51	1	5	57	51				
22	Franklin Township.....	128	13		13	12		1	13	13				
23	Polk Township.....	81	10		10	9		1	10	9	1			
24	Pierce Township.....	111	17		17	17			17	17				
25	Howard Township.....	91	20		20	20			20	20				
26	Madison Township.....	90	14		14	14			14	14				
27	Posey Township.....	87	18		18	16		3	19	18		1		1
28	Jackson Township.....	56	10		10	9		1	10	10				
	Total.....	1640	244		244	227	1	25	253	242	2	9		9
	ORANGE COUNTY.													
29	Orangeville Township.....	74	10		10	9		1	10	9	1			
30	Orleans Township.....	162		22										22
31	North West Township.....	39	4		4	4			4	4				
32	French Lick Township.....	112	8		8			8	8	8				
33	Jackson Township.....	58	12		12			12	12	12				
34	Greenfield Township.....	112	19		19	8		11	19	19				
35	Paoli Township.....	253		35			1		1					36
36	Stumpers Creek Township.....	68	12		12	11		1	12	12		1		
37	South East Township.....	145	2		2	5			5	5				3
38	North East Township.....	91	12		12			12	12	12				
	Total.....	1114	79	57	79	37	1	45	83	81	1	1		61
	FLOYD COUNTY.													
39	New Albany Township.....	204	231		231	215	1	18	234	221		13		3
40	Franklin Township.....	85	10		10	9		1	10	10				
41	Georgetown Township.....	120	7		7	9			9	9				2
42	Lafayette Township.....	195	21		21	9		12	21	21				
43	Greenville Township.....	166	14		14	14			14	14				
	Total.....	2500	283		283	256	1	31	288	273		13		5
	HARRISON COUNTY.													
44	Harrison Township.....	348	14		14	29			29	28	1			15
45	Washington Township.....	126	16		16				16	16				
46	Heath Township.....	174				8			8	7		1		8
47	Boone Township.....	199	5		5	5			5	5				
48	Taylor Township.....	80	22		22	1		21	22	22				
49	Posey Township.....	168	25		25	24		1	25	25				
50	Franklin Township.....	145	31		31	18		12	30	30			1	
51	Webster Township.....	56	13		13	10		3	13	13				
52	Scott Township.....	79	18		18	3		13	16	16			2	
53	Jackson Township.....	89	16		16	7		9	16	15		1		
54	Morgan Township.....	105	16		16	15		1	16	15		1		
55	Blue River Township.....	81	17		17	13		1	14	13		1	5	
56	Spencer Township.....	68	11		11	11		1	12	11		1		1
	Total.....	1718	204		204	160		62	222	216	1	5	6	24

SECOND DISTRICT -Continued.

Number of Sub-District.	County and Township.	Second Enrollment.....	Quota under Call of December 19, 1864.	Surplus Dec. 19, 1864.	Total of Quotas and Deficiencies.	Credits by voluntary enlistments.		Credits by draft.	Total credits by enlist- ment and draft.	One Year.	Two Years.	Three Years.	Deficiency.	Surplus.
						New Recruits.	Veterans.							
CRAWFORD COUNTY.														
57	Jennings Township.....	159	24	.....	24	47	.....	3	50	47	.....	3	.....	26
58	Ohio Township.....	79	12	.....	12	25	.....	.....	25	25	.....	.....	.....	13
59	Boone Township.....	47	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
60	Union Township.....	160	12	.....	12	.....	.....	12	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
61	Patoka Township.....	139	26	.....	26	9	.....	15	24	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
62	Liberty Township.....	43	5	.....	5	4	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	1
63	Sterling Township.....	101	17	.....	17	23	.....	.....	23	23	.....	.....	.....	6
64	Whisky Run Township.....	100	12	.....	12	12	.....	.....	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		768	100	42	100	120	.....	30	150	147	.....	3	2	88
PERRY COUNTY.														
65	Troy Township.....	475	54	.....	54	10	18	.....	28	10	.....	18	26	.....
66	Anderson Township.....	91	10	.....	10	10	.....	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
67	Clark Township.....	122	20	.....	20	.....	1	.....	17	15	.....	2	3	.....
68	Oil Township.....	30	18	.....	18	.....	.....	14	14	13	.....	1	4	.....
69	Leopold Township.....	89	8	.....	8	.....	.....	7	7	7	.....	.....	1	.....
70	Union Township.....	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
71	Tobin Township.....	221	24	.....	24	24	1	2	26	25	.....	1	.....	2
Total.....		1190	134	.....	134	42	20	30	102	80	.....	22	34	2

RECAPITULATION.

Clarke County.....	2500	247	.....	247	253	.....	36	289	277	3	9	.....	42	.....
Scott County.....	567	96	.....	96	90	1	18	104	104	2	3	.....	13	.....
Washington County.....	1640	244	.....	244	227	1	25	253	242	2	9	.....	9	.....
Orange County.....	1114	79	57	79	37	1	45	83	81	1	1	.....	61	.....
Floyd County.....	2500	288	.....	288	256	1	31	288	275	.....	13	.....	5	.....
Harrison County.....	1718	204	.....	204	160	.....	62	222	216	1	5	.....	24	.....
Crawford County.....	768	100	42	100	120	.....	30	150	147	.....	3	2	88	.....
Perry County.....	1190	134	.....	134	42	20	30	102	80	.....	22	34	2	.....
Total.....		11977	1393	99	1393	1186	24	289	1426	1421	9	65	12	241

THIRD DISTRICT.

BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY.														
1	Columbus Township.....	672	87	.....	87	84	1	4	89	86	.....	3	.....	2
2	German Township.....	166	7	.....	7	6	.....	1	7	4	.....	3	.....	.....
3	Flat Rock Township.....	125	6	.....	6	6	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Haw Creek Township.....	250	31	.....	31	27	.....	4	31	31	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Clay Township.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Cherry Township.....	127	17	.....	17	10	1	.....	17	16	.....	1	.....	.....
7	Rock Creek Township.....	132	36	.....	36	36	1	.....	37	36	.....	.....	1	.....
8	Sand Creek Township.....	144	38	.....	38	35	.....	2	35	33	.....	2	.....	.....
9	Wayne Township.....	196	34	.....	34	31	.....	1	32	32	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Jackson Township.....	31	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	4
11	Ohio Township.....	41	9	.....	9	9	.....	.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Harrison Township.....	72	19	.....	19	19	.....	.....	19	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Union Township.....	69	15	.....	15	16	.....	.....	16	16	.....	.....	.....	1
14	Sinevah Township.....	83	20	.....	20	20	.....	.....	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		2207	310	2	310	504	3	15	320	310	.....	10	.....	8
JENNINGS COUNTY.														
15	Vernon Township.....	39	8	.....	8	9	7	1	17	16	.....	7	.....	9
16	Montgomery Township.....	133	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	7
17	Campbell Township.....	148	14	.....	14	14	3	.....	17	14	.....	3	.....	3
18	Columbia Township.....	157	8	.....	8	14	3	.....	17	14	.....	3	.....	9
19	Geneva Township.....	222	16	.....	16	16	4	.....	20	16	.....	4	.....	4
20	Marion Township.....	127	3	.....	3	3	2	.....	5	3	.....	2	.....	2
21	Bigger Township.....	104	14	.....	14	14	2	.....	16	14	.....	2	.....	2
22	Spencer Township.....	198	16	.....	16	16	3	.....	19	16	.....	3	.....	3
23	Sand Creek Township.....	106	9	.....	9	9	2	.....	11	9	.....	2	.....	2
Total.....		1591	88	.....	88	100	28	1	129	101	.....	28	.....	41

THIRD DISTRICT—Continued.

Number of Sub-District.	County and Township.	Second Enrollment.	Quota under Call of December 19, 1864.	Surplus Dec. 19, 1864.	Total of Quotas and Deficiencies.	Credits by voluntary enlistments.		Credits by Draft.	Total Credits by Enlistment and Draft.	One Year.	Two Years.	Three Years.	Deficiency.	Surplus.
						New Recruits.	Veterans.							
JEFFERSON COUNTY.														
24	Madison Township.....	918	121		121	115	23	2	140	117		13		19
25	Milton Township.....	134	34		34	53			33	33		1		
26	Shelby Township.....	150	26		26	26	1		27	27		1		1
27	Monroe Township.....	116	15		15	14			14	14				
28	Lancaster Township.....	95	16		16	15		1	16	15		1		
29	Smyrna Township.....	66	17		17	17			17	17				
30	Graham Township.....	75	24		24	25		1	24	24				
31	Republican Township.....	84	9		9	8			8				1	
32	Saluda Township.....	94	14		14	12			12	12			2	
33	Hanover Township.....	28	10		10	10			10	10				
	Total.....	1757	286		286	273	24	4	301	276		25	5	29
SWITZERLAND COUNTY.														
34	Jefferson Township.....	391	10		10	10	6		16	10		6		6
35	York Township.....	183	10		10	10			10	10				
36	Colton Township.....	172	7		7	7			7	7				
37	Posey Township.....	250	38		38	30		2	32	32				
38	Pleasant Township.....	211	57		57	53		6	59	58		1		2
39	Craig Township.....	297	49		49	49	2		51	49		2		2
	Total.....	1501	171		171	159	8	8	175	166		9	6	10
LAWRENCE COUNTY.														
40	Shawswick Township.....	367	30		30	59		1	60	60				30
41	Flinn Township.....	130	31		31	19			19	19		12		
42	Pleasant Run Township.....	111	9		9	7			7	7		2		
43	Perry Township.....	103	4		4	7			7	7				3
44	Indian Creek Township.....	112	9		9	14			14	14				5
45	Spice Valley Township.....	105	3		3	11			11	11				8
46	Marion Township.....	161	27		27	20			20	20		7		
47	Bono Township.....	46	16		16	3		1	4	4		12		
48	Marshall Township.....	56	18		18	8			8	8		10		
	Total.....	1191	147		147	118		2	150	150		43		46
JACKSON COUNTY.														
49	Brownstown Township.....	162	41		41	33		8	41	41				
50	Driftwood Township.....	84		1		12			12	12				13
51	Grassy Fork Township.....	47	17		17	18			18	18				1
52	Washington Township.....	56	11		11	10			10	10		1		
53	Jackson Township.....	162	24		24	32		1	33	33				9
54	Redding Township.....	175	50		50			50	50	48	1	1		
55	Vermont Township.....	107	19		19	17		1	18	18				
56	Hamilton Township.....	81	25		25	23		2	25	25			1	
57	Carr Township.....	157	19		19	16		5	21	20		1		2
58	Owen Township.....	124	12		12	12			12	12				
59	Salt Creek Township.....	291	7		7	7			7	7				
	Total.....	1446	225	1	225	180		67	247	244	1	2	2	25
MONROE COUNTY.														
60	Bloomington Township.....	286		8										8
61	Bean Blossom Township.....	122	12		12	12			12	12				
62	Washington Township.....	56	18		18	17			17	17		1		
63	Marion Township.....	23	9		9	10			10	10				1
64	Benton Township.....	64	10		10	10			10	10				
65	Richland Township.....	143		1		2			2	2				3
66	Van Buren Township.....	130	24		24	22			22	22		2		
67	Perry Township.....	183	19		19	19			19	19				
68	Salt Creek Township.....	42	12		12	12			12	12				
69	Polk Township.....	31	11		11	10		1	11	11				
70	Clear Creek Township.....	176	14		14	14			14	14				
71	Indian Creek Township.....	109	32		32	33			33	33				1
	Total.....	1375	161	9	161	161		1	162	162			3	13
BROWN COUNTY.														
72	Washington Township.....	145	10		10	14			14	14				4
73	Hamlin Township.....	80	43		43	12		31	43	43				
74	Jackson Township.....	88	32		32	25		9	34	34				2
75	VanBuren Township.....	111	31		31	31			31	31				
76	Johnson Township.....	51	13		13	5		8	13	13				
	Total.....	475	129		129	87		48	135	135				6

THIRD DISTRICT—Continued.

Number of Sub-District.	County and Township.	Second Enrollment.	Quota under Call of December 19, 1864.	Surplus Dec. 19, 1864.	Total of Quota and Deficiencies.	Credits by Voluntary Enlistments.		Credits by Draft.	Total Credits by Enlistment and Draft.	One Year.	Two Years.	Three Years.	Deficiency.	Surplus.
						New Recruits.	Veterans.							
	Bartholomew County.....	2207	319	2	319	304	3	13	320	310	10	5	8	
	Jennings County.....	1594	88		88	100	28	1	129	101	28		41	
	Jefferson County.....	1757	280		280	273	24	4	301	276	25	5	20	
	Switzerland County.....	1591	171		171	159	8	8	175	160	9	10		
	Lawrence County.....	1191	147		147	148			150	150		43	46	
	Jackson County.....	1446	225	1	225	180		67	247	241	1	2	25	
	Monroe County.....	1375	161	9	161	161		1	162	162		3	13	
	Brown County.....	475	129		129	87		48	135	135			6	
	Total.....	11430	1526	12	1526	1412	63	144	1619	1544	1	74	64	169

FOURTH DISTRICT.

	DEARBORN COUNTY.													
1	Harrison Township.....	169	15		15	16			16	16			1	
2	Hogan Township.....	89	14		14	15			15	15			1	
3	Kelso Township.....	135	7		7	9	2		11	9	2		4	
4	Jackson Township.....	128	6		8	7			7	7		1		
5	Manchester Township.....	255	4		4	16	20		36	16	20		52	
6	York Township.....	89				8	2		10	8		2	10	
7	Miller Township.....	147				8	1		9	8		1	9	
8	Lawrenceburg Township.....	50	22		22	36	2		38	36		2	6	
9	Center Township.....	386	37		37	47	18		65	47	18		23	
10	Hogan Township.....	69	8		8	11	1		12	11		1	4	
11	Sparta Township.....	183	20		20	19	1		20	19		1		
12	Clay Township.....	89	8		8	19	3		22	19		3	13	
13	Washington Township.....	46	2		2	5			5	5			3	
14	Cedar Creek Township.....	27	3		3	4			4	4			1	
	Total.....	224	148		148	220	45		265	230	4	1	118	
	DECATUR COUNTY.													
15	Washington Township.....	528	28		28	26	3	2	31	26		5	3	
16	Fugit Township.....	171		7									7	
17	Clinton Township.....	96	5		5	2	3	2	7	4		3	2	
18	Adams Township.....	246	3		3	3	2		5	3		2	2	
19	Clay Township.....	209	29		29	29	2		31	29		2	2	
20	Jackson Township.....	18	30		30	29		3	32	32			2	
21	Sand Creek Township.....	170	31		31	1		30	31	31				
22	Marion Township.....	175	28		28			26	26	2	1		2	
23	Salt Creek Township.....	135	9		9	1	8	1	10	1		9	1	
	Total.....	192	163	7	163	91	18	64	173	151	1	20	3	19
	FRANKLIN COUNTY.													
24	Bath Township.....	9	11		11	11			11	11				
25	Fairfield Township.....	89		1				2	2			2		3
26	Bloomington Township.....	4	14		14	12		2	14	14				
27	Laurel Township.....	13	10		10	14		1	15	15			5	
28	Posey Township.....	8	7		7	8			8	8			1	
29	Salt Creek Township.....	8	7		7	7			7	7				
30	Metamora Township.....	9		5									5	
31	Brookville Township.....	344	45		45	40	1	5	52	51		1	3	
32	Springfield Township.....	181	35		35	34		2	36	34	1		1	
33	White Water Township.....	17	12		12	12			12	12				
34	Highland Township.....	118	17		17	17			17	17				
35	Butler Township.....	117	22		22	22			22	22				
36	Ray Township.....	14	8		8	8			8	8				
	Total.....	1604	192	6	192	191	1	12	204	199	1	4		18
	OHIO COUNTY.													
37	Randolph Township.....	279	26		26	26	2		28	26		2		2
38	Union Township.....	6												
39	Cass Township.....	78	10		10	10			10	10				
40	Pike Township.....	60	10		10	9		1	10	9		1		
	Total.....	482	46		46	45	2	1	48	45				2

FOURTH DISTRICT—Continued.

Number of Sub-District.	County and Township.	Second Enrollment.	Quota under Call of December 19, 1864.	Surplus Dec. 19, 1864.	Total of Quota and Deficiencies.	Credits by voluntary enlistments.		Credits by Draft.	Total Credits by Enlistment and Draft.	One Year.	Two Years.	Three Years.	Deficiency.	Surplus.
						New Recruits.	Veterans.							
RUSH COUNTY.														
41	Washington Township.....	165				6			6	6				6
42	Center Township.....	198		3		9			9	9				12
43	Ripley Township.....	205	37		37	13		18	31	30		1	6	
44	Posey Township.....	206	8		8	13		1	14	13		1		6
45	Jackson Township.....	160	15		15	15			15	15				
46	Union Township.....	157												
47	Noble Township.....	138	2		2	2			2	2				
48	Rushville Township.....	328				20			20	17	1	2		29
49	Walker Township.....	163	14		14	14		1	15	14		1		1
50	Orange Township.....	173	19		19	6	12	1	19	6		13		
51	Anderson Township.....	189	10		10	8		2	10	8				
52	Richland Township.....	132		5				2	5	1	2			6
	Total.....	2164	105	13	105	106	12	26	114	12	5	18	6	58
RIPLEY COUNTY.														
53	Adams Township.....	210	29		29	29	2		31	29		2		2
54	Laughery Township.....	140	23		23	22		1	23	22				
55	Jackson Township.....	118	17		17			1	16	16		1		
56	Otter Creek Township.....	159	15		15	16			16	16				1
57	Delaware Township.....	10	21		21			18	18	18		3		
58	Franklin Township.....	154	25		25	15		22	37	37				11
59	Washington Township.....	9	20		20	20			20	20				
60	Johnston Township.....	221	24		24	25	1		24	23		1		
61	Center Township.....	14		3										3
62	Shelby Township.....	167	38		38	9		30	39	39				1
63	Brown Township.....	199	30		30	30	1		31	30		1		1
	Total.....	1796	245	3	243	164	4	87	255	251		4	4	19
RECAPITULATION.														
Dearborn County.....		2246	148		148	220	45		265	220		45	1	118
Deatur County.....		1922	163	7	163	91	18	64	173	151	1	21	2	19
Franklin County.....		1694	192	6	192	191	1	12	204	199	1	4		18
Ohio County.....		482	46		46	45	2	1	48	45		3		2
Rush County.....		2164	103	13	105	106	12	26	144	121	5	18	6	58
Ripley County.....		1706	243	3	243	164	4	87	255	251		4	4	19
	Total.....	10214	897	29	897	817	82	190	1089	987	7	95	13	234

FIFTH DISTRICT.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.														
1	Jackson Township.....	154	26	.....	26	2	.....	18	20	19	.....	1	6	.....
2	Ward Township.....	128	19	.....	19	12	.....	5	17	17	.....	.....	2	.....
3	Franklin Township.....	97	10	.....	10	9	.....	.....	9	9	.....	.....	1	.....
4	Greene Township.....	75	15	.....	13	13	.....	.....	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Monroe Township.....	208	.....	21	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	23
6	Stony Creek Township.....	131	21	.....	21	21	.....	.....	21	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	White River Township.....	404	13	.....	13	29	1	.....	30	29	.....	1	.....	17
8	Wayne Township.....	353	17	.....	17	17	2	.....	19	17	.....	2	.....	2
9	Greenstork Township.....	139	38	.....	38	25	13	38	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Washington Township.....	148	25	.....	25	25	.....	25	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	West River Township.....	18	13	.....	13	13	.....	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Nettle Creek Township.....	104	17	.....	17	17	.....	.....	17	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		2125	210	21	210	182	4	36	222	217	.....	5	9	42
DELAWARE COUNTY.														
13	Union Township.....	97	16	.....	16	11	.....	3	14	14	.....	.....	2	.....
14	Perry Township.....	132	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	4
15	Centre Township.....	468	3	.....	3	19	.....	.....	19	19	.....	.....	.....	16
16	Harrison Township.....	75	10	.....	10	5	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	.....
17	Niles Township.....	89	23	.....	23	1	.....	14	15	15	.....	.....	8	.....
18	Washington Township.....	119	18	.....	18	12	.....	1	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Salem Township.....	155	9	.....	9	8	.....	.....	8	8	.....	.....	1	.....
20	Liberty Township.....	198	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
21	Hamilton Township.....	164	21	.....	21	.....	.....	4	4	4	.....	.....	17	.....
22	Mt. Pleasant Township.....	199	12	.....	12	12	.....	.....	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....

FIFTH DISTRICT—Continued.

Number of Sub-District.	County and Township.	Second Enrollment.	Quota under Call of December 19, 1864.	Surplus Dec. 19, 1864.	Total of quotas and deficiencies.	Credits by voluntary enlistments.		Credits by draft.	Total credits by enlistment and draft.	One Year.	Two Years.	Three Years.	Deficiency.	Surplus.
						New Recruits.	Veterans.							
23	RANDOLPH CO.—Continued													
24	Delaware Township	114	20	20	5	19	24	23	1	1	1	1	1	4
	Monroe Township	149	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	Total	1899	142	13	142	87	46	133	132	1	1	1	1	5
	HENRY COUNTY.													
25	Stony Creek Township.....	79	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
26	Prairie Township.....	189	29	29	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
27	Jefferson Township.....	111	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
28	Fall Creek Township.....	250	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
29	Harrison Township.....	189	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
30	Greensboro Township.....	96	30	30	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
31	Henry Township.....	192	36	36	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
32	Blue River Township.....	105	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
33	Liberty Township.....	208	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43
34	Dudley Township.....	184	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
35	Franklin Township.....	183	24	24	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
36	Spieckland Township.....	154	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
37	Wayne Township.....	209	56	56	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57
	Total	2148	359	359	355	355	355	355	355	355	355	355	355	355
	WAYNE COUNTY.													
38	Franklin Township.....	144	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
39	New Garden Township.....	159	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
40	Green Township.....	142	7	7	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
41	Perry Township.....	100	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
42	Dalton Township.....	98	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
43	Jefferson Township.....	242	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
44	Clay Township.....	121	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
45	Jackson Township.....	565	61	61	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
46	Harrison Township.....	52	9	9	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
47	Centre Township.....	325	17	17	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
48	Wayne Township.....	1409	88	88	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93
49	Boston Township.....	116	9	9	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
50	Arlington Township.....	124	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
51	Washington Township.....	207	57	57	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
	Total	3985	300	300	265	265	265	265	265	265	265	265	265	265
	UNION COUNTY.													
52	Harrison Township.....	96	12	12	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
53	Brownsville Township.....	137	19	19	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
54	Liberty Township.....	109	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
55	Centre Township.....	252	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
56	Union Township.....	172	21	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
57	Harmony Township.....	88	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
	Total	851	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116
	FAYETTE COUNTY.													
58	Waterloo Township.....	83	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
59	Harrison Township.....	129	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
60	Posey Township.....	154	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
61	Orange Township.....	110	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
62	Fairview Township.....	86	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
63	Connersville Township.....	376	31	31	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
64	Jennings Township.....	119	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
65	Jackson Township.....	89	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
66	Columbia Township.....	119	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
	Total	1238	181	181	163	163	163	163	163	163	163	163	163	163
RECAPITULATION.														
	Randolph County.....	2125	210	21	210	182	4	36	222	217	7	5	9	42
	Delaware County.....	1899	142	13	142	87	46	133	132	1	1	1	1	5
	Henry County.....	2148	359	359	355	355	355	355	355	355	355	355	355	355
	Wayne County.....	3985	300	300	265	265	265	265	265	265	265	265	265	265
	Union County.....	851	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116
	Fayette County.....	1238	181	181	163	163	163	163	163	163	163	163	163	163
	Total	12049	1398	34	1308	1148	33	144	1325	1275	7	43	61	114

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Number of Sub-Districts.	County and Township.	Second Enrollment.	Quota under call of December 19, 1864.	Surplus Dec. 19, 1864.	Total of quotas and deficiencies.	Credits by voluntary enlistments.		Credits by Draft.	Total Credits by Enlistment and Draft.	One Year.	Two Years.	Three Years.	Deficiency.	Surplus.
						New Recruits.	Veterans.							
MARION COUNTY.														
1	Centre Township.....	688	79	.....	79	19	63	11	93	24	5	64	.....	14
2	Franklin Township.....	162	39	.....	39	32	.....	8	40	35	4	1	.....	1
3	Perry Township.....	192	29	.....	29	29	.....	1	30	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Pike Township.....	206	44	.....	44	36	.....	8	44	38	3	3	.....	.....
5	Washington Township.....	247	36	.....	36	28	1	7	36	28	.....	8	.....	.....
6	Wayne Township.....	328	51	.....	51	49	2	2	53	48	.....	4	.....	2
7	Warren Township.....	218	46	.....	46	.....	5	39	44	32	7	5	2	.....
8	Lawrence Township.....	227	27	.....	27	24	10	3	37	24	.....	13	.....	10
9	Decatur Township.....	91	20	.....	20	6	.....	14	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	2359	371	.....	371	223	81	93	399	280	19	98	2	28
HENDRICKS COUNTY.														
10	Centre Township.....	291	24	.....	24	28	1	.....	28	28	.....	1	.....	5
11	Washington Township.....	119	31	.....	31	31	.....	.....	31	31	.....	1	.....	.....
12	Guilford Township.....	179	34	.....	34	10	.....	20	34	34	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Liberty Township.....	202	43	.....	43	42	4	.....	44	43	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Franklin Township.....	122	13	.....	13	13	1	.....	14	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Marion Township.....	163	16	.....	16	16	.....	.....	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Eel River Township.....	194	40	.....	40	37	.....	4	41	36	2	5	.....	1
17	Middle Township.....	106	19	.....	19	19	.....	.....	19	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Brown Township.....	116	31	.....	31	30	.....	.....	31	30	.....	1	.....	.....
19	Clay Township.....	156	28	.....	28	12	.....	16	28	26	2	.....	.....	.....
20	Union Township.....	110	30	.....	30	.....	.....	30	30	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Lincoln Township.....	122	12	.....	12	12	2	.....	14	12	.....	2	.....	2
	Total.....	1880	321	.....	321	250	8	70	328	317	4	7	1	8
MORGAN COUNTY.														
22	Washington Township.....	344	40	.....	40	40	6	.....	46	40	.....	6	.....	6
23	Jackson Township.....	163	23	.....	23	19	1	3	23	22	.....	1	.....	.....
24	Greene Township.....	154	40	.....	40	39	1	1	41	40	.....	1	.....	1
25	Harrison Township.....	42	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Madison Township.....	149	17	.....	17	17	1	2	20	19	.....	1	.....	3
27	Clay Township.....	89	8	.....	8	7	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Brown Township.....	91	20	.....	20	16	.....	4	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Monroe Township.....	182	1	.....	1	1	4	.....	5	1	.....	4	.....	4
30	Adams Township.....	93	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2
31	Gregg Township.....	126	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3
32	Jefferson Township.....	91	11	.....	11	12	1	.....	13	12	.....	1	.....	2
33	Baker Township.....	19	6	.....	6	.....	.....	6	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Ray Township.....	132	31	.....	31	29	1	2	32	31	.....	1	.....	1
	Total.....	1675	202	3	202	185	17	19	221	204	.....	17	.....	22
JOHNSON COUNTY.														
35	Franklin Township.....	614	85	.....	85	81	2	4	87	82	1	4	.....	2
36	Ninevah Township.....	64	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
37	Blue River Township.....	243	22	.....	22	23	.....	.....	23	23	.....	.....	.....	1
38	Hensley Township.....	220	23	.....	23	21	.....	2	23	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	Clark Township.....	164	26	.....	26	25	.....	1	29	26	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	Pleasant Township.....	248	44	.....	44	.....	1	44	45	44	.....	1	.....	1
41	Union Township.....	184	26	.....	26	25	.....	1	26	25	.....	1	.....	.....
42	White River Township.....	264	56	.....	56	26	.....	30	56	50	5	1	.....	.....
	Total.....	2001	282	16	282	201	3	82	286	273	7	6	.....	20
SHELBY COUNTY.														
43	Jackson Township.....	185	37	.....	37	15	23	.....	38	15	.....	23	.....	1
44	Washington Township.....	172	29	.....	29	22	.....	7	29	28	.....	1	.....	.....
45	Noble Township.....	193	33	.....	33	29	1	7	34	33	.....	1	.....	1
46	Liberty Township.....	175	22	.....	22	.....	22	.....	22	.....	.....	22	.....	.....
47	Addison Township.....	529	66	.....	66	69	3	6	69	65	.....	4	.....	3
48	Hendricks Township.....	193	23	.....	23	23	.....	.....	23	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
49	Sugar Creek Township.....	109	9	.....	9	10	.....	1	11	10	1	.....	.....	2
50	Brandywine Township.....	165	15	.....	15	1	.....	.....	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
51	Marion Township.....	80	16	.....	16	17	.....	.....	17	17	.....	.....	.....	1
52	Union Township.....	138	25	.....	25	25	.....	.....	25	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
53	Hanover Township.....	168	28	.....	28	28	.....	.....	28	28	.....	.....	.....	.....

SIXTH DISTRICT—Continued.

Number of Sub-District	County and Township.	Second Enlistment.	Quota under Call of December 19, 1864.	Surplus Dec. 19, 1864.	Total of Quotas and Deficiencies.	Credits by voluntary enlistments.		Credits by Draft.	Total Credits by Enlistment and Draft.	One Year.	Two Years.	Three Years.	Deficiency.	Surplus.
						New Recruits.	Veterans.							
54	SHELBY COUNTY—Contin'd.													
55	Van Buren Township.....	118	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
	Moral Township.....	154	18	.....	18	18	.....	.....	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	2369	321	4	321	259	49	21	329	277	1	51	.....	12
	HANCOCK COUNTY.													
56	Blue River Township.....	157	37	.....	37	.....	.....	31	31	25	3	3	6	.....
57	Brown Township.....	161	7	.....	7	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58	Brandywine Township.....	138	40	.....	40	41	.....	.....	41	41	.....	.....	.....	1
59	Buck Creek Township.....	144	25	.....	25	27	.....	.....	27	26	1	.....	.....	2
60	Center Township.....	474	29	.....	29	32	1	.....	33	32	.....	1	.....	4
61	Greene Township.....	151	15	.....	15	.....	.....	16	16	14	2	.....	.....	1
62	Jackson Township.....	256	39	.....	39	.....	4	38	42	35	3	4	.....	3
63	Sugar Creek Township.....	206	32	.....	32	31	.....	1	32	31	1	.....	.....	.....
64	Vernon Township.....	190	39	.....	39	.....	.....	42	42	40	2	.....	.....	3
	Total.....	1877	263	.....	263	138	5	128	271	251	12	8	6	14
	CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS.													
65	First Ward.....	717	83	.....	83	47	31	9	87	52	1	34	.....	4
66	Second Ward.....	574	66	.....	66	37	26	4	67	40	.....	27	.....	1
67	Third Ward.....	758	88	.....	88	64	32	5	101	64	3	34	.....	13
68	Fourth Ward.....	557	64	.....	64	40	23	2	65	41	.....	24	.....	1
69	Fifth Ward.....	752	87	.....	87	60	32	1	93	55	2	36	.....	6
70	Sixth Ward.....	552	64	.....	64	43	24	7	74	44	2	28	.....	10
71	Seventh Ward.....	776	90	.....	90	59	34	5	98	59	2	37	.....	8
72	Eighth Ward.....	774	89	.....	89	64	33	4	101	63	2	36	.....	12
73	Ninth Ward.....	512	59	.....	59	38	32	4	64	40	1	23	.....	5
	Total.....	5972	690	.....	690	452	257	41	750	458	13	279	.....	60

RECAPITULATION.

Marion County.....	2359	371	.....	371	223	81	93	397	280	19	98	2	28
Hendricks County.....	1880	321	.....	321	250	8	70	328	317	4	7	1	8
Morgan County.....	1675	202	3	202	185	17	19	221	204	.....	17	.....	22
Johnson County.....	2001	282	16	282	201	3	82	286	273	7	6	.....	20
Shelby County.....	2369	321	4	321	259	49	21	329	277	1	51	.....	12
Hancock County.....	1877	263	.....	263	138	5	128	371	251	12	8	6	14
Indianapolis.....	5972	690	.....	690	452	257	41	750	458	13	279	.....	60
Total.....	18133	2450	23	2450	1708	420	454	2582	2060	56	466	9	164

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	CLAY COUNTY.													
1	Posey Township.....	172	38	.....	38	38	.....	1	39	39	.....	.....	.....	1
2	Dick Johnson Township.....	92	27	.....	27	19	2	8	29	27	.....	2	.....	2
3	Van Buren Township.....	118	32	.....	32	27	2	5	34	32	.....	2	.....	2
4	Jackson Township.....	94	29	.....	29	18	.....	3	21	19	2	.....	8	.....
5	Perry Township.....	109	19	.....	19	19	.....	1	20	20	.....	.....	.....	1
6	Lewis Township.....	76	16	.....	16	14	.....	2	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Harrison Township.....	145	43	.....	43	36	.....	2	38	38	.....	5	.....	.....
8	Washington Township.....	173	31	.....	31	31	.....	.....	31	31	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Cass Township.....	51	15	.....	15	14	1	.....	15	14	.....	1	.....	.....
10	Sugar Ridge Township.....	94	11	.....	11	11	.....	.....	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	1124	261	.....	261	227	5	22	254	248	2	5	13	6
	GREENE COUNTY.													
11	Richland Township.....	135	.....	5	.....	9	.....	10	19	12	.....	1	.....	5
12	Taylor Township.....	64	18	.....	18	12	.....	.....	12	12	.....	.....	.....	1
13	Jackson Township.....	145	12	.....	12	12	.....	.....	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Center Township.....	96	29	.....	29	12	.....	15	27	27	.....	.....	2	.....
15	Beech Creek Township.....	138	35	.....	35	1	.....	22	23	21	1	1	12	.....
16	Highland Township.....	85	27	.....	27	.....	.....	22	22	22	.....	.....	5	.....
17	Eel River Township.....	32	6	.....	6	6	.....	.....	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Smith Township.....	49	13	.....	13	.....	.....	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....

SEVENTH DISTRICT—Continued.

Number of Sub-Districts.	County and Township.	Second Enrollment.	Quota under Call of December 19, 1864.	Surplus Dec. 19, 1864.	Total of Quota and Deficiencies.	Credits by voluntary enlistments.	New Recruits.	Veterans.	Credits by Draft.	Total Credits by Enlistment and Draft.	One Year.	Two Years.	Three Years.	Deficiency.	Surplus.
GREEN CO.—Continued.															
19	Wright Township.....	85	14	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	10	10	9	1	.....	8	.....
20	Stockton Township.....	101	23	.....	23	12	.....	.....	8	20	16	4	.....	4	.....
21	Stafford Township.....	33	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	9	9	8	1	.....	3	.....
22	Cass Township.....	40	12	.....	12	8	.....	.....	4	12	9	3	.....	3	.....
23	Jefferson Township.....	49	13	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	3	3	3	.....	.....	10	.....
24	Fairplay Township.....	51	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Washington Township.....	45	14	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	8	8	3	5	.....	7	.....
	Total.....	1146	233	5	233	65	.....	.....	110	181	163	19	1	53	6
OWEN COUNTY.															
26	Wayne Township.....	146	6	.....	6	7	.....	.....	7	7	7	.....	.....	.....	1
27	Montgomery Township.....	86	22	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	18	18	15	3	.....	2	.....
28	Washington Township.....	198	20	.....	20	20	.....	.....	26	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Morgan Township.....	104	25	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	15	15	1	6	10	.....	.....
30	Jackson Township.....	42	8	.....	8	7	.....	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
31	Harrison Township.....	61	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
32	Clay Township.....	101	25	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	15	15	15	.....	.....	10	.....
33	Franklin Township.....	86	22	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	17	17	16	1	.....	5	.....
34	Jefferson Township.....	153	37	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	19	19	17	.....	2	18	.....
35	Marion Township.....	107	39	.....	39	7	.....	.....	25	32	31	.....	1	7	.....
36	Lafayette Township.....	70	18	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	12	12	11	1	.....	6	.....
37	Jennings Township.....	48	13	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	8	8	7	1	.....	5	.....
38	Taylor Township.....	78	11	.....	11	11	.....	.....	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	1280	246	15	246	52	.....	.....	129	181	165	7	9	64	16
PUTNAM COUNTY.															
39	Monroe Township.....	203	38	.....	38	37	1	1	39	38	.....	.....	1	.....	1
40	Jackson Township.....	139	46	.....	46	34	.....	9	43	42	1	.....	.....	3	.....
41	Warren Township.....	95	29	.....	29	26	.....	2	28	27	.....	1	1	.....	.....
42	Marion Township.....	149	50	.....	50	27	.....	12	39	31	7	1	11	.....	.....
43	Russell Township.....	173	54	.....	54	54	1	1	56	55	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
44	Greencastle Township.....	511	54	.....	54	54	1	1	56	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
45	Franklin Township.....	150	45	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	25	25	25	.....	.....	20	.....
46	Washington Township.....	182	37	.....	37	2	.....	15	41	41	.....	.....	.....	16	.....
47	Madison Township.....	109	31	.....	31	29	.....	1	30	30	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
48	Cloverdale Township.....	136	64	.....	64	8	.....	6	14	11	3	.....	50	.....	.....
49	Clinton Township.....	169	29	.....	29	29	.....	.....	29	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	Mill Creek Township.....	52	22	.....	22	20	.....	1	21	21	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
51	Floyd Township.....	155	47	.....	47	11	.....	5	16	16	.....	.....	.....	31	.....
52	Jefferson Township.....	116	29	.....	29	21	.....	1	25	25	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
	Total.....	2306	595	.....	595	379	3	79	461	446	11	5	138	4	.....
PARKE COUNTY.															
53	Penn Township.....	136	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	5	32	32	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
54	Washington Township.....	112	35	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	2	6	6	.....	.....	25	.....
55	Florida Township.....	186	31	.....	31	4	.....	.....	13	13	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
56	Raccoon Township.....	89	14	.....	14	13	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
57	Jackson Township.....	122	35	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	42	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58	Union Township.....	148	42	.....	42	42	.....	.....	39	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
59	Greene Township.....	155	39	.....	39	39	.....	.....	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60	Howard Township.....	58	13	.....	13	13	.....	.....	1	9	9	.....	.....	5	.....
61	Sugar Creek Township.....	62	14	.....	14	8	.....	.....	3	25	25	.....	.....	8	.....
62	Liberty Township.....	149	35	.....	35	22	.....	1	2	25	24	.....	1	8	.....
63	Reserve Township.....	162	33	.....	33	22	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
64	Wabash Township.....	122	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	33	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
65	Adams Township.....	437	.....	6	.....	32	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	1932	294	6	294	228	2	15	245	243	.....	.....	2	82	39
SULLIVAN COUNTY.															
66	Hamilton Township.....	266	11	.....	11	40	5	1	46	40	.....	6	.....	7	35
67	Hadden Township.....	246	50	.....	50	43	.....	.....	10	29	25	4	2	.....	3
68	Gill Township.....	167	26	.....	26	19	.....	.....	17	22	16	4	.....	13	.....
69	Turner Township.....	121	35	.....	35	5	.....	.....	7	19	15	4	.....	5	.....
70	Curry Township.....	59	24	.....	24	12	.....	.....	21	21	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
71	Fairbanks Township.....	83	24	.....	24	21	.....	.....	15	15	15	.....	.....	25	.....
72	Cass Township.....	51	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	7	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
73	Jefferson Township.....	121	40	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	15	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
74	Jackson Township.....	36	17	.....	17	4	.....	.....	11	15	15	.....	.....	2	.....
	Total.....	1087	239	.....	239	144	5	68	217	203	12	8	60	38	.....

SEVENTH DISTRICT—Continued.

Number of Sub-Districts.	County and Township.	Second Enrollment.	Quota under Call of December 19, 1864.	Surplus Dec. 19, 1864.	Total of Quota and Deficiencies.	Credits by voluntary enlistments.	New Recruits.	Veterans.	Credits by Draft.	Total Credits by Enlistment and Draft.	One Year.	Two Years.	Three Years.	Deficiency.	Surplus.
VERMILION COUNTY.															
75	Hinton Township.....	168	41	38	41	41				41	41				38
76	Holt Township.....	237	27		27	29	1	1	1	31	30		1		1
77	Vermillion Township.....	205	27		27	29	1	7	8	6	1	1	1	29	
78	Eugene Township.....	132	28		28										
79	Highland Township.....	133	30		30	25	2	10	37	34	1	2			
	Totals.....	875	135	38	135	95	4	18	117	114	2	4	22	42	
VIGO COUNTY.															
80	Harrison Township.....	242	297		297	245	35	15	294	252	4	38	3		
81	Fayette Township.....	159	43		43	41	1		42	41		1	1		
82	Sugar Creek Township.....	168	32		32		7	7	5	2			27		
83	Otter Creek Township.....	114	20		20	18	5	23	19	3	1			3	
84	Novins Township.....	143	25		25								25		
85	Hamilton Township.....	101	17		17	18			1	18	1				1
86	Frankie Creek Township.....	90	19		19	15		4	19	18					
87	Honey Creek Township.....	146	35		35	32	1		33	32		1	2		
88	Riley Township.....	133	31		31	27	4	31	29	2					
89	Linton Township.....	130	27		27	25	1		26	25		1	1		
90	Pierson Township.....	123	28		28									28	
91	East Creek Township.....	167	38		38	28			28	28					
	Total.....	3900	602		602	449	36	54	521	498	12	41	85	4	

RECAPITULATION.

Clay County.....	1124	261	261	227	5	22	254	248	1	5	13	6			
Greene County.....	1146	233	5	233	65	116	181	161	19	1	53	6			
Green County.....	1280	246	15	246	54	127	178	168	5	5	69	16			
Putnam County.....	2360	505		505	379	8	59	461	446	10	5	158	4		
Pulke County.....	1932	294	6	294	238	2	15	245	243		2	82			
Sullivan County.....	1087	239		239	154	5	68	217	207	11	3	60	38		
Vermillion County.....	875	135	38	135	95	4	18	117	114	1	2	22	42		
Vigo County.....	3900	602		602	449	36	54	521	498	12	41	85	4		
Total.....	13740	2605	64	2605	1638	55	481	2174	2051	59	14	522	135		

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

TIPPECANOE COUNTY.															
1	Fairfield Township.....	2672	226	226	225	5	230	225		5		1			
2	Laramie Township.....	258	27	27	27	1	28	27		1		1			
3	Randolph Township.....	151	24	24	24		24	24							
4	Jackson Township.....	113	19	19	19		19	19							
5	Wayne Township.....	205	29	29	25	3	28	28			1				
6	Sheffield Township.....	231	14	14	13	2	15	1		2		2			
7	Perry Township.....	167	42	42	37	5	46	46					4		
8	Washington Township.....	142	19	19	18	1	19	18		1					
9	Tippecanoe Township.....	241	33	33	34	2	36	34		2		3			
10	Wabash Township.....	194	35	35	34		34	34				1			
11	Shelby Township.....	157	22	22	21		21	21				1			
12	Wea Township.....	206	35	35	35		35	35							
	Total.....	4437	525	525	512	11	535	524		11	5	16			
CLINTON COUNTY.															
13	Jackson Township.....	439	97	97	96	3	99							2	
14	Washington Township.....	141	10	10	10	1	11							1	
15	Perry Township.....	136	15	15	15		15								
16	Madison Township.....	113	8	8	8		8								
17	Ross Township.....	201	42	42	22	1	20	43					1		
18	Michigan Township.....	126	30	30	33	1	35					1			
19	Kirklin Township.....	121	23	23	23	1	24						1		
20	Warren Township.....	148	35	35	33	1	36						1		
21	Owen Township.....	113	30	30	28	2	29					1			
22	Sugar Creek Township.....	70	20	20	17		17						3		
23	Jefferson Township.....	168	34	34	39	1	42							3	
	Total.....	1776	335	335	315	9	35	359	345	6	10	5	9		

EIGHTH DISTRICT—Continued.

Number of Sub-District.	County and Township.	Second Enrollment.	Quota under Call of December 19, 1864	Surplus Dec. 19, 1864.	Total of Quotas and Deficiencies.	Credits by voluntary enlistments		Credits by Draft.	Total Credits by Enlistment and Draft.	One Year.	Two Years.	Three Years.	Deficiency.	Surplus.
						New Recruits.	Veterans.							
BOONE COUNTY.														
24	Marion Township.....	160	29		29	29			29	29				
25	Clinton Township.....	107	15		15	14	1		15	14		1		
26	Washington Township.....	193	30		30	24	6		30	24		6		
27	Sugar Creek Township.....	364	47		47	48	15		63	48		15		16
28	Jefferson Township.....	182	37		37	38			38	38				1
29	Center Township.....	420	17		17	17	1		18	17		1		1
30	Union Township.....	131	11		11	15		1	16	16				5
31	Eagle Township.....	212	39		39	36			36	36		3		
32	Perry Township.....	78	16		16	16			16	16				
33	Harrison Township.....	113	28		28	27			27	27		1		
34	Jackson Township.....	227	55		55	51		4	55	55				
35	Worth Township.....	134	26		26	26			26	26				
	Total.....	2321	350		350	341	23	5	369	346		23	4	25
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.														
36	Union Township.....	1068	141		141	120	19	6	145	126		19		4
37	Coal Creek Township.....	201	19		19	16	2	3	21	19		2		2
38	Wayne Township.....	193	3		3	33	1		34	33		1		1
39	Ripley Township.....	174	2		2	25	2		27	25		2		2
40	Brown Township.....	275	51		51	51	1		52	50		2		1
41	Scott Township.....	173	27		27	27	1		28	27		1		1
42	Madison Township.....	105												2
43	Sugar Creek Township.....	123	20		20	20			20	20				
44	Franklin Township.....	215	43		43	40	1	3	44	41	2	1		1
45	Walnut Township.....	181	32		32	32	1		33	32		1		1
46	Clark Township.....	263	9		9	9	10		19	9		10		10
	Total.....	2971	400	2	400	373	38	12	423	382	2	39		25
CARROLL COUNTY.														
47	Deer Creek Township.....	517	47		47	42	14		56	42		14		9
48	Tippecanoe Township.....	118	21		21	20	9		29	20		9		8
49	Jefferson Township.....	363	13		13	12	1		13	12		1		1
50	Adams Township.....	109	8		8	8	8		16	8		8		8
51	Madison Township.....	86	11		11	11	2		13	11		2		2
52	Clay Township.....	123	23		23	20	4	3	27	20	1	6		4
53	Democrat Township.....	139	16		16	14	1		15	15		1		
54	Monroe Township.....	84	9		9	9	5	2	16	11		5		7
55	Jackson Township.....	150	29		29	28	5	7	40	35		5		
56	Rock Creek Township.....	168	31		31	30	1		31	30		1		
57	Washington Township.....	86	9		9	10	1		11	10		1		2
58	Carrollton Township.....	100	28		28	27		1	28	28				
59	Burlington Township.....	133	21		21	18	2	3	23	21		2		2
	Total.....	1897	266		266	249	52	17	318	263	1	54	1	53
FOUNTAIN COUNTY.														
60	Logan Township.....	437	55		55	47		8	55	51	3	1		
61	Davies Township.....	125	34		34	26		8	34	26	6	2		
62	Richland Township.....	238	67		67	48		20	68	50	16	2		1
63	Shawnee Township.....	141	31		31	27			27	27		4		
64	Van Buren Township.....	199	27		27	27			27	27				
65	Mill Creek Township.....	120	24		24	24			24	24				
66	Cain Township.....	160	39		39	38		1	39	39				
67	Troy Township.....	304	64		64	64	1		65	64		1		1
68	Wabash Township.....	143	33		33	33			33	33				
69	Jackson Township.....	106	23		23	20		3	23	23				
70	Fulton Township.....	98	21		21	21			21	21				
	Total.....	2071	418		418	375	1	40	416	385	25	6	4	2
WARREN COUNTY.														
71	Washington Township.....	179		15										15
72	Pine Township.....	109	22		22	19		3	22	19	3			
73	Mound Township.....	121	26		26	25	1		26	25		1		
74	Steuben Township.....	146	11		11	11			11	11				
75	Pike Township.....	78	1		1								1	
76	Medina Township.....	73	8		8	7		1	8	8				
77	Warren Township.....	101	16		16	16		3	19	19				3
78	Liberty Township.....	125	2		20	20			20	20				
79	J. Q. Adams Township.....	113	14		14	14			14	14				

Number of Sub-District.	County and Township.	Second Enrollment.	Quota under Call of December 19, 1864.	Surplus Dec. 19, 1864.	Total Quotas and Deficiencies.	Credits by voluntary enlistments.		Credits by draft.	Total Credits by Enlistment and Draft.	One Year.	Two Years.	Three Years.	Deficiency.	Surplus.
						New Recruits.	Veterans.							
80	WARRREN Co.—Continued.													
81	Jordan Township.....	87	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Prairie Township.....	57	10	.....	10	10	.....	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	1181	133	15	133	127	1	7	137	131	3	1	1	18

RECAPITULATION.

Tippecanoe County.....	4437	525	.....	525	512	11	12	535	524	.....	11	3	13
Clinton County.....	1776	355	.....	355	315	9	35	359	343	6	10	5	9
Boone County.....	2321	350	.....	350	341	23	5	339	346	.....	23	4	23
Montgomery County.....	2471	400	2	400	373	38	12	423	382	2	30	.....	25
Carroll County.....	1897	266	.....	266	249	52	17	318	263	1	34	1	53
Fountain County.....	2071	418	.....	418	275	1	40	416	385	25	6	4	2
Warren County.....	1181	133	15	133	127	1	7	135	131	3	1	1	18
Total.....	16654	2447	17	2447	2292	135	128	2555	2374	37	144	18	143

NINTH DISTRICT.

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.														
1	Clay Township.....	58	15	.....	15	7	.....	7	14	1	.....	.....	1	.....
2	Penn Township.....	433	4	.....	43	43	.....	43	43	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Union Township.....	148	2	.....	26	23	.....	1	24	23	.....	.....	2	.....
4	Portage Township.....	744	70	.....	76	70	.....	2	72	71	.....	.....	4	.....
5	Madison Township.....	10	2	.....	29	.....	.....	23	23	25	.....	.....	1	.....
6	Harris Township.....	38	4	.....	4	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Liberty Township.....	135	3	.....	36	14	.....	17	31	29	.....	.....	5	.....
8	German Township.....	96	5	.....	7	7	.....	7	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Warren Township.....	60	11	.....	11	10	.....	2	12	12	.....	.....	1	.....
10	Greene Township.....	100	17	.....	17	15	.....	1	16	16	.....	.....	1	.....
11	Centre Township.....	80	6	.....	6	5	.....	5	5	5	.....	.....	1	.....
12	Olive Township.....	9	21	.....	21	21	.....	.....	21	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	2089	291	.....	291	219	.....	53	272	270	.....	20	1	.....
LA PORTE COUNTY.														
13	Michigan Township.....	371	68	.....	68	58	1	10	69	68	.....	1	.....	1
14	New Durham Township.....	254	12	.....	12	12	.....	.....	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Hudson Township.....	53	10	.....	10	8	.....	2	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Wills Township.....	101	17	.....	17	17	.....	.....	17	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Centre Township.....	940	84	.....	84	8	2	1	86	83	3	.....	2	.....
18	Scipio Township.....	99	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Noble Township.....	115	22	.....	22	23	.....	.....	23	23	.....	.....	1	.....
20	Union Township.....	103	20	.....	20	21	.....	.....	21	21	.....	.....	1	.....
21	Clinton Township.....	99	22	.....	22	22	.....	.....	22	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Hanna Township.....	33	4	.....	4	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Pleasant Township.....	103	20	.....	20	17	.....	1	18	18	.....	.....	2	.....
24	Cass Township.....	83	12	.....	12	10	.....	4	14	14	.....	.....	.....	2
25	Dewey Township.....	12	4	.....	4	.....	.....	4	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Galena Township.....	100	9	.....	9	9	.....	.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Springfield Township.....	64	11	.....	11	11	.....	.....	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Kankakee Township.....	199	21	.....	21	21	.....	.....	21	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Cool Springs Township.....	76	17	.....	17	.....	.....	11	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	2805	354	.....	354	313	3	35	351	347	.....	4	10	7
PORTER COUNTY.														
30	Centre Township.....	403	64	.....	64	47	.....	15	62	60	2	.....	2	.....
31	Porter Township.....	104	14	.....	19	18	.....	.....	18	18	.....	.....	1	.....
32	Essex Township.....	4	4	.....	4	.....	.....	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	1
33	Jackson Township.....	110	2	.....	21	16	.....	4	20	20	.....	.....	1	.....
34	Liberty Township.....	50	18	.....	18	13	.....	6	19	18	1	.....	.....	1
35	Morgan Township.....	42	17	.....	17	14	.....	5	19	18	.....	.....	.....	2
36	Washington Township.....	33	11	.....	11	7	.....	4	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	Brown Township.....	127	11	.....	11	11	.....	.....	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	Union Township.....	82	17	.....	17	6	.....	12	18	18	.....	.....	.....	1
39	Portage Township.....	24	12	.....	12	6	.....	7	13	13	.....	.....	.....	1
40	West Chester Township.....	119	40	.....	40	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....

NINTH DISTRICT—Continued.

Number of Sub-District.	County and Township.	Second Enrollment.	Quota under Call of December 19, 1864.	Surplus Dec. 19, 1864.	Total of Quotas and Deficiencies.	Credits by voluntary enlistments.		Credits by Draft.	Total Credits by Enlistment and Draft.	One Year.	Two Years.	Three Years.	Deficiency.	Surplus.
						New Recruits.	Veterans.							
PORTER CO.—Continued.														
41	Pine Township.....	6	13		13			2	2	2			11	
42	Mt. Pleasant Township.....	33	8		8	7		2	9	9				1
	Total.....	1136	255		255	115		70	215	212	3		47	7
LAKE COUNTY.														
43	Ninth Township.....	51	7		7			3	3	3			4	
44	Ross Township.....	102	20		20			5	5	5			15	
45	St. John Township.....	112	21		21	21			21	21				
46	Center Township.....	130	18		18	18			18	18				
47	West Creek Township.....	69	12		12	7		4	11	11			1	
48	Cedar Creek Township.....	101	10		10	10		1	17	17				1
49	Earle Creek Township.....	62	5		5	5		1	5	5				
50	Winfield Township.....	29	8		8			1	1	1			7	
51	Hanover Township.....	94	20		20								20	
52	Robert Township.....	35	11		11			4	4	4			7	
	Total.....	785	138		138	60		19	85	85			54	1
STARKE COUNTY.														
53	Center Township.....	31	2		2	1		1	2	1	1			
54	Washington Township.....	17	5		5			1	1	1			4	
55	Oregon Township.....	27	4		4	1		3	4	4				
56	Davis Township.....	12	3		3			1	1	1			2	
57	North Bend Township.....	28	9		9			10	10	10			1	
58	Wayne Township.....	28	10		10			9	9	9			1	
59	California Township.....	19	6		6								6	
60	Railroad Township.....	27	5		5			4	4	4			1	
61	Jackson Township.....	5	1		1			1	1	1				
	Total.....	195	45		45	2		30	32	31	1		14	1
MARSHALL COUNTY.														
62	Walnut Township.....	21	85		21	7	4	17	28	24		4		7
63	Polk Township.....	20	67		20			8	8	8			12	
64	German Township.....	31	130		31	1			15	15			16	
65	Union Township.....	24	102		24	1		17	18	18			6	
66	Barbour Township.....	54	237		54	31		19	50	48	2		4	
67	Tippecanoe Township.....	25	84		25	17		7	24	23	1		1	
68	Greene Township.....	21	71		21	1		10	11	11			10	
69	West Township.....	23	65		23			14	14	13	1		9	
70	North Township.....	26	80		26			24	24	24			2	
71	Center Township.....	81	347		81	38	1	33	72	69	2	1	7	
	Total.....	325	1274		326	110	5	149	264	253	6	5	69	7
FULTON COUNTY.														
72	Henry Township.....	27	201		27	18		15	33	18		15		6
73	Liberty Township.....	9	112		9	7	1		8	7		1	1	
74	New Castle Township.....	25	116		25	24			24	24			1	
75	Rochland Township.....		75											
76	Union Township.....	20	111		20	12	9	1	22	13		9		2
77	Wayne Township.....	27	156		27	27			27	27				
78	Amblemanabee Township.....	14	77		14	15			15	15			1	
79	Rochester Township.....	52	425		52	49	23		63	40		23		11
	Total.....	174	1273		174	143	48	1	192	144		48	2	20
PULASKI COUNTY.														
80	Harrison Township.....	4	45		4	4	6		10	4		6		6
81	Montee Township.....	7	82		7	6	5	1	12	7		5		5
82	White Post Township.....	8	54		8		3		3			3		
83	Salem Township.....	5	30		5	5			5	5				
84	Beaver Township.....	6	24		6								6	
85	Van Buren Township.....	11	53		11		5		5			7	6	
86	Tippecanoe Township.....	9	29		9	2	2	7	11	9		2		2
87	Franklin Township.....	2	4		2			3	3					1
88	Rich Grove Township.....	4	11		4		1	1	2	1		1	2	
89	Cass Township.....	10	36		10			6	6	4	2		4	
90	Jefferson Township.....	4	16		4								4	
91	Indian Creek Township.....	16	96		16		3	2	15	2		13	1	
	Total.....	86	476		86	17	35	20	72	35	2	35	28	14

NINTH DISTRICT—Continued

Number of Sub-District.	County and Township.	Second Enrollment.	Quota under Call of December 19, 1864.	Surplus Dec. 19, 1864.	Total of Quota and Deficiencies.	Credits by voluntary enlistments.		Credits by Draft.	Total Credits by Enlistment and Draft.	One Year.	Two Years.	Three Years.	Deficiency.	Surplus.
						New Recruits.	Veterans.							
JASPER COUNTY.														
92	Hanging Grove Township	11	45	.....	11	7	.....	4	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
93	Gilman Township	8	50	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
94	Barkley Township	9	71	.....	9	9	.....	.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
95	Kankakee Township	12	19	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
96	Wheatfield Township	12	11	.....	2	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
97	Kane Township	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
98	Walker Township	3	1	.....	3	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
99	Newton Township	10	43	.....	10	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	Marton Township	7	204	.....	7	10	1	.....	11	10	.....	1	.....	4
101	Jordan Township	7	12	.....	3	1	.....	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	1
102	Carpenter Township	5	32	.....	5	4	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	1	.....
Total		60	702	.....	60	38	1	12	51	50	.....	1	11	7
NEWTON COUNTY.														
103	Jefferson Township	9	131	.....	9	5	.....	1	10	10	.....	.....	1	1
104	Lake Township	1	31	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
105	Jackson Township	11	8	.....	11	12	.....	.....	12	12	.....	.....	.....	1
106	Beaver Township	7	41	.....	3	5	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
107	McClellan Township	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
108	Iroquois Township	11	85	.....	11	11	.....	.....	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
109	Washington Township	11	67	.....	11	10	.....	.....	10	10	.....	.....	1	.....
Total		40	44	.....	4	47	.....	1	4	46	.....	.....	2	2
BENTON COUNTY.														
110	Oak Grove Township	18	138	.....	18	18	.....	.....	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
111	Prairie Township	7	58	.....	7	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
112	Parish Grove Township	7	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
113	York Township	5	25	.....	5	4	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
114	West Pine Township	12	66	.....	12	11	.....	.....	11	11	.....	.....	1	.....
115	Big Pine Township	7	77	.....	7	7	.....	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
116	Bolivar Township	21	96	.....	21	21	.....	.....	21	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		73	472	.....	73	71	.....	2	73	70	.....	.....	1	1
WHITE COUNTY.														
117	Union Township	27	8	.....	25	12	7	8	20	20	.....	9	.....	4
118	Honey Creek Township	7	17	.....	7	2	9	5	12	7	.....	5	.....	5
119	Liberty Township	13	71	.....	13	9	8	3	20	12	.....	8	.....	7
120	Cass Township	3	12	.....	4	.....	4	3	8	3	.....	.....	.....	5
121	Monon Township	12	66	.....	13	7	7	4	18	11	.....	7	.....	5
122	Princeton Township	11	79	.....	11	9	2	.....	11	9	.....	2	.....	.....
123	West Point Township	6	22	.....	6	5	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
124	Round Grove Township	6	18	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
125	Big Creek Township	11	37	.....	11	3	.....	7	10	10	.....	.....	1	.....
126	Jackson Township	17	114	.....	17	4	18	4	25	8	.....	18	.....	9
127	Prairie Township	51	241	.....	51	40	3	8	51	41	4	3	.....	.....
Total		163	763	.....	166	97	57	43	197	133	4	57	1	55
CASS COUNTY.														
128	Eel Township	79	94	.....	94	72	17	.....	89	72	.....	17	.....	.....
129	Noble Township	39	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
130	Clay Township	86	6	.....	6	8	7	.....	15	8	.....	.....	.....	7
131	Jefferson Township	98	16	.....	16	7	8	.....	15	7	.....	8	1	.....
132	Boone Township	129	9	.....	9	9	7	.....	16	9	.....	7	3	.....
133	Clinton Township	98	.....	.....	.....	2	7	.....	5	2	.....	.....	.....	10
134	Miami Township	99	20	.....	20	.....	11	.....	17	6	.....	11	3	.....
135	Bartholomew Township	101	11	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	5	3	.....	.....	.....	17
136	Harrison Township	122	21	.....	21	11	8	.....	19	11	.....	8	.....	.....
137	Deer Creek Township	132	51	.....	31	19	.....	.....	25	19	.....	6	.....	.....
138	Adams Township	91	23	.....	23	17	.....	.....	17	17	.....	.....	.....	6
139	Jackson Township	250	38	.....	38	31	2	.....	36	31	.....	2	2	.....
140	Washington Township	214	41	.....	41	28	8	.....	36	28	.....	8	.....	.....
141	Tipton Township	231	28	.....	28	23	.....	.....	25	23	.....	2	3	.....
Total		2182	311	19	341	241	77	.....	318	241	.....	77	41	341
MIAMI COUNTY.														
142	Allen Township	95	10	.....	10	9	.....	1	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
143	Perry Township	104	30	.....	30	21	7	5	31	24	.....	7	.....	1
144	Union Township	130	16	.....	16	15	.....	.....	15	15	.....	.....	1	.....
145	Richland Township	281	1	.....	16	19	.....	1	20	20	.....	.....	.....	4

NINTH DISTRICT.—Continued.

Number of Sub-Districts.	County and Township.	Second Enrollment.	Quota under Call of December 19, 1864.	Surplus Dec. 19, 1864.	Total of Quotas and Deficiencies.	Credits by voluntary enlistments.		Credits by Draft.	Total Credits by Enlistment and Draft.	One Year.	Two Years.	Three Years.	Deficiency.	Surplus.
						New Recruits.	Veterans.							
MIAMI COUNTY.—Con'd.														
146	Jefferson Township.....	215	16	.....	16	16	.....	.....	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
147	Erie Township.....	98	11	.....	11	11	.....	.....	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
148	Peru Township.....	658	61	.....	61	52	1	8	61	60	.....	1	.....	.....
149	Pipe Creek Township.....	135	39	.....	39	25	.....	14	39	39	.....	.....	.....	.....
150	Washington Township.....	116	14	.....	14	13	.....	.....	13	13	.....	.....	1	.....
151	Butler Township.....	191	24	.....	24	24	.....	.....	24	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
152	Deer Creek Township.....	133	10	.....	10	7	3	.....	10	7	.....	3	.....	.....
153	Clay Township.....	127	23	.....	23	20	.....	1	21	21	.....	.....	2	.....
154	Harrison Township.....	158	28	.....	28	21	.....	8	29	29	.....	.....	.....	.....
155	Jackson Township.....	173	39	.....	39	28	.....	9	37	37	.....	.....	2	1
Total		2668	337	.....	337	281	11	45	337	326	.....	11	6	6

RECAPITULATION.

St. Joseph County.....	2089	291	.....	291	219	.....	53	272	270	2	.....	29	1	.....
Laporte County.....	2805	354	.....	354	313	3	35	351	347	.....	4	10	.....	.....
Porter County.....	1136	255	.....	255	145	.....	70	215	212	3	.....	47	.....	.....
Lake County.....	783	138	.....	138	66	.....	19	85	85	.....	.....	54	1	.....
Starke County.....	195	45	.....	45	2	.....	30	32	31	1	.....	14	1	.....
Marshall County.....	1274	326	.....	326	110	5	149	264	253	6	5	69	.....	.....
Fulton County.....	1273	174	.....	174	143	48	1	192	141	.....	48	2	7	20
Pulaski County.....	474	86	.....	86	17	35	20	72	35	2	35	28	14	.....
Jasper County.....	502	60	2	60	38	1	12	51	50	.....	1	14	7	.....
Newton County.....	444	46	.....	46	45	.....	1	46	46	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Benton County.....	472	73	.....	73	71	.....	2	73	73	.....	.....	1	1	.....
White County.....	763	163	.....	163	97	57	43	197	196	4	57	1	35	.....
Cass County.....	2182	344	19	344	241	77	.....	318	241	.....	77	41	54	.....
Miami County.....	2668	337	.....	337	281	11	45	337	326	.....	11	6	6	.....
Total.....		17561	2692	21	2692	1788	237	480	2508	2249	18	238	309	143

TENTH DISTRICT.

STEEBEN COUNTY.														
1	Clear Lake Township.....	30	8	.....	8	.....	.....	9	9	9	.....	.....	1	.....
2	Fremont Township.....	101	7	.....	7	7	.....	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Jamestown Township.....	76	8	.....	8	6	.....	2	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Mill Grove Township.....	118	12	.....	12	10	.....	.....	10	10	.....	2	.....	.....
5	Jackson Township.....	117	8	.....	8	7	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Pleasant Township.....	188	8	.....	8	8	.....	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Scott Township.....	86	5	.....	5	5	.....	2	7	7	.....	.....	2	.....
8	York Township.....	107	11	.....	11	11	.....	1	12	12	.....	.....	1	.....
9	Richland Township.....	87	4	.....	4	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....	1	.....	.....
10	Ostego Township.....	139	11	.....	11	11	.....	.....	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Steenen Township.....	141	10	.....	10	10	.....	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Salem Township.....	113	24	.....	24	16	.....	5	21	21	.....	3	.....	.....
Total.....		1303	116	.....	116	94	.....	20	114	114	.....	5	4	.....
LAGRANGE COUNTY.														
13	Greenfield Township.....	138	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Lima Township.....	194	4	.....	4	3	.....	.....	3	2	.....	1	1	.....
15	Van Buren Township.....	90	26	.....	26	1	.....	21	22	22	.....	4	.....	.....
16	Newberry Township.....	152	16	.....	16	15	.....	1	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Clay Township.....	95	22	.....	22	3	.....	19	22	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Bloomfield Township.....	244	27	.....	27	26	.....	.....	26	26	.....	1	.....	.....
19	Springfield Township.....	111	8	.....	8	8	.....	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Millford Township.....	110	12	.....	12	11	.....	.....	11	11	.....	1	.....	.....
21	Johnson Township.....	120	27	.....	27	13	.....	11	24	24	.....	3	.....	.....
22	Clear Spring Township.....	135	23	.....	23	7	.....	16	23	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Eden Township.....	77	22	.....	22	6	.....	18	24	24	.....	.....	2	.....
Total.....		1436	191	.....	191	97	.....	86	183	182	.....	1	10	2
ELKHART COUNTY.														
24	York Township.....	83	12	.....	12	10	.....	.....	10	10	.....	2	.....	.....
25	Washington Township.....	110	16	.....	16	15	.....	1	16	15	1	.....	.....	.....
26	Osola Township.....	58	13	.....	13	23	.....	.....	23	23	.....	.....	10	.....
27	Cleveland Township.....	62	9	.....	9	7	.....	.....	7	7	.....	2	.....	.....

TENTH DISTRICT—Continued.

Number of Sub-Districts.	County and Township.	Second Enrollment.	Quota under Call of December 19, 1864.	Surplus Dec. 19, 1864.	Total of Quotas and Deficiencies.	Credits by voluntary enlistments.		Credits by Draft.	Total Credits by Enlistment and Draft.	One Year.	Two Years.	Three Years.	Deficiency.	Surplus.
						New Recruits.	Veterans.							
	ELKHART COUNTY—Cont'd.													
28	Bungo Township.....	67	18	18	15	.....	.....	15	15	15	.....	.....	3	.....
29	Concord Township.....	392	16	16	16	.....	.....	16	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Jefferson Township.....	197	24	26	13	.....	.....	19	32	32	.....	.....	.....	6
31	Middleburg Township.....	187	23	23	21	.....	.....	21	21	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Clinton Township.....	147	39	39	34	.....	.....	4	38	38	.....	.....	1	.....
33	Elkhart Township.....	609	54	54	51	.....	.....	3	54	54	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Harrison Township.....	175	28	28	7	.....	.....	16	23	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	Olive Township.....	169	22	22	2	.....	.....	6	8	8	.....	.....	14	.....
36	Locke Township.....	50	15	15	2	.....	.....	13	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	Union Township.....	129	24	24	4	.....	.....	28	24	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	Jackson Township.....	124	29	29	13	.....	.....	9	22	22	.....	.....	7	.....
39	Benton Township.....	166	22	22	29	.....	.....	14	37	37	.....	.....	.....	15
	Total.....	2568	340	340	256	.....	.....	105	361	360	340	1	36	31
	KOSCIUSKO COUNTY.													
40	Turkey Creek Township.....	133	30	30	.....	.....	.....	6	6	6	.....	.....	24	.....
41	Van Buren Township.....	163	31	31	11	.....	.....	28	39	38	1	.....	.....	8
42	Johnson Township.....	37	13	15	2	.....	.....	15	17	17	.....	.....	1	2
43	Scott Township.....	67	18	18	3	.....	.....	14	17	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	Acton Township.....	96	31	31	5	.....	.....	25	30	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	Prairie Township.....	122	7	7	1	.....	.....	7	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	Plain Township.....	129	9	9	9	.....	.....	9	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	Tippecanoe Township.....	140	29	29	.....	.....	.....	25	25	25	.....	.....	4	.....
48	Washington Township.....	212	28	28	16	.....	.....	12	32	28	.....	4	.....	4
49	Wayne Township.....	419	22	22	21	.....	.....	4	25	21	.....	4	.....	3
50	Harrison Township.....	154	20	20	.....	.....	.....	19	19	19	.....	.....	1	.....
51	Franklin Township.....	121	25	25	.....	.....	.....	22	22	22	.....	.....	3	.....
52	Seward Township.....	161	35	35	10	.....	.....	27	37	37	.....	.....	.....	2
53	Clay Township.....	205	32	32	28	.....	.....	14	42	42	.....	.....	.....	19
54	Montee Township.....	94	21	21	13	.....	.....	12	26	25	.....	1	.....	5
55	Jackson Township.....	131	13	13	13	.....	.....	13	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	2257	356	356	160	9	197	366	356	356	1	9	31	34
	NOBLE COUNTY.													
56	Wayne Township.....	360	19	19	13	.....	.....	19	19	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
57	Orange Township.....	125	17	17	14	.....	.....	14	14	14	.....	.....	3	.....
58	Elkhart Township.....	97	26	26	12	.....	.....	26	38	38	.....	.....	.....	12
59	Perry Township.....	188	58	58	14	.....	.....	50	64	64	.....	.....	.....	6
60	Sparta Township.....	129	16	16	11	.....	.....	13	24	24	.....	.....	.....	8
61	York Township.....	81	13	15	9	.....	.....	13	22	22	.....	.....	.....	7
62	Albion Township.....	52	2	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
63	Jefferson Township.....	111	21	21	15	.....	.....	6	21	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
64	Allan Township.....	202	17	17	29	.....	.....	1	30	29	1	.....	.....	13
65	Swan Township.....	99	28	28	4	.....	.....	25	27	27	.....	.....	1	.....
66	Greene Township.....	68	12	12	11	.....	.....	2	13	13	.....	.....	.....	1
67	Noble Township.....	72	3	3	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....
68	Washington Township.....	66	13	13	5	.....	.....	12	17	17	.....	.....	.....	4
	Total.....	1641	247	247	146	.....	.....	146	292	291	1	.....	.....	51
	DEKALE COUNTY.													
69	Troy Township.....	59	11	11	8	.....	.....	8	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
70	Franklin Township.....	154	35	35	13	.....	.....	18	31	31	.....	.....	4	.....
71	Smithfield Township.....	165	34	34	10	.....	.....	25	35	35	.....	.....	.....	1
72	Fairfield Township.....	123	37	37	8	.....	.....	39	38	38	.....	.....	.....	1
73	Richland Township.....	192	41	41	.....	.....	.....	17	17	15	2	.....	24	.....
74	Union Township.....	310	59	56	1	1	1	1	21	23	22	1	33	.....
75	Wilmington Township.....	185	8	8	9	.....	.....	.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	1
76	Stadford Township.....	45	8	8	4	.....	.....	6	10	10	.....	.....	.....	2
77	Neville Township.....	89	13	13	.....	.....	.....	6	6	6	.....	.....	7	.....
78	Concord Township.....	145	41	41	8	1	1	34	43	42	1	.....	.....	2
79	Jackson Township.....	100	19	19	.....	.....	.....	4	4	4	.....	.....	15	.....
80	Butler Township.....	115	29	29	.....	.....	.....	8	8	8	.....	.....	12	.....
	Total.....	1622	323	323	61	2	172	235	231	163	2	95	7	.....
	ALLEN COUNTY.													
81	Scipio Township.....	41	4	4	3	.....	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
82	Springfield Township.....	187	25	25	21	.....	.....	3	24	24	.....	.....	1	.....
83	Cedar Creek Township.....	124	31	31	37	.....	.....	3	40	37	.....	3	.....	9
84	Perry Township.....	68	26	26	30	.....	.....	.....	30	30	.....	.....	.....	4

TENTH DISTRICT—Continued.

Number of Sub-Districts.	County and Township.	Second Enrollment.	Quota under Call of December 19, 1861.	Surplus Dec. 19, 1861.	Total of Quota and Deficiencies.	Credits by voluntary enlistments.		Credits by Draft.	Total Credits by Enlistment and Draft.	One Year.	Two Years.	Three Years.	Deficiency.	Surplus.
						New Recruits.	Veterans.							
ALLEN Co.—Continued.														
85	East River Township.....	82	19	.....	19	17	.....	.....	17	17	.....	.....	2	9
86	Lake Township.....	74	25	.....	25	20	.....	14	34	34	.....	.....	.....	4
87	Washington Township.....	98	28	.....	28	9	.....	24	32	24	.....	1	.....	4
88	St. Joseph Township.....	90	24	.....	24	17	.....	12	29	27	.....	1	.....	.....
89	Milan Township.....	100	27	.....	27	9	.....	13	32	21	.....	1	.....	.....
90	Maumee Township.....	31	7	.....	7	7	.....	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
91	Jackson Township.....	29	7	.....	7	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
92	Jefferson Township.....	102	26	.....	26	22	.....	3	24	24	.....	.....	2	1
93	Adams Township.....	210	36	.....	36	36	1	.....	37	36	.....	1	.....	.....
94	Wayne Township.....	230	433	.....	433	119	21	203	343	298	1	39	36	.....
95	Abbot's Township.....	163	29	.....	29	20	.....	.....	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
96	LaFayette Township.....	140	40	.....	40	36	.....	.....	36	36	.....	.....	4	.....
97	Pleasant Township.....	115	28	.....	28	26	.....	6	26	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
98	Marion Township.....	144	31	.....	31	23	1	3	26	25	.....	1	.....	.....
99	Madison Township.....	69	25	.....	25	22	.....	3	24	24	.....	.....	1	.....
100	Monroe Township.....	79	22	.....	22	14	.....	6	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		4182	885	.....	885	485	26	288	799	740	10	46	120	51
WHITLEY COUNTY.														
101	Smith Township.....	119	31	.....	31	27	.....	20	47	47	.....	.....	.....	13
102	Thora Creek Township.....	127	17	.....	17	15	.....	22	37	37	.....	.....	.....	29
103	Etna Township.....	41	5	.....	5	2	.....	3	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
104	Froy Township.....	141	40	.....	40	33	.....	35	68	68	.....	.....	.....	28
105	Richland Township.....	162	32	.....	32	39	.....	1	31	31	.....	.....	1	.....
106	Columbus Township.....	206	16	.....	16	15	.....	1	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
107	Union Township.....	144	4	.....	4	5	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	1	.....
108	Jefferson Township.....	91	24	.....	24	10	.....	20	39	30	.....	.....	.....	6
109	Washington Township.....	78	27	.....	27	23	.....	30	53	53	.....	.....	.....	26
110	Cleveland Township.....	187	11	.....	11	10	.....	.....	10	10	.....	.....	1	.....
Total.....		1386	297	.....	297	168	.....	132	360	360	.....	.....	3	96
RECAPITULATION.														
Steuben County.....		1306	116	.....	116	94	.....	20	114	114	.....	.....	6	4
Lagrange County.....		1436	191	.....	191	97	.....	86	183	182	.....	1	10	2
Elkhart County.....		2568	366	.....	366	256	.....	105	361	360	.....	.....	3	31
Kosciusko County.....		2257	366	.....	366	169	.....	9	197	196	.....	1	9	34
Noble County.....		1641	247	.....	247	116	.....	146	292	291	.....	1	.....	6
DeKalb County.....		1622	323	.....	323	64	.....	2	172	175	.....	2	95	7
Allen County.....		4182	885	.....	885	485	26	288	799	740	10	46	120	31
Whitley County.....		1386	297	.....	297	168	.....	132	360	360	.....	.....	3	96
Total.....		16365	2701	.....	2701	1464	.....	37	1146	1147	15	68	310	256

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

ADAMS COUNTY.														
1	Blue Creek Township.....	36	9	.....	9	9	.....	.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	French Township.....	23	15	.....	15	.....	.....	19	19	19	.....	.....	.....	4
3	Westford Township.....	41	12	.....	12	11	5	3	19	14	.....	5	.....	7
4	Jefferson Township.....	15	4	.....	4	3	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Kirkland Township.....	23	5	.....	5	2	.....	7	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Monroe Township.....	31	9	.....	9	2	.....	.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Preble Township.....	49	13	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Root Township.....	97	11	.....	11	11	2	.....	15	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	St. Mary's Township.....	61	.....	4	.....	.....	23	.....	23	.....	.....	23	.....	2
10	Union Township.....	41	10	.....	10	10	.....	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Washington Township.....	68	8	.....	8	8	35	.....	43	8	.....	35	.....	35
12	Wabash Township.....	45	15	.....	15	3	.....	10	13	13	.....	.....	2	.....
Total.....		533	111	4	111	59	65	43	167	102	.....	65	15	75
BLACKFORD COUNTY.														
13	Harrison Township.....	111	19	.....	19	18	13	.....	31	18	.....	13	.....	12
14	Jackson Township.....	40	12	.....	12	.....	4	7	11	7	.....	4	.....	1
15	Licking Township.....	130	22	.....	22	22	11	1	37	23	.....	14	.....	15
16	Washington Township.....	76	11	.....	11	12	8	1	21	13	.....	8	.....	7
Total.....		360	67	.....	67	52	39	9	100	61	.....	39	1	34

ELEVENTH DISTRICT—Continued.

Number of Sub-District.	County and Township.	Second Enrollment.	Quota under Call of December 19, 1861.	Surplus Dec. 19, 1861.	Total of Quotas and Deficiencies.	Credits by voluntary enlistments.		Credits by Draft.	Total Credits by Enlistment and Draft.	One Year.	Two Years.	Three Years.	Deficiency.	Surplus.
						New Recruits.	Veterans.							
GRANT COUNTY.														
17	Center Township.....	206	21	21	30	11	1	42	30	11	1	21	21	1
18	Fairmont Township.....	84	25	25	21	1	1	29	23	1	1	1	1	1
19	Franklin Township.....	90	20	20	17	5	1	21	16	5	1	1	1	1
20	Green Township.....	50	7	7	5	2	1	8	6	2	1	1	1	1
21	Jefferson Township.....	74	24	24	24	4	1	27	24	4	1	1	1	1
22	Liberty Township.....	112	35	35	19	4	5	28	24	4	1	1	1	1
23	Mill Township.....	116	28	28	26	4	1	30	25	4	1	1	1	1
24	Monroe Township.....	75	18	18	17	3	1	50	17	3	1	1	1	1
25	Pleasant Township.....	135	29	29	28	5	1	30	28	5	1	1	1	1
26	Richland Township.....	66	13	13	15	5	1	19	13	5	1	1	1	1
27	Sun Township.....	35	6	6	6	1	1	7	6	1	1	1	1	1
28	Van Buren Township.....	69	14	14	15	3	1	16	13	3	1	1	1	1
29	Washington Township.....	82	24	24	22	3	1	26	23	3	1	1	1	1
	Total.....	1194	264	264	231	78	17	329	249	80	17	72	72	1
HAMILTON COUNTY.														
30	Adams Township.....	166	23	23	23	1	1	24	23	1	1	1	1	1
31	Clay Township.....	153	41	41	19	13	3	32	39	13	3	12	12	1
32	Delaware Township.....	137	36	36	31	3	3	34	34	3	1	1	1	1
33	Fall Creek Township.....	186	4	4	33	39	39	39	39	3	1	1	1	1
34	Jackson Township.....	404	72	72	69	3	1	69	69	3	1	1	1	1
35	Noblesville Township.....	399	53	53	37	1	1	35	34	1	1	1	1	1
36	Washington Township.....	340	81	81	37	1	25	61	60	1	1	1	1	1
37	Wayne Township.....	146	18	18	18	1	1	18	18	1	1	1	1	1
38	White River Township.....	213	62	62	54	1	1	54	54	1	1	1	1	1
	Total.....	2143	438	438	338	6	42	389	378	11	42	43	43	1
HOWARD COUNTY.														
39	Center Township.....	353	47	47	45	4	1	88	45	4	1	41	41	1
40	Clay Township.....	65	5	5	5	1	1	6	5	1	1	1	1	1
41	Erwin Township.....	181	45	45	49	2	1	42	40	2	1	1	1	1
42	Harrison Township.....	106	25	25	26	1	1	27	26	1	1	1	1	1
43	Howard Township.....	125	8	8	8	1	1	9	8	1	1	1	1	1
44	Honey Creek Township.....	94	19	19	14	1	2	17	16	1	1	1	1	1
45	Jackson Township.....	25	8	8	9	2	3	7	5	2	1	1	1	1
46	Liberty Township.....	107	30	30	21	1	7	29	28	1	1	1	1	1
47	Monroe Township.....	89	33	33	11	1	18	50	29	1	1	1	1	1
48	Taylor Township.....	172	4	4	4	1	1	5	4	1	1	1	1	1
49	Union Township.....	96	20	20	13	1	1	14	13	1	1	1	1	1
	Total.....	1469	245	245	189	35	50	274	219	55	50	46	46	1
HUNTINGTON COUNTY.														
50	Clear Creek Township.....	116	22	22	22	9	1	31	22	9	1	9	9	1
51	Dallas Township.....	133	19	19	15	25	1	45	20	25	1	26	26	1
52	Huntington Township.....	429	50	50	49	47	2	98	51	47	2	48	48	1
53	Jefferson Township.....	129	19	19	15	9	1	24	15	9	1	1	1	1
54	Jackson Township.....	178	25	25	25	21	1	46	25	21	1	21	21	1
55	Lancaster Township.....	165	28	28	27	11	2	49	29	11	2	12	12	1
56	Rock Creek Township.....	135	16	16	16	6	1	22	16	6	1	6	6	1
57	Salisburg Township.....	136	16	16	9	14	1	23	9	14	1	23	23	1
58	Union Township.....	105	16	16	14	5	1	19	14	5	1	5	5	1
59	Wayne Township.....	71	5	5	10	3	1	14	10	3	1	3	3	1
60	Warren Township.....	90	15	15	15	6	1	20	14	6	1	6	6	1
61	Polk Township.....	98	7	7	7	4	1	11	7	4	1	4	4	1
	Total.....	958	222	222	226	160	6	392	292	100	6	179	179	1
JAY COUNTY.														
62	Bear Creek Township.....	10	10	10	9	4	1	14	10	4	1	4	4	1
63	Greene Township.....	50	9	9	9	7	1	7	7	1	1	1	1	1
64	Jefferson Township.....	43	16	16	9	2	4	15	13	2	1	1	1	1
65	Jackson Township.....	29	12	12	10	2	1	13	11	2	1	1	1	1
66	Knox Township.....	110	10	10	9	1	1	19	9	1	1	1	1	1
67	Madison Township.....	64	18	18	13	5	13	18	13	5	13	13	13	1
68	Noble Township.....	147	16	16	16	3	12	15	12	3	12	12	12	1
69	Penn Township.....	96	22	22	22	6	1	28	22	6	1	6	6	1
70	Pike Township.....	59	17	15	15	4	1	4	14	4	1	4	4	1
71	Richland Township.....	115	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1

ELEVENTH DISTRICT—Continued.

Number of Sub-District.	County and Township.	Second Enrollment.	Quota under Call of December 19, 1864.	Surplus Dec. 19, 1864.	Total of Quotas and Deficiencies.	Credits by voluntary enlistments.		Credits by Draft.	Total Credits by Enlistment and Draft.	One Year.	Two Years.	Three Years.	Deficiency.	Surplus.	
						New Recruits.	Veterans.								
JAY COUNTY—Continued.															
71	Wayne Township.....	55	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58
72	Wabash Township.....	180	13	.....	13	8	.....	.....	13	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	1773	142	32	142	67	37	41	145	108	.....	37	15	50
MADISON COUNTY.															
73	Adams Township.....	386	5	.....	5	4	4	.....	8	4	.....	4	.....	3
74	Anderson Township.....	108	87	.....	87	56	28	1	85	54	.....	31	2	.....
75	Boone Township.....	44	28	.....	28	26	2	.....	28	24	.....	4	.....	.....
76	Duck Creek Township.....	269	9	.....	9	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	7	.....
77	Fall Creek Township.....	98	.....	.....	.....	5	11	.....	16	5	.....	11	.....	16
78	Greene Township.....	157	5	.....	5	6	.....	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
79	Jackson Township.....	127	46	.....	46	37	11	.....	48	35	.....	13	.....	.....
80	Lafayette Township.....	216	25	.....	25	7	.....	.....	7	5	.....	2	18	.....
81	Monroe Township.....	225	54	.....	54	3	8	54	65	57	.....	8	.....	11
82	Pipe Creek Township.....	107	49	.....	49	38	12	.....	59	35	.....	15	.....	.....
83	Richland Township.....	19	25	.....	25	25	1	.....	29	25	.....	1	.....	1
84	Stony Creek Township.....	104	18	.....	18	1	9	.....	19	1	.....	9	8	.....
85	Union Township.....	104	27	.....	27	2	1	2	5	4	.....	1	22	.....
86	Van Buren Township.....	219	14	.....	14	14	3	.....	17	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	2185	392	.....	392	226	90	58	374	272	.....	102	57	39
TIPTON COUNTY.															
87	Cheero Township.....	119	13	.....	13	23	24	.....	47	23	.....	24	.....	34
88	Jefferson Township.....	14	27	.....	27	5	11	22	38	25	.....	1	.....	11
89	Liberty Township.....	97	14	.....	14	.....	1	17	18	14	2	.....	.....	4
90	Madison Township.....	60	25	.....	25	3	5	22	30	25	.....	.....	.....	5
91	Prairie Township.....	26	18	.....	18	.....	1	9	10	9	.....	1	8	.....
92	Wild Cat Township.....	346	9	.....	9	.....	1	8	9	8	.....	1	.....	.....
	Total.....	662	100	.....	106	31	43	78	152	104	.....	40	8	54
WABASH COUNTY.															
93	Chester Township.....	318	5	.....	52	46	47	.....	93	45	1	47	.....	41
94	Lagro Township.....	188	5	.....	53	43	23	4	70	47	.....	23	.....	17
95	Liberty Township.....	905	8	.....	8	19	9	.....	25	16	.....	9	.....	17
96	Noble Township.....	265	116	.....	116	117	37	.....	154	117	.....	37	.....	38
97	Pleasant Township.....	256	54	.....	54	63	13	6	82	64	.....	14	.....	28
98	Waltz Township.....	82	28	.....	28	27	5	.....	32	27	.....	5	.....	4
	Total.....	2014	311	.....	311	312	134	10	456	316	.....	135	.....	145
WELLS COUNTY.															
100	Chester Township.....	92	12	.....	12	12	5	.....	17	1	.....	5	.....	5
101	Harrison Township.....	205	37	.....	37	35	53	4	92	3	.....	53	.....	55
102	Jackson Township.....	91	22	.....	22	15	5	1	21	10	.....	5	1	.....
103	Jefferson Township.....	114	11	.....	11	8	25	1	34	8	1	25	.....	23
104	Lancaster Township.....	80	17	.....	17	13	4	1	18	14	.....	4	.....	1
105	Liberty Township.....	59	16	.....	16	14	1	.....	15	14	.....	1	1	.....
106	Nottingham Township.....	91	21	.....	21	20	5	.....	25	20	.....	5	.....	4
107	Rock Creek Township.....	88	18	.....	18	14	1	4	19	18	.....	1	.....	1
108	Union Township.....	89	16	.....	16	14	3	.....	17	14	.....	3	.....	1
	Total.....	910	170	.....	170	145	102	11	258	155	1	102	2	90

RECAPITULATION.

Adams County.....	533	111	4	111	59	65	43	167	102	.....	65	15	75	.....	.....
Blackford County.....	360	67	.....	67	52	39	9	100	61	.....	39	1	54	.....	.....
Grant County.....	1154	264	.....	264	234	78	17	329	249	.....	80	7	72	.....	.....
Hamilton County.....	2143	438	.....	438	338	6	42	386	378	.....	8	55	6	.....	.....
Howard County.....	1409	245	.....	245	189	55	30	274	219	.....	55	17	46	.....	.....
Huntington County.....	958	222	.....	222	226	160	6	392	232	.....	160	.....	170	.....	.....
Jay County.....	1773	142	.....	142	67	37	41	145	108	.....	37	15	50	.....	.....
Madison County.....	2185	392	.....	392	226	90	58	374	272	.....	102	57	39	.....	.....
Tipton County.....	662	100	.....	106	31	43	78	152	104	.....	40	8	54	.....	.....
Wabash County.....	2014	311	.....	311	312	134	10	456	316	.....	135	.....	145	.....	.....
Wells County.....	910	170	.....	170	145	102	11	258	155	1	102	2	90	.....	.....
Total.....	14139	2468	4	2468	1879	809	345	3033	2196	8	829	177	778	.....	.....

STATEMENT OF RESULTS OF THE DRAFT UNDER CALL OF DECEMBER 19, 1864, FOR THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN—STATE OF INDIANA.

(Reported by T. G. Pitcher, Brigadier General U. S. Vols., Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General for Indiana.)

	1st District	2d District	3d District	4th District	5th District	6th District	7th District	8th District	9th District	10th District	11th District	Total.
Exempted for physical disability.....	32	75	33	92	87	113	244	11	117	133	65	1002
Exempted for mental imbecility.....		1	41	1	1				1	1		6
Exempted—having been two years in service.....							1					1
Deceased.....	2	3		1					2			8
Exempted—in service when drafted.....	14	19		8	21	31	74	1	26	15		269
Exempted—erroneously enrolled.....				32								32
Exempted—aliens.....		1		3			1		1	4		10
Enlisted by volunteering after draft.....				48								48
Exempted—over 45 years of age.....	6	12		8	1	15	17		15	18	4	96
Exempted—under 20 years of age.....	3	1		33	1	4	4	1	1	2		22
Exempted—furnished substitute before draft.....				1								1
Exempted—non-residents.....	3	19		2	16	8	27	3	7	8	9	96
Exempted—deserters from rebel army.....		2		1		4	7					14
Exempted—convicted of felony.....												
Exempted—paid commutation ("conscience sake").....		1	1	6	2	43	5	18	14	7	3	94
Exempted—paid commutation under call of July 18, 1864.....				2					7			15
Exempted—by volunteers furnished by townships.....					38	63	72				29	832
Exempted for other in draft.....												3
Exempted—naval substitutes furnished.....					16	838	8		10			10
Discharged—excess of quota.....	2	106	4	17					11		3	1027
Discharged, sick, unable to report.....									1			1
Furnished recruits under Sec. 25, amended enrollment act.....		23										23
Not notified.....	1								296			312
Discharged under order dated April 14, 1865.....	25	103	11		27		664	37	2		329	1195
Substitutes accepted—delivered at general rendezvous.....	12	81	19	48	17	298	66		23	42	11	567
Substitutes accepted—deserted.....											1	1
Drafted men delivered at general rendezvous.....	11	104	31	91	26	124	128		33	57	118	748
Drafted men deserted.....									6	2		8
Total.....	126	537	107	364	247	2081	1316	71	585	287	60	6345
Number failed to report.....	48	61	27	4	19	63	131	7	63	323	78	817
Total drawn in draft.....	174	618	134	368	266	2144	1446	78	648	610	681	7160

Document No. 36.

STATEMENT OF THE ACCOUNT BETWEEN THE STATE OF INDIANA AND THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE CALL OF DECEMBER 19, 1864, FOR THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN.

DEBIT.

Quota of the State.....	22,582
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CREDIT.

Volunteers, white.....	16,102
Volunteers, colored.....	292
Recruits for Regular Army.....	38
Re-enlisted veteran.....	1
Hospital Steward.....	1
Seamen.....	240
Representative recruits.....	1
Enlistments in Veteran Reserve Corps.....	5
Drafted men	1,351
Drafted men paid commutation.....	342
Substitutes for drafted men.....	731
Substitutes for enrolled men.....	521
Volunteers mustered in the field.....	26
Credits allowed by Provost Marshal General—(veterans 1,920; not previously credited, 1,580).....	3,500
Total credits.....	23,151
Surplus April 30, 1865.....	569

Memorandum of years of service furnished on above call.

Men for one year.....	20,708
Men for two years.....	240
Men for three years.....	2,203
Total furnished.....	23,151

Of the Volunteers above enumerated.

New organizations received.....	14,045
Old organizations received.....	2,975
Deserted, discharged before assignment, &c.....	274
	16,394

Drafted men discharged at Headquarters District Provost Marshal by order of Provost Marshal General, April 14, 1865	675
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Total drafted men and substitutes, 2,424

Document No. 37.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

OF RECRUITS, DRAFTED MEN AND SUBSTITUTES MADE IN THE STATE OF INDIANA
UNDER THE ENROLMENT ACT OF CONGRESS.

The following table, prepared by the Provost Marshal General of the United States, shows the total number of recruits, drafted men and substitutes examined under the enrollment act of Congress, in the State of Indiana, the total number exempted from service, and the ratio exempted per 1,000 examined, for each distinct disease and disability, alphabetically arranged.

Whole number examined in Indiana, 35,621.

Alphabetical List of Disease.	Number exempted	Ratio per 1,000.
Arteries, large, aneurism of.....	3	.08
Anus, artificial.....	2	.06
Anal, prolapsus.....	25	.70
Ato, fistula in, extensive or complicated.....	49	1.38
Bones of face, caries of.....	2	.06
Bladder, stone in.....	1	.03
Bones, chronic disease of.....	51	1.43
Chorea.....	9	.25
Cancer.....	9	.25
Chest, excessive deformity of.....	73	2.05
Cheeks, extensive loss of substance of.....	1	.03
Disability, permanent physical.....	1219	34.22
Deafness, decided.....	145	4.07
Epilepsy.....	294	5.73
Eye, right, total loss of sight of.....	193	5.39
Eye, right, cataract of.....	34	.95
Eyes, both, partial loss of sight of.....	139	3.65
Eyes, serious permanent disease of.....	72	2.02
Eyelids, serious permanent disease of.....	42	1.18
Extremities, lower, varicose veins of.....	391	8.45
Extremities, lower, cicatrices extensive, deep and adherent.....	36	1.01
Fistula, urinary.....	6	.16
Foot, loss of.....	13	.36
Fractures.....	245	6.88
Feet, club.....	12	1.18
Feet, permanent defects or deformities of.....	166	4.66
Hernia.....	14	.39
Hernia, ventral.....	13	.36
Hernia, umbilical.....	6	.16
Hernia, inguinal.....	924	25.93
Hernia, femoral.....	51	1.43
Hemorrhoids, internal, old and ulcerated.....	137	3.85
Hypospadia.....	5	.14
Hydrocele, with organic disease of testicles.....	32	.90
Hand, loss of.....	17	.48
Hand, permanent defects or deformities of.....	116	3.25
Imbecility, manifest mental.....	109	3.06
Insanity.....	32	.90
Internal organs, organic disease of.....	553	15.52
Jaw, incurable diseases or deformities of.....	9	.25
Jaw, lower, ankylosis of.....	5	.14
Joints, large, irreducible dislocation of.....	167	4.69
Joints, large, anacholosis of.....	290	8.14
Joints, chronic disease of.....	89	2.44
Larynx, fistula of.....	3	.08
Limb, atrophy of.....	148	4.16
Limb, paralysis of.....	37	1.03
Nose, deformity of.....	3	.08
Neck, tumors of.....	3	.08
Oxæna, dependent on caries in progress.....	4	.11
Ollorrhœa, chronic purulent.....	27	.75
Paralysis.....	10	.28
Palate, cleft (bony).....	15	.42
Penis, total or nearly loss of.....	2	.06
Rheumatism, chronic.....	158	4.43
Rectum, stricture of.....	5	.14
Skin, inveterate and extensive disease of.....	29	.86
Serofula.....	136	3.82
Syphilis, secondary.....	23	.65
Stammering, excessive and confirmed.....	12	.33

Alphabetical List of Diseases.	Number examined	Ratio per 1000.
Spine, excessive curvature of.....	99	2.78
Spine, caries of.....	5	.14
Sternum, caries of.....	2	.06
Sarcocoele, confirmed or malignant.....	81	2.27
Tuberculosis, developed.....	429	12.04
Tongue, hypertrophy of.....	2	.06
Tongue, atrophy of.....	1	.03
Teeth, loss of.....	345	9.69
Trachea, fistula of.....	1	.03
Torticollis.....	4	.11
Thumb, total loss of.....	14	.39
Toe, great, total loss of.....	44	1.23
Tumors.....	24	.67
Urethra, organic stricture of.....	9	.25
Ulcers, chronic.....	239	6.71
Voice, permanent loss of.....	4	.11
Wounds.....	446	12.52
Wounds, muscular contraction from.....	22	.62
Wounds, cutaneous contraction from.....	2	.06
Total.....	8022	225.19

CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASE, BASED UPON THE EXAMINATION OF 35,621 MEN, AS
SHOWN BY THE FOREGOING TABLE.

Diseases Classified.	Number examined	Ratio per 1000.
Enthetic diseases.....	32	.90
Diathetic diseases.....	194	5.45
Tubercular diseases.....	565	15.86
Diseases of the nervous system.....	304	8.53
Diseases of the eye and eyelids.....	481	13.59
Diseases of the ear.....	172	4.82
Diseases of the organs of circulation.....	304	8.53
Diseases of the respiratory organs.....	8	.23
Diseases of the digestive organs.....	1574	44.88
Diseases of the urinary and genital organs.....	125	3.51
Diseases of the bones, joints, and muscles.....	718	20.16
Diseases of the integumentary system.....	259	7.27
Wounds, injuries, and accidents.....	845	23.72
Developmental diseases.....	1888	53.09

UNCLASSIFIED.

Internal organs, organic diseases of.....	553	15.52
Total.....	8022	225.19

AVERAGE HEIGHT AND CHEST MEASUREMENT AT EXPIRATION AND INSPIRATION.
OF 38,850 DRAFTED MEN, RECRUITS, AND SUBSTITUTES, NATIVES OF THE UNITED
STATES, AND CITIZENS OF INDIANA, EXAMINED FOR MILITARY SERVICE.

Average height.....	5 feet 7.28 inches.
Average measurement of the chest at inspiration.....	35.92 inches.
Average measurement of the chest at expiration.....	33.57 inches.
Mobility.....	2.35 inches.

Document No. 38.

ANNUAL RETURN OF THE MILITIA FOR 1866.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, INDIANA. }
 ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, INDIANAPOLIS, April 6, 1867. }

BREVET MAJ. GEN. E. D. TOWNSEND, *Assistant Adjutant General, War Department, Washington, D. C.*

SIR: In compliance with your request of 2d of February last, I have the honor to transmit herewith the "Annual Return" of the Militia of this State, required by the Act of Congress approved March 2, 1863.

Very Respectfully, Your Obedient Servant,

W. H. H. TERRELL, Adjutant General of Indiana.

ANNUAL RETURN OF THE MILITIA OF THE STATE OF INDIANA, WITH THEIR ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS AND AMMUNITION, FOR THE YEAR 1866, MADE TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, BY THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF SAID STATE, IN PURSUANCE OF THE ACT OF CONGRESS, APPROVED MARCH 2, 1863.

No.	Counties.	Number of Militia Total.	No.	Counties.	Number of Militia Total.
1	Adams.....	2240	48	Madison.....	4255
2	Allen.....	9080	49	Marion.....	14336
3	Bartholomew.....	4530	50	Marshall.....	4123
4	Benton.....	857	51	Martin.....	1994
5	Blackford.....	1095	52	Miami.....	4212
6	Boone.....	4569	53	Monroe.....	2977
7	Brown.....	1551	54	Montgomery.....	5201
8	Carroll.....	3046	55	Morgan.....	3615
9	Cass.....	4835	56	Newton.....	925
10	Chambers.....	4555	57	Noble.....	4405
11	Clay.....	3316	58	Ohio.....	1213
12	Clinton.....	2576	59	Orange.....	2495
13	Crawford.....	1818	60	Owen.....	5120
14	Daviess.....	3042	61	Parke.....	3775
15	Dearborn.....	5498	62	Perry.....	2922
16	Decatur.....	4135	63	Pike.....	1482
17	Dekalb.....	3682	64	Porter.....	3194
18	Delaware.....	3683	65	Posey.....	3706
19	Dubois.....	2550	66	Pulaski.....	1499
20	Elkhart.....	5538	67	Putnam.....	4495
21	Fayette.....	2286	68	Randolph.....	4320
22	Floyd.....	4299	69	Ripley.....	4170
23	Fountain.....	3816	70	Rush.....	3833
24	Franklin.....	4478	71	Scott.....	1620
25	Fulton.....	2533	72	Shelby.....	4586
26	Gibson.....	3696	73	Spencer.....	3667
27	Grant.....	3420	74	Starke.....	614
28	Greene.....	3624	75	St. Joseph.....	4937
29	Hamilton.....	4203	76	Steuben.....	2850
30	Hancock.....	3077	77	Sullivan.....	3575
31	Harrison.....	3909	78	Switzerland.....	2751
32	Hendricks.....	4268	79	Tipecanoe.....	7159
33	Henry.....	4722	80	Tipton.....	2116
34	Howard.....	3390	81	Union.....	1597
35	Huntington.....	4028	82	Vanderburg.....	6527
36	Jackson.....	3724	83	Vermillion.....	2932
37	Jasper.....	1209	84	Vigo.....	6344
38	Jay.....	2886	85	Wabash.....	4613
39	Jefferson.....	3832	86	Warren.....	2543
40	Jennings.....	3396	87	Warrick.....	3304
41	Johnson.....	3530	88	Washington.....	3800
42	Knox.....	4011	89	Wayne.....	7489
43	Kosciusko.....	5045	90	Wells.....	2084
44	Lagrange.....	3096	91	White.....	2338
45	Lake.....	2420	92	Whitley.....	2914
46	Laporte.....	5418			
47	Lawrence.....	3030		Total Militia.....	54017

The foregoing enrollment is based upon the enumeration of white male inhabitants made in pursuance of law, under the direction of the Auditor of State, reported by him Nov. 24, 1866.

ORDNANCE REPORT.

RETURN OF ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES HELD BY THE STATE OF INDIANA FOR THE USE OF THE MILITIA THEREOF.

CAVALRY.

716 Kittredge (Smith & Wessons) Carbines.	420 Carbine Ball Screws.
700 Carbine Slings.	560 Carbine Wipers.

INFANTRY.

500 Enfield Rifles.	1000 Sets of Infantry Accoutrements complete.
290 Springfield Rifles.	

AMMUNITION.

50,000 Blank Musket Cartridges.	6,000 Army Revolver Cartridges.
52,000 Exploding Ball Cartridges, caliber 57.	6,000 Lefanche's Revolver Cartridges.
11,000 Navy Revolver Cartridges.	56,000 Carbine Cartridges (Kittredges.)

ARTILLERY.

6 6-pounder Bronze Cannons.	7 Handspikes; Trail.
1 ——— Mexican Cannon (trophy.)	7 Lanyards.
7 6-pounder Iron Cannons.	7 Pendulum Hausses and Pouches.
14 6-pounder Gun Carriages with 12 Limbers.	7 Priming Wires.
3 Buckets; Sponge; Iron.	6 Sponges and Rammers.
9 Buckets; Tarp; Iron.	6 Tarpaulins.
15 Buckets; Water; Gutta Percha.	13 Tube Pouches.
3 Tuse Wrenches.	4 Warmes and Stares.
9 Gunners' Haversacks.	

The following Ordnance is shortly expected to arrive, requisition having been made for the same upon the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., in satisfaction of the quota of Arms due the State under Act of Congress, approved April 23, 1868.

1479 Springfield Rifle Muskets with accoutrements for the same.	716 Cartridge Pouches (for Smith & Wesson Carbines.)
718 Cavalry Sabres.	100 Non-Commissioned Officers' Swords.
716 Cavalry Sabre Belts.	50 Musicians Swords.
716 Cavalry Sabre Knots.	100 Non-Commissioned Officers' Sword Belts.
716 Cartridge Boxes (for Smith & Wesson Carbines.)	50 Musicians Sword Belts.

CONDITION OF THE MILITIA.

The Militia of Indiana is at this time unorganized. During the late war about fifty thousand men known as "The Indiana Legion," were armed, and from time to time were on active duty, under orders of the Governor, in repelling Rebel Raids and guarding the Southern border of the State, on the Ohio River, against Rebel invasion. Upon the surrender of Lee's Army, the "Legion" was disbanded, the Militia Law under which it was organized being very defective and entirely inadequate to the maintenance of an efficient and well disciplined force *in a time of peace*. During the war the dangers that threatened our people and the patriotic ardor that animated them, cured many of the defects of the law for the time being, and secured a faithful discharge of military duty. Under the present law it is deemed impracticable to attempt a re-organization of the Militia. The Arms and munitions of the State have therefore been put in good order, properly boxed and will be shortly stored in the United States Arsenal at this place.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the Acting Governor and Commander in Chief of the Indiana Militia.

W. H. H. TERRELL,

Adjutant General of Indiana.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Indianapolis, Indiana, April 16, 1867.

Document No. 39.

CORRECTION OF THE ENROLLMENT.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA, }
 ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
 INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 2, 1864. }

To the People of Indiana :

I am directed by His Excellency, Governor Morton, to invite public attention to the accompanying Circular, issued by the Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General of the State, and to urge a hearty compliance with the excellent suggestions therein made.

Almost every township in the State has experienced the inequalities and errors of the Enrollment under which the late Draft was made—arising, in a great measure, from a failure on the part of the people to secure a timely correction of the Enrollment Lists. The opportunity which the Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General's plan affords for making all just and proper correction, it is hoped, will be appreciated, and immediate steps taken in every ward and township to accomplish that object. By calling public meetings and appointing committees composed of active, thorough-going citizens, the work may be speedily done, and more correctly, probably, than in any other way.

It should be borne in mind that *after* the quotas are assigned to townships, alterations in the lists do not in any manner operate to reduce or change those quotas. From this, the importance of prompt action will readily be seen.

County and township officers, and others who are well acquainted in their respective wards and townships, with the aid of citizens generally, by consultation and united effort, will be able to perfect the Enrollment so that the injustice heretofore so frequently complained of may be almost entirely avoided in any subsequent Draft that may be made. Their hearty, prompt, and thorough co-operation with the military authorities having the Enrollment in charge, is therefore earnestly requested.

W. H. H. TERRELL, *Adjutant General.*

OFFICE OF ACTING ASSISTANT PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL, }
 INDIANAPOLIS, December 2d, 1864. }

CIRCULAR No. 68.

The Provost Marshal General having directed a thorough revision of the Enrollment, the undersigned, the Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General of your State, takes the opportunity, while the importance of having a correct enrollment is fresh in the minds of all, to appeal to all good citizens to co-operate with the officers of this Bureau in perfecting the same. With the assistance of the people, it is believed, this can soon be accomplished; without it, it can not, however efficient by the officers of the Provost Marshal General's Department may perform their part.

There can be no doubt but what the draft will be relied on, in future, by the Government, to fill up the armies in the field; and in order that it should operate equally upon all liable to military duty, the enrollment list should include all liable to draft, and only those.

It should be understood that it is to the interest of each Sub-District (township) to have stricken from the list all names improperly enrolled, because an excess of names increases the quota called for from such Sub-District; and that it is equally for the interest of every enrolled man in a given Sub-District, to place upon the list all persons liable to do military duty—for the greater the number to be drawn from, the less the chance that any particular individual will be drafted. It is the personal interest of every enrolled man that the quota in which he is concerned should not be made too large, that his own chances for draft shall not be unjustly increased. Both these objects will be attained if all parties will aid in striking out the wrong names, and putting in the right ones. Especially in this, the interest of those drafted men who have put in substitutes liable to draft, and who are only exempt, by the terms of the law, until the present enrollment is exhausted in their Sub-District. The law requires that quotas should be assigned in proportion to the enrollment; and the justice of this mode of determining the amount of military service due from every Sub-District can not be doubted, if the enrollment is made as nearly perfect as it is practicable to make it.

It is not deemed expedient, at this time, to appoint an Enrolling Officer for each Township, but Boards of Enrollment, Deputy Provost Marshals, and Special Agents of the Provost Marshal General's Department, are directed to devote all their time to this important subject, consistent with more pressing duties.

The enrollment lists are at all times open to the examination of the public, at Provost Marshals' Headquarters, except when the Board is engaged with the draft; and any person may appear before the Board, and have the name of any one stricken from the list, if he can show, to the satisfaction of the Board, that the person named should not be on the enrollment list, enrolled on account of—

1st. Alienage.

2d. Non-residence, or having removed from the Sub-District since enrollment.

- 3d. Over age, or having died since enrolled.
 4th. Permanent physical disability, to such a degree as to render the person not a subject for enrollment under the law and regulations.
 5th. Having served in Military or Naval service two years during the present war, and being honorably discharged.
 6th. By reason of being in the Military or Naval service, having enlisted since being enrolled.

Provost Marshals are required to prepare at once a copy of the enrollment list of each Sub-District, which shall be posted at the place of voting in the township, with a notice attached, calling upon citizens to suggest to the Provost Marshal of the District, or the Deputy Provost Marshal of the county, any corrections that ought to be made.

As it will require time to prepare these lists, it is suggested that the people take the matter in hand at once; that township and ward meetings be called, and that committees be appointed, whose duty it shall be to prepare lists of names of persons who ought to be stricken off, with the necessary evidence in each case, as well as lists of persons who ought to be enrolled, by reason of becoming twenty years of age, moving into the township, or other cause.

It is recommended that the committees visit the Provost Marshals' Headquarters in person, to insure the correction being made. It is also recommended that persons, knowing themselves to be physically disqualified, or improperly enrolled for other cause, apply, in person, to the Boards of Enrollment, to have their names stricken off.

County and Township officers, clergymen, and all other prominent citizens, are invited to appear at all times before the Boards of Enrollment, to point out errors in the lists, and to give such information in their possession as may aid in the correction and revision thereof.

T. G. PITCHER, Brigadier General Volunteers,
Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General of Indiana.

Document No. 40.

REVISED ENROLLMENT OF THE STATE OF INDIANA BY COUNTIES.

(The draft under call of December 19, 1864, was made upon the basis of this enrollment, and this enrollment is a *revise* of the enrollment made under call of July 18, 1864. The only drafts made in the State, under the Enrollment Act of Congress, were made under the above calls.)

FIRST DISTRICT.		FIFTH DISTRICT.	
Vanderburgh County.....	3100	Randolph County.....	2125
Posey County.....	1591	Delaware County.....	1895
Gibson County.....	1753	Henry County.....	2147
Warrick County.....	1620	Wayne County.....	3795
Spencer County.....	2162	Union County.....	854
Dubois County.....	1056	Fayette County.....	1238
Knox County.....	1869		
Martin County.....	497	Total in District.....	12064
Daviess County.....	1069		
Pike County.....	1101		
Total in District.....	15788		
SECOND DISTRICT.		SIXTH DISTRICT.	
Clark County.....	2500	Marion County.....	8331
Scott County.....	567	Hendricks County.....	1880
Washington County.....	1640	Morgan County.....	1675
Orange County.....	1114	Johnson County.....	2001
Floyd County.....	2500	Shelby County.....	2369
Harrison County.....	1738	Hancock County.....	1877
Crawford County.....	758		
Perry County.....	1190	Total in District.....	18133
Total in District.....	12017		
THIRD DISTRICT.		SEVENTH DISTRICT.	
Bartholomew County.....	2626	Clay County.....	1124
Jennings County.....	1193	Greene County.....	1186
Jefferson County.....	1757	Owen County.....	1280
Switzerland County.....	1504	Putnam County.....	2706
Lawrence County.....	1191	Parke County.....	1036
Jackson County.....	1446	Sullivan County.....	1087
Monroe County.....	1365	Vermilion County.....	875
Brown County.....	475	Vigo County.....	3900
Total in District.....	11557	Total in District.....	13784
FOURTH DISTRICT.		EIGHTH DISTRICT.	
Dearborn County.....	2246	Tippecanoe County.....	4437
Decatur County.....	1922	Clinton County.....	1776
Franklin County.....	1664	Boone County.....	2321
Ohio County.....	482	Montgomery County.....	2971
Rush County.....	2164	Carroll County.....	1897
Ripley County.....	1706	Fountain County.....	2071
Total in District.....	10184	Warren County.....	1181
		Total in District.....	16654
		NINTH DISTRICT.	
		St. Joseph County.....	2089
		Laporte County.....	2675
		Porter County.....	1136

NINTH DISTRICT—Continued.

Lake County.....	783
Starke County.....	165
Marshall County.....	1274
Fulton County.....	1273
Pulaski County.....	476
Jasper County.....	501
Newton County.....	446
Benton County.....	472
White County.....	763
Cass County.....	2363
Miami County.....	2668
Total in District.....	17084

TENTH DISTRICT.

Stephen County.....	1305
Lagrange County.....	1136
Eikhart County.....	2538
Kosciusko County.....	2277
Noble County.....	1641

TENTH DISTRICT—Continued.

Dekalb County.....	1622
Allen County.....	4382
Whitley County.....	1386
Total in District.....	16617

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Adams County.....	533
Blackford County.....	369
Grant County.....	1194
Hamilton County.....	2243
Howard County.....	1411
Huntington County.....	1675
Jay County.....	876
Madison County.....	2249
Tipton County.....	641
Wabash County.....	2351
Wells County.....	910
Total in District.....	14436

RECAPITULATION.

First District. Total enrolled.....	15788
Second District. Total enrolled.....	12017
Third District. Total enrolled.....	11557
Fourth District. Total enrolled.....	10214
Fifth District. Total enrolled.....	12054
Sixth District. Total enrolled.....	8333
Seventh District. Total enrolled.....	13784
Eighth District. Total enrolled.....	19654
Ninth District. Total enrolled.....	17114
Tenth District. Total enrolled.....	16617
Eleventh District. Total enrolled.....	14416
Grand Total Enrolled in the State.....	138318

Document No. 41.

MILITARY LAWS OF INDIANA PASSED DURING THE REBELLION.

STATE ARMS.

AN ACT to provide for the defense of the State of Indiana, to procure first class arms, artillery, cavalry and infantry equipments and munitions of war, making the necessary appropriations therefor, and authorizing the Governor to borrow money.

[APPROVED May 1, 1861.]

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana,* That for the purpose of putting the State of Indiana in a condition of defense, and for supporting the Government and maintaining the laws of the land, the Governor is hereby directed and authorized to procure immediately a supply of first class arms sufficient for twenty thousand men, including such as are now on hand and fit for service, and such as he may be able to procure from the Government, consisting of artillery, cavalry and infantry equipments, and munitions of war, and that an agent or agents be sent immediately to procure the same.

SEC. 2. That the sum of five hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the purpose of procuring the said arms and munitions of war; and that the Governor be authorized to borrow money for that purpose, and to pledge the faith of the State for the payment thereof.

SEC. 3. That an emergency exists, this act shall, therefore, be in force from and after its passage.

Document No. 42.

GOVERNOR'S CONTINGENT FUND FOR WAR EXPENSES.

AN ACT making an appropriation to defray the expense of preparing to respond to the call of the President of the United States for troops.

[APPROVED May 6, 1861.]

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana,* That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated to the Governor's contingent fund for the purpose of paying the expense of calling out and sustaining the militia, under the requisition of the President of the United States, and that the same shall be drawn on the order of the Governor specifying the articles and from whom purchased, the services rendered, and by whom, and that said order shall be in the Auditor's office before a warrant is issued therefor, except in such cases where the same may be deemed inexpedient by the Governor, but that he keep a detailed statement thereof, and report to the ensuing General Assembly all disbursements by him made out of said fund, specifying each item thereof.

SEC. 2. It is hereby declared that an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this act, therefore it shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Document No. 43.

SIX REGIMENTS, STATE TROOPS.

AN ACT to provide for the employment of Six Regiments of Volunteers for the protection of the property and citizens of the State, and making provision for the organization and equipment of the same, and fixing the compensation of the officers and men comprising said force and procuring arms therefor.

[APPROVED May 7, 1861.]

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana,* That the Governor be authorized and required to call into the active service of the State six regiments of volunteer militia, to be composed of the companies which have been organized and reported to the Adjutant General under and pursuant to the proclamation of the Governor and which have not been mustered into the service of the United States to be received and mustered into the service of the State in the order in which they were organized and reported to the Adjutant General; and if the companies so organized and reported are not sufficient to constitute the number hereby required, companies in counties which have no companies in the service of the State or United States shall have the preference in the order in which they may be tendered; said regiments, when so called into service, are to serve for the term of twelve months, unless sooner discharged by the Governor; the said six regiments to be divided into cavalry, artillery and infantry by the Governor, as the service may demand; and that the troops organized under the provisions of this act shall be subject to the order of the Governor of the State to fill any requisition made for troops, on this State, by the President of the United States.

SEC. 2. Each regiment, except the cavalry as herein provided for, shall consist of one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, one Major, one Quartermaster, one Commissary, one Surgeon, and one Assistant Surgeon and ten companies, each of which shall be composed of one Captain, two Lieutenants, four Sergeants, four Corporals, one drummer, one fifer, and sixty-four privates.

SEC. 3. There shall be appointed and commissioned by the Governor, for the six regiments herein contemplated, one Brigadier General.

SEC. 4. The forces herein provided shall, while in the service of the State, or of the United States, be organized by, and subject to, the "Articles of War and the Rules and Regulations of the United States Army;" and while in the service of the State, privates and non-commissioned officers shall receive the same compensation allowed by the United States, and the commissioned officers shall receive three-quarters the pay of the same grade of officers in the army of the United States.

SEC. 5. The Governor shall have power, if in his judgment it may be deemed advisable, to temporarily retire the said six regiments from active service, or any part thereof, after the said troops shall have been sufficiently drilled and disciplined, but shall at any time thereafter recall said regiments when the public safety may require the same, by giving notice thereof; but said regiments shall receive but half pay whilst so retired from service.

SEC. 6. Whereas, an emergency exists, this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Document No. 44.

PARTICIPATION IN REBELLION AGAINST THE STATE OR UNITED STATES DEFINED A FELONY.

AN ACT to define certain felonies, and to provide for the punishment of persons guilty thereof.

[APPROVED May 9, 1861.]

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana,* That any person or persons belonging to or residing within this State, or under the protection of its laws, who shall take or accept a commission or commissions from any person or persons, State or States, or other enemies of this State, or of the United States, for the purpose of joining or commanding any army or band of men hostile to, or in rebellion against this State, or the United States, or who shall knowingly and wilfully aid or assist any enemies in open war, or persons in rebellion against this State or the United States, by joining their armies, or by enlisting or procuring or persuading others to enlist for that purpose, or by furnishing such enemies or persons in rebellion with arms or ammunition or provisions or any other articles for their aid or comfort, or by shipping, sending, or carrying to such enemies or rebels, or their agents, any arms, ammunition, or provisions, or other articles for their aid or comfort, or by carrying on a traitorous correspondence with them, or shall form or be in anywise concerned in forming any combination or plot or conspiracy for betraying this State, or the United States, or the armed forces of either, into the hands or power of any foreign enemy, or of any organized or pretended government engaged in resisting the laws or authority of the government of the United States of America, or shall give or send any intelligence to any such enemies or pretended government, or their forces, for that purpose, every person so offending shall, upon conviction thereof, be imprisoned in the State prison for a term not less than two nor more than twenty-one years, and be fined a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. Every person who shall, within this State, build, construct, alter, fit out, or shall aid or or assist in building, constructing, or fitting out any vessel or boat for the purpose of making war or privateering or other purpose, to be used in the service of any person or parties whatsoever, to make war on the United States of America, or to resist by force the execution of the laws of the United States, or for the purpose of privateering under authority of any organized or pretended government, shall, upon conviction thereof, be imprisoned in the State prison for a term not less than two nor more than twenty-one years, and be fined a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. It is hereby declared that an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this act; therefore the same shall be in force from and after its passage, and the Secretary of State is hereby required to have the same published in the *Indianapolis Daily Journal* and the *Daily State Sentinel*.

Document No. 45.**TREASON DEFINED.**

AN ACT defining Treason, and the concealment of Treason, and prescribing the punishment therefor.

[APPROVED May 11, 1861.]

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana,* That treason against the State of Indiana shall consist only in levying war against it, and in giving aid and comfort to its enemies.

SEC. 2. No person shall be convicted of treason except on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act.

SEC. 3. When the overt act of treason shall have been commenced in this State, and consummated within the limits of any other State or Territory, the person charged therewith may be tried and convicted in any county in this State in which the treasonable acts charged shall have been commenced or committed.

SEC. 4. Every person convicted of treason shall suffer death, or be imprisoned in the State Prison during life, in the discretion of the jury.

SEC. 5. Any person having knowledge of the commission of treason against this State, who shall wilfully omit or refuse to give information thereof to the Governor, or some Judge of the Supreme, Circuit or Common Pleas Court of this State as soon as may be, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be imprisoned in the State Prison for any period not exceeding twenty-one years, and fined in any sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and shall be disfranchised and rendered incapable of holding any office for any period not less than ten years.

SEC. 6. It is declared that an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this act, and the same shall take effect from and after its passage, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to have the same forthwith published in the Indianapolis Journal and State Sentinel.

NOTE.—Published in Daily Journal and Sentinel May 17, 1861.

Document No. 46.**STATE ARMS MAY BE ISSUED TO CITIES AND TOWNS.**

AN ACT to authorize Incorporated Cities and Towns to execute bonds for the safety and delivery, upon the demand of the Governor of the State of Indiana, of any and all arms distributed to such cities and towns for the use of the Military Organizations in such cities and towns, and providing when the same may take effect.

[APPROVED May 10, 1861.]

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana,* That whenever the Mayor and Common Council of any incorporated city, or the Trustees of any town in the State of Indiana, shall obtain from the State authorities arms of any kind, to be used by the military organizations of such cities or towns, or whenever any volunteer military organization shall obtain arms from the State, it shall be lawful for the Mayor and Common Council of such city, or the Trustees of such town, to cause to be executed and delivered to the Governor of the State of Indiana, a bond conditioned according to law for the safety and delivery of such arms in the manner as now by law provided, and said bonds shall have the same force and effect as the bonds with personal security now are held.

SEC. 2. The Governor may in his discretion distribute public arms, as herein provided, to any incorporated town or city, notwithstanding any other law in conflict herewith.

SEC. 3. Whereas, an emergency exists, it is hereby declared that this law shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Document No. 47.**THE MILITIA LAW OF INDIANA.**

AN ACT for the organization and regulation of the Indiana Militia, prescribing penalties for violations of said regulations, providing for the election and appointment of officers, defining the duties of military and civil officers, and penalties for the neglect or violation thereof, providing for Courts Martial, Councils of Administration and Military Encampment, making appropriations

for the support of said Militia, repealing all laws heretofore enacted on that subject, saving certain acts therein named, and declaring an emergency for the immediate taking effect thereof.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That the Militia shall be divided into two classes:

First—Sedentary.

Second—Active.

OF THE SEDENTARY MILITIA.

SEC. 2. The Sedentary Militia shall consist of all white male persons subject to bear arms under the Constitution of Indiana, and who do not belong to the Active Militia.

OF THE ACTIVE MILITIA.

SEC. 3. The Active Militia shall consist of able-bodied white male persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, who shall be enrolled members of armed and uniformed companies, duly organized and mustered into the service of the State, according to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. All county auditors, assessors, sheriffs, or other civil officers, upon whom are devolved the discharge of specific duties under this act, who shall neglect or refuse to obey the provisions of the law herein specified, shall forfeit and pay not more than five hundred nor less than twenty dollars for each and every offense, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction, for the use of the Military Fund of the State, in an action by the State, on the relation of any commissioned officer in the county.

OF THE MILITARY FUND.

SEC. 5. One-fourth part of the Military Fund shall remain in the State Treasury, and shall be drawn on the warrant of the Commander-in-Chief, to pay the salaries of the Adjutant-General and the Quartermaster-General, and to pay the expenses of State and Brigade Encampments, and Brigade Courts Martial, and such other expenses as may accrue in the procurements of blanks provided for in this act.

SEC. 6. The balance of the Military Fund shall forthwith be distributed, *pro rata*, by the Treasurer of State, among those counties having an Active Militia, in proportion to the number of Active Militia in each county, as shown by the Adjutant-General, which money shall be paid to the treasurers of said counties, and by them distributed as follows:

First. One-fourth of the Military Fund thus placed into the hands of the county treasurer shall be drawn on the warrant of the Colonel, to pay the actual expenses of the Quartermaster-General of the regiment, for the preservation of the public arms, and to defray the expenses of regimental or battalion drills, parades, encampments, and courts martial.

Second. The balance of the fund, after the preceding disbursements, shall be distributed on the warrant of the Colonel, amongst the companies of Active Militia in his regiment, proportioned in accordance with the number of members in each, to be used by such companies to defray the expenses of company drills and courts martial, of armories and music, and for the procurements of equipments and munitions.

SEC. 7. There is hereby and shall be appropriated annually, for the years 1861 and 1862, out of the revenue of the State, the sum of seventy thousand dollars, which shall be set apart and constitute a special fund for military purposes.

OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ACTIVE MILITIA.

SEC. 8. The Active Militia shall be styled the Indiana Legion. Every able-bodied white male citizen or white male resident of the State, over eighteen years of age and under forty-five, may be admitted into its organization, who shall voluntarily take and subscribe the following oath, administered by the mustering officer, who is hereby vested with power and authority so to do:

"I solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will honestly and faithfully serve the State of Indiana against all her enemies or opposers, and that I will do my utmost to support the Constitution and laws of the United States and of the State of Indiana, against all violence of whatever kind or description; and I further swear (or affirm) that I will well and truly execute and obey the legal orders of all officers legally placed over me, when on duty, so help me God;" or under the pains and penalties as the case may be.

SEC. 9. The Legion, in its complete organization, shall be considered as a single army corps, composed of divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, and companies, and the necessary general officers, and field and staff officers.

First. A company shall consist of a Captain, a First Lieutenant, a Second Lieutenant, an Orderly Sergeant, four Sergeants, four Corporals, a Company Clerk, who shall be elected by the company, and not less than thirty-two nor more than one hundred privates; and the Captain may occasionally appoint Lance Sergeants and Lance Corporals, when there may be a necessity for a greater number of non-commissioned officers.

Second. Four companies shall constitute a battalion.

Third. Three battalions shall constitute a regiment.

Fourth. Three regiments shall constitute a brigade.

Fifth. Three brigades shall constitute a division.

Sixth. But the organization above directed for the Legion, with the exception of the company organization, may be modified by the Governor, according to the conveniences and necessities of the service.

OF FIELD AND GENERAL OFFICERS.

SEC. 10. A Major shall be elected by the men of each regiment.

First. He shall appoint two persons to discharge the duties respectively of Adjutant and Paymaster, and Quartermaster and Commissary; and, in case of necessity, may assign all those duties to one officer.

Second. He may also appoint two non-commissioned officers as the non-commissioned staff of the battalion.

Third. He shall also have authority to appoint an Assistant Surgeon, with the rank of First Lieutenant.

SEC. 11. A Colonel and a Lieutenant Colonel shall be appointed by the Governor for each Regiment, who shall be commissioned for four years.

First. The Colonel shall appoint the Regimental Staff, to consist of Adjutant, a Regimental Quartermaster, a Paymaster, and Surgeon, and Judge Advocate, each of whom shall have the rank of Lieutenant; and the non-commissioned staff to consist of a Sergeant Major, a Quartermaster Sergeant, and a Color Bearer.

SEC. 12. A Brigadier General shall be appointed by the Governor for each brigade.

First. Such Brigadier General shall appoint the brigade staff, to consist of a Brigade Inspector, who shall also discharge the duties of Assistant Adjutant General, a Quartermaster, a Paymaster, a Surgeon, and a Judge Advocate, each of whom shall have the rank of Major; and an Aid-de-Camp, with the rank of Captain.

Second. He may also appoint four Staff Sergeants, as assistants in the offices and duties of his staff.

SEC. 13. A Major General shall be appointed by the Governor for each division.

First. Such Major General shall appoint the Division Staff, to consist of a Division Inspector, who shall also discharge the duties of Assistant Adjutant General, a Quartermaster, a Paymaster, and a Surgeon, and a Judge Advocate, each of whom shall have the rank of Lieutenant Colonel; and two Aid-de-Camp, with the rank of Major.

Second. He may also appoint four Staff Sergeants, as assistants in the offices and duties of his staff.

OF MUSTERING VOLUNTEERS INTO THE LEGION.

SEC. 14. Whenever an association of individuals shall desire to volunteer as a company in the Legion, they shall first file with the Auditor of the county in which said association has been formed, a copy of their articles of association, and accompanying it with an undertaking, with security to the satisfaction of the Auditor, that they will each uniform themselves. A list of members, not less than forty-six, shall be forwarded to the Adjutant General, (or other officer who may be hereafter designated by the order of the Governor,) who should be satisfied that the members are loyal to the State and the United States, and are legally qualified, and will uniform themselves, shall issue an order for the election of officers, specifying the time and place for holding such election. He shall also, before the election is held, appoint three disinterested persons to receive and count the ballots in his presence, should he attend in person, or in the presence of the officer to whom he may have delegated his authority to preside at such election, and to muster the company into the State service. No officer shall be considered elected unless he receives a majority of all the votes cast, which, in all cases, shall be by ballot, and no primary election shall be valid, unless by two-thirds of the company vote. After the election of the officers authorized by this act, the officer presiding at the election shall proceed to muster the company into the Legion, by causing every member to take, in his presence, the oath of allegiance hereinbefore prescribed.

This having been done, the mustering officer shall make a certified statement of the fact, and of the result of the election, through the proper channels of correspondence, to the Adjutant General, who shall cause the commissions to be forwarded to the officers elected.

SEC. 15. Every person, on becoming a member of a company, after it has been mustered into the Legion, shall be required by the commander to take the oath of allegiance.

SEC. 16. Every member of the Legion shall provide himself with his proper uniform, within three months after becoming a member of the organization. His failure to do so will subject the offender to such penalties as may be inflicted by the by-laws of the organization, or by sentence of a court martial.

SEC. 17. The company clerk may receive such compensation for his services as the council of administration of the company shall allow, to be paid out of the company fund; and it shall be his duty to keep the records of the company in accordance with the orders of the commander, and the requirements of the constitution and by laws.

OF SUPPLYING ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS TO COMPANIES OF THE LEGION.

SEC. 18. The commanding officer of every company of the Legion shall make a requisition on the Quartermaster General for such supply of arms and equipments as may be necessary for his company. This requisition, accompanied by the commanding officer's receipt to the Quartermaster General, shall be forwarded to the Governor. Should the Governor approve, he shall give an order on the back of the requisition, directing the Quartermaster General to make the issue. The arms having been issued, the Quartermaster General will file the receipts and requisition as vouchers, to accompany his annual return to the Governor.

SEC. 19. Arms and equipments, and all military stores and equipage issued as above provided, shall be charged by the Auditor of State to the counties in which such military companies were organized, for which purpose all issuances of the kind must be promptly reported to him by the Quartermaster General.

SEC. 20. The officers and members of all such volunteer companies shall file in the office of the county auditor such bond and security as such auditor may deem requisite to secure the county from loss on account of the use or misapplication of such arms or equipments, or other stores. Such bond shall be payable to the Board of Commissioners of the county.

SEC. 21. When any arms, equipments, or military stores, which have been issued as above provided, to any county, shall again come into the possession of the Quartermaster General, it shall be his duty to forward his receipt therefor to the auditor of the county.

SEC. 22. At the close of each fiscal year, it shall be the duty of the Auditor of State to settle the account of each county, with reference to the issues which have been made in pursuance of the requirements of this act, and whenever it shall appear to his satisfaction that a county has failed to return said issues, or any part thereof, on the demand of the Governor, or that any arms or other issues have been damaged beyond the injury resulting from the necessary use of such articles issued, or that a deficiency at any time exists in the number or quantity of such arms or military stores, then he shall charge the value of such missing arms and stores, and the amount of such unnecessary damage, to such county; and the amount thus found due, shall, on the demand of the auditor, be assessed as part of the county levy, and collected in such county in the same manner as ordinary taxes, and shall be paid into the State Treasury as a separate fund, to be applied by the Governor to the purchase of other arms for the State.

ELECTIONS IN THE LEGION.

SEC. 23. Unless otherwise specially ordered, all elections shall be held at the armory, or other ordinary place of meeting of each company, or other command and no person who has been more than three months a member of the Legion, shall be permitted to vote unless he appears at the polls in the proper uniform of his corps.

SEC. 24. In cases where there has been a failure to elect, the persons receiving the smallest number of votes shall be successively dropped after the second ballot: and no votes which may thereafter be cast at said election for such person shall be counted, and, in case of a tie, it shall be determined by lot, to be drawn by the candidates in presence of the judges of election.

SEC. 25. At all elections held after a company has been mustered into the State service, modes of procedure similar to those prescribed for the election of company officers shall be followed: but unless other judges are appointed for such election, the three persons highest in rank of the officers and non-commissioned officers present, and who shall not be candidates at such election, shall be the judges.

SEC. 26. Every officer, on receiving his commission, shall take the oath of office prescribed in the Constitution, and, in addition thereto, the following: "And I do further swear, or affirm, that I will honestly and faithfully serve the State of Indiana against all her enemies and opposers, and obey the legal orders of all officers placed over me, so help me God—or under the pains and penalties of perjury," as the case may be.

OF BANDS AND FIELD MUSIC.

SEC. 27. There may be raised for each company, by the voluntary engagement of such persons, two musicians; and for each battalion a band, to be composed of not more than ten musicians: which several bands, when the regiment is assembled, shall be consolidated into a regimental band, under the command of the Adjutant. The Colonel may appoint a Leader, Drum Major, and principal musicians, who shall rank as Sergeants. The musicians and members of the bands shall be subject to the requirements of this act, and councils of administration may make reasonable appropriations from the company, battalion, and regimental funds, for the payment of such members of the bands, and for the hiring of other music when necessary.

SEC. 28. All musicians and other persons, whether members of the active militia or not, who may hire their services to a military body, or to any member thereof, shall, during the term for which they were employed, be subject to the same laws and regulations that govern the military body with which they may serve.

OF CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY.

SEC. 29. Companies of Cavalry and Artillery may be organized in like manner with Infantry companies, and may be attached to any portion of the Infantry force, or otherwise organized, as may be most expedient: *Provided*, That in the first distribution of arms, and the organization of said regiment of Cavalry, preference shall be given to companies organized in the counties of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Congressional Districts.

ON UNIFORM.

SEC. 30. Every company, battalion, or regiment of the Active Militia, unless the Governor shall prescribe a uniform, shall adopt a uniform for itself, which will be subject, however, to the approval of the Governor; and no uniform which is not thus approved shall be worn when on duty, unless the Governor shall otherwise direct. The uniform of all general officers and their staff, and of all other officers who may not be required to wear the distinctive uniform of their regiment or corps, shall be similar to that of corresponding grades and corps in the United States army, but with modifications adapting it to State troops.

SEC. 31. The Governor, on military duty, will ordinarily wear the uniform of a Lieutenant General.

OF TROOPS IN THE STATE SERVICE.

SEC. 32. Whenever any portion of the Active Militia shall be ordered to assemble for purposes of military instruction, under the authority of the Governor; or whenever any part of the State forces shall be ordered to assemble under his authority in time of war, invasion, insurrection, or public danger, the rules and articles of war, and the general regulations for the government of the army of the United States, with such modifications as the Governor may prescribe, shall be considered in force, and regarded as part of this act during the continuance of such instructions, and to the close of such state of war, invasion, insurrection, or public danger; but no punishment under such rules and articles which shall extend to the taking of life, shall in any case be inflicted except in time of actual war, invasion, or insurrection, declared by proclamation of the Governor to exist, or to be threatened or anticipated.

SEC. 33. Whenever any portion of the Militia shall be called into the service of the State by the Governor, in time of war, invasion, in-urrection, or public danger, they shall be entitled to pay at the same rates, in every respect, as the corresponding grades may at the time be entitled to in the United States army.

SYSTEM OF INSTRUCTION.

SEC. 34. The Indiana Legion shall be considered as composed essentially of light troops, and the systems of instruction tactics prescribed for such troops in the United States army, shall be at all times followed in this organization. All other systems are forbidden; and every officer who fails to qualify himself within a reasonable time for the duties of his position as instructor of those under his command, shall be dismissed by a sentence of Court Martial for incapacity.

SEC. 35. It shall be the duty of all commanders to see that their entire commands are properly instructed in the prescribed drill and discipline, and to this end they shall order officer's drills, schools of instruction, and superintend the same; and either give instruction themselves, or require some well instructed officer to do so under their directions. They shall likewise frequently superintend the instructions of the companies, at their armories, or other places of meeting.

SEC. 36. Commanders of companies shall cause their companies to parade not less than four times in each year. They shall, in addition thereto, order such company drills as may be proper, which shall be not less than twelve drills per annum.

SEC. 37. Commanders of battalions and regiments, when their commands, or any considerable portion of them, are in the same county, may have not less than three battalion drills in each year.

SEC. 38. Brigade and division commanders may order encampments, not to exceed three days in each year, for the same troops, when approved by the Governor.

SEC. 39. All military ceremonies shall conform to the rules and regulations in the United States army.

OF DISBURSING OFFICERS.

SEC. 40. Any officer of the Legion charged with the disbursement or safe keeping of the public money, or of any of the funds authorized to be created by this act, who shall not render to the proper authorities a satisfactory account of such money, or shall fail to pay over to his successor such sum or sums as may be in his hands, or as he may have failed satisfactorily to account for, shall be proceeded against as is provided for in cases of fines, by Courts Martial, and the proceedings of the Council of Administration shall be taken as evidence in the case.

SEC. 41. Any officer of the Legion who shall embezzle or misapply public money, or military funds, or public arms, or other property intrusted to his care, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and, on conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned in the State Prison for not less than one nor more than ten years, and fined in a sum equal to the amount embezzled or misapplied.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

SEC. 42. Each company, battalion and regiment may adopt a constitution and by-laws for its own government not inconsistent with this act, which shall be obligatory on its own members, after the same shall have been approved by the Governor, and the fines assessed under the said constitution and by-laws may be collected before a justice of the peace, as provided in cases of Courts Martial.

OF GENERAL STAFF OFFICERS.

SEC. 43. Whenever the necessities of the service may demand it, the Governor may appoint on his own staff, and direct the appointment on the staff of his subordinates, which subordinates shall select the members of their own staff of the proper number of officers corresponding with the organization of the general staff corps of the United States army.

ON ENCAMPMENTS.

SEC. 44. Every commanding officer of a military encampment, or of a military parade, drill, or review, is hereby authorized to ascertain and fix necessary bounds and limits to his parade and drill grounds, (not including any road on which people travel, so as to prevent their passing,) within which no spectator shall have a right to enter without leave from such commanding officer; and in case any person shall intrude within such limits, after once being forbidden, he may be confined under guard during the continuance of said drill, review, or encampment, or for a shorter time, at the discretion of the commanding officer, and any person who so offends, or who shall resist any sentry or member of the guard who attempts to put him out of such limits, or to keep him out of the same, may be arrested by order of such commanding officer, using such force as may be necessary for that purpose, and carried before some court or magistrate, or justice of the peace, to be examined or tried for such assault or disturbance and breach of the peace, upon affidavit thereof; and it shall be the duty of such civil officer, on the showing of such fact, to deal with such offender as for violation of the statute protecting lawful assemblages.

OF TROOPS CALLED OUT BY CIVIL AUTHORITY.

SEC. 45. Whenever there shall be in any city, town, or county, any tumult, riot, mob, or any body of men acting together by force, with intent to commit any felony or misdemeanor, or to offer violence to persons or property, or by force and violence to break and resist the laws of this State, or the laws and authorities of the United States, or any such tumult, riot, or mob shall be threatened, and the fact be made to appear to the Governor, or to the mayor of any city, or to any court of record sitting in said city or county, or any judge thereof, or to the sheriff of said county, or, in his absence, to his lawful deputy, the Governor may issue his order, or such mayor, court, judge, or sheriff, or deputy sheriff, may, in writing, direct the senior or other military officers convenient to the scene of the disturbance, to turn out such portion of his or their command as may be necessary to quell, suppress, or prevent such tumult, or threatened tumult, and any officer or member of the military, who shall fail promptly to obey such orders and directions of such civil officers, shall be cashiered.

SEC. 46. Whenever it becomes necessary, in order to sustain the supremacy of the law, that the troops should fire upon a mob, the civil officer calling out such troops, (in the exercise of a sound discretion,) shall give the order to fire to the superior officer present, who shall at once proceed to carry out the order, and shall direct the firing to cease on his own order, or when ordered by the proper civil authority.

SEC. 47. No officer, who has been called out to sustain the civil authority, shall, under any pretence, or in compliance with any order, fire blank cartridges on a mob, under penalty of being cashiered by a sentence of a Court Martial.

OF COUNCILS OF ADMINISTRATION AND OF SPECIAL FUNDS.

SEC. 48. The commanding officer of every company, battalion, brigade, division, or army corps, shall convene a council of administration, at least twice in every year, or oftener, if necessary. Councils of administration shall consist of three officers next in rank to the commanding officer, or if there be but two, then the next two; if but one, then the one next; or if there be no other than himself, then he shall act.

SEC. 49. The junior member shall record the proceedings of the council in a book, and submit the same to the commanding officer. If he disapprove the proceedings, and the council, after reconsideration, adhere to its decision, a copy shall be sent by the commanding officer to the next higher commander, whose decision shall be final, and entered in the council book, and the whole be published for the information and government of all concerned. The proceedings of councils of administration shall be signed by the senior member and recorded, and the recorder of each meeting, after entering the whole proceeding, together with the final order thereon, shall deposit the book with the commanding officer. In like manner, the approval or disapproval of the officer ordering the council, will be signed by his own hand.

SEC. 50. The council of administration shall audit and settle the accounts of the treasurer of the corps of the troops for which such council shall be appointed, and pass specific resolves for all expenditures of the funds of said corps of troops.

SEC. 51. All fines assessed by company Courts Martial, and all fines and forfeitures collected under the by-laws, shall go to, and constitute a part of, the company funds of the respective com-

panies; and such fund shall be expended only for objects connected strictly with the promotion of the discipline, instruction and military efficiency of the company to which the fund appertains: the purchase of camp equipage, and of subsistence when the latter may be needed in periods of company instruction and encampment; and the hiring of transportation and music on such occasions will be legitimate objects of expenditure of company funds; but no expenditure will be made except on warrants drawn by the company commander, based on specific resolves of the council of administration. The company clerk shall receive and disburse all moneys belonging to the company fund. He shall render an account of the company fund to the company commander on the last day of April, August and December of each year. He shall not be excused from his ordinary company duties by reasons of performing the duties of company treasurer.

SEC. 52. All fines assessed by battalion courts martial, and all fines and forfeiture collected under the by-laws of battalions, shall go to, and constitute a part of, the battalion funds of the respective battalions; and such funds shall only be expended for objects connected with the promotion of the discipline, instruction, and military efficiency of the battalion to which the funds may appertain; the purchase of a battalion color, which shall be of the pattern prescribed by the Governor; the procuring of subsistence during periods of separate battalion encampment and instruction, and the hiring of transportation and music on such occasions, will constitute legitimate objects of expenditure of a battalion fund; but no expenditure will be made except on warrants drawn by the commander, based on specific resolves of the council of administration.

SEC. 53. Every battalion paymaster shall receive and disburse all moneys pertaining to the fund of his battalion. He shall render an account of his fund to the battalion commander on the last day of April, August and December of each year. He shall not be excused from any other duty pertaining to his office on account of performing the duty assigned him in this section.

SEC. 54. All the fines assessed by regimental courts martial, and all the fines and forfeitures collected under the regimental by-laws, shall go to, and constitute a part of, the regimental funds of the respective regiments, and such funds shall only be expended for purposes connected strictly with the promotion of the discipline, military efficiency, and instruction of the regiment to which the fund may appertain. The purchase of camp equipage and the regimental color, which shall be of the pattern prescribed by the Governor; the procuring of subsistence during periods of separate regimental instruction and encampment, and the hiring of transportation and music on such occasions, will constitute legitimate objects of expenditure of a regimental fund. But no expenditures will be made except on warrants drawn by the regimental commander, based on specific resolves of the council of administration. Every regimental paymaster shall receive and disburse all moneys belonging to the fund of his regiment, and shall render an account of his fund to the regimental commander on the last day of April, August and December of each year. Performing the duty assigned in this section shall not excuse a regimental paymaster from the performance of any duty that may appertain to his office.

SEC. 55. All the fines assessed by brigade, division, and army corps courts martial shall go to, and constitute a part of, the fund of the brigade, division, or army corps, for which said courts may have been appointed. Said fund shall only be expended for objects connected strictly with the promotion of the discipline, instruction, and military efficiency of the troops to which said fund may appertain. But no expenditure shall be made except on warrants drawn by the commander of the troops to which the fund belongs, based on specific resolves of the council of administration. The purchase of camp equipage, the purchase of subsistence for periods of encampment and instruction, and the hiring of transportation and music for such occasions will constitute legitimate objects of expenditure of these funds. The Paymaster of each brigade, division, and army corps shall receive and disburse all moneys appertaining to the fund of his corps, and shall render an account of the same to the commander of his corps, on the last day of April, August and December of each year. Performing the duties assigned in this section shall not excuse any Paymaster from performing any other duty appertaining to his office.

OF RESIGNATIONS, DISMISSALS, AND DISCHARGES.

SEC. 56. Any officer commissioned by the Governor, and desiring to resign his commission, shall express his desire in writing, and transmit the same to the Governor, through his immediate commanding officer, who will indorse thereon his recommendation in the case, and the resignation shall go into effect when accepted by the Governor, and not before.

SEC. 57. In the expenses of the State encampment, to be paid on the warrant of the Governor, out of the fund set apart for that purpose, the necessary cost of transportation of men and baggage shall be included. The necessary arrangements and supplies for such encampment shall be provided under the direction of the Commander-in-Chief, by the Quartermaster General, to whom all accounts of Assistant Quartermasters General, in connection with such encampment, shall be rendered.

OF COURTS MARTIAL.

SEC. 58. There shall be three classes of courts martial: First, company commanders shall have power to appoint courts martial for their respective companies; such courts shall consist of three members and a recorder, who shall be the Regimental Judge Advocate, or, unless otherwise provided, may be the company clerk. At least one member may be a commissioned officer, but the remaining members may be taken from the Sergeants. The authority of the company courts martial shall extend only to breaches of discipline in the administration of the company, both under the requirements of the general service and the company by-laws on the part of the non-commissioned officers, the musicians, and the rank and file of the company, for which said court may have been appointed. They may inflict fines not to exceed ten dollars, reduce non-commissioned officers to the ranks, and expel a member. Second: Regimental commanders shall have the power to appoint courts martial for their respective regiments. Regimental courts martial shall consist of not more than seven nor less than three commissioned officers and the Regimental Judge Advocate. They shall take cognizance of all violations of the general regulations and orders for the government of the military forces of the State, of all breaches of discipline and good order, and of all infractions of the regimental by-laws committed by the officers, the non-commissioned officers, the musicians, or the rank and file of their respective regiments. They shall have power to impose fines not to exceed thirty dollars, to expel musicians and the rank and file from their companies, to reduce non-commissioned officers to the ranks, and to expel them from the service, to suspend officers from rank and command, and to cashier them, but no sentence of a regimental court martial cashiering an officer shall be carried into effect until it shall have been approved by the brigade commander. Third: Commanders of brigades shall have power to appoint General Courts Martial

for their respective commands. General Courts Martial shall consist of not more than thirteen nor less than five commissioned officers, and a Brigade Judge Advocate. They shall take cognizance of all breaches of discipline and good order, and of all violations of the general regulations and orders for the government of the military forces of the State committed by the officers, (the non-commissioned officers, the musicians, or the rank and file of the command for which the court may be appointed). They shall have power to impose fines not to exceed fifty dollars, to expel musicians and the rank and file from their companies, to reduce non-commissioned officers to the ranks and expel them from service, to suspend officers from rank and command and cashier them, but no sentence of a General Court Martial cashiering an officer shall be carried into effect until it shall have been approved by the brigade commander, and only General Courts Martial shall have power to take cognizance of capital cases.

Sec. 54. The proceedings of General Courts Martial shall be assimilated to the forms and modes of procedure directed for like courts by the "Rules and Articles of War," and the general regulations for the government of the armies of the United States, and the proceedings of Regimental and Company Courts Martial, shall be conformed to the modes of procedure practiced in Regimental and Garrison Courts Martial in the armies of the United States.

Sec. 55. The senior officer on the detail, and present at the trial, shall preside over the deliberations of the courts. He shall announce all decisions of the Court, and preserve good order and decorum during its sittings.

Sec. 56. All persons connected with the military service are required to treat Courts Martial with respect, and in default of such respectful consideration, may be proceeded against by arrest and trial. Non-military persons are equally required to behave with respect and decorum towards Courts Martial, and to commit no disorder or disturbance in their presence; and for any such disorderly conduct or disturbance, they may be proceeded against before the nearest justice of the peace, and upon conviction shall be fined not more than twenty nor less than three dollars, with costs.

Sec. 57. It shall be the duty of every Judge Advocate or Recorder to keep a faithful record of the proceedings of his court: to enter thereon the order appointing the court, the names of the members present, the response of the accused when asked if he objects to any member of the court, a copy of the charges and specifications against the accused, and his plea to each specification and charge, a brief synopsis of the evidence of each witness for the prosecution and the defense, and finally, the finding and sentence of the court in full, which proceedings shall be signed by the President and attested by the Judge Advocate or Recorder, and transmitted, without delay, by the latter to the officer ordering the court. The Judge Advocate or Recorder of every Court Martial shall have the same power to summon all witnesses required either for the prosecution or the defense, as by existing laws the Clerks of the Circuit Court in the State have; and any person so summoned, and failing to attend, shall be dealt with as for a contempt under existing laws. Judge Advocates shall receive the same compensation for their services as prosecuting attorneys receive in cases of conviction, and witnesses summoned by them shall receive the same compensation for their attendance before Courts Martial as is allowed by the laws now in force for their attendance upon the civil courts of the State, recoverable from the accused if he be found guilty.

Sec. 58. Before the arraignment of the accused, the Judge Advocate or Recorder will administer the following oath or affirmation to the members, (which oath or affirmation will be taken by the members standing): "You, A, B, C, D, (the Judge Advocate or Recorder addressing each member by his title name,) do solemnly swear or affirm that you will well and truly try and determine, according to evidence, the cause now before you, between the State of Indiana and the accused, and that you will render justice according to the rules and articles of war, and the laws of this State for the government of its military force, without partiality, favor, or affection; and should any doubt arise, not explained by said rules and articles or laws, then according to the best of your understanding and the custom of the service in like cases; and you do further swear, that you will not divulge the sentence of the court, nor the votes nor the opinions of any particular member, unless required to give evidence thereof in a court of justice, in due course of law, so help you God, or under pains and penalties of perjury," as the case may be.

Sec. 59. The Court, having been sworn by the Judge Advocate or Recorder, the following oath or affirmation will be administered by the President to him: "You, E. F., do solemnly swear or affirm that you will well and impartially discharge the duties of Judge Advocate (or Recorder), in the case to be tried, as well to the State as to the accused, and you do further swear that you will not disclose the sentence of the Court, except to the authority ordering the same, nor will you disclose the votes or opinions of any particular member, unless required to give evidence thereof before a court of justice, in the due course of law, so help you God, or under the pains and penalties of perjury," as the case may be, and the ministerial officer in attendance shall be sworn to secrecy.

Sec. 60. The Judge Advocate or Recorder shall administer the following oath or affirmation to every witness who may give evidence before a Court Martial or a Court of Inquiry: "You do solemnly swear or affirm that the evidence you shall give in the case now in hearing, shall be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth so help you God, or under the pains and penalties of perjury," as the case may be.

Sec. 61. The members of a Court Martial or Court of Inquiry shall assemble when practicable, in full dress uniform, and deliberate seated, the President at the head of the table, and the members on his right and left hand, according to rank, on each side of the table, the senior officers nearest the President. The Judge Advocate or Recorder will be seated opposite the President.

Sec. 62. It shall be the duty of the Regimental Quarter-Master, or ministerial officer, acting at a Company or Regimental Court Martial, to receive from the proper collecting officer such moneys or fines as may be collected in pursuance of the judgments of such Court Martial, giving him receipt for the same to pay the officiating Judge Advocate or Recorder, as the case may be, and attending witnesses the fees to which they may be entitled therefrom, and pay over the balance to the company or county treasurer, as the case may be, to be placed by him to the credit of the company or regimental fund in his possession.

Sec. 63. It shall be the duty of the Assistant Quarter-Master General, or other ministerial officer officiating at a Brigade Court Martial, to receive from the proper collecting officer the moneys or fines which may be collected in pursuance of the judgments of each Court Martial, giving him his receipt for the same; to pay the officiating Judge Advocate or Recorder, as the case may be, and the attending witnesses, the fees to which they may be entitled therefrom, and to retain the balance as a special fund, to be appropriated in the liquidation of the contingent expenses of Brigade Courts Martial.

Sec. 64. The persons acting upon a Brigade Court Martial shall be allowed ten cents per mile for the distance traveled, going to and returning from the place of meeting, and one dollar per diem

during the session of such Court Martial. The bills of each member should be approved by the President of the Court Martial, and countersigned by the Judge Advocate or Recorder officiating, and when so approved and countersigned, they may be presented to the Adjutant General, and if deemed correct by him, he shall place his endorsement thereon, whereupon a warrant shall issue from the Governor upon the Treasurer of State against the Military Fund, for the amount of such bills or accounts.

SEC. 70. The proceedings of a Court Martial shall be transmitted by the Judge Advocate or Recorder, without delay, to the officer ordering the same, or to his successor in command, who may confirm, disapprove, commute or remit the sentence, and as soon thereafter as possible shall issue his orders thereon, and file the proceedings in his office.

SEC. 71. No officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private, shall be tried, except on written charges and specifications, of a nature sufficiently comprehensive to embrace all the matters of accusation; and the President of the Court will place all officers and non-commissioned officers in arrest, and musicians and privates in confinement, if the same has not been previously done, before they are put on trial.

SEC. 72. Officers cashiered by sentence of a Court Martial shall be precluded thereby from again volunteering into the military service of the State, except the sentence be remitted by the Commander-in-Chief.

SEC. 73. All fines inflicted by legally constituted Courts Martial shall be collectable by law, and a certified copy of the finding and sentence of the Courts Martial filed in any court of competent jurisdiction, praying relief and signed by an attorney, shall be a sufficient complaint. The proceedings for the recovery of any fine so inflicted, shall be in all respects like proceedings under the statute to recover an ordinary debt. It shall be the duty of the Judge Advocate to institute the proceeding, or cause it to be instituted, and a copy of the finding of such Court, certified by the presiding officer, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the facts therein contained.

SEC. 74. The fine, when collected, shall be paid over by the Court to the treasurer of the company or the Quartermaster of the regiment, or the Assistant Quartermaster General of Brigade, for which the Court Martial was in the first place appointed, such fine going into and constituting part of the fund of such company, regiment or brigade.

SEC. 75. The general principles and spirit of the military laws and regulations for the government of the armies of the United States, when not in conflict with the express provisions of this act, or the Constitution of the State of Indiana, shall be the guide of commanding officers and Courts Martial.

SEC. 76. No want of mere form or the absence of a simple technicality, shall vitiate the proceeding of a Court Martial.

MISCELLANEOUS

SEC. 77. Any officer or any portion of the staff, or any separate commander, shall have authority to administer oaths to military persons when such may be necessary under this act, and the same penalties shall attach to false swearing in such cases as are now provided by law in case of perjury.

SEC. 78. No person shall be a member of two companies at the same time.

SEC. 79. Any officer who removes beyond the limits of his company, or other command, shall be considered as having resigned; and every member of a company who removes beyond the limits of the county, shall be considered as having been discharged.

SEC. 80. In the absence of an appropriate commander or other officer, the next in rank in the same command and corps shall succeed to his authority.

SEC. 81. Should there be no commissioned officer present with a company, the Regimental or other commander shall have authority to assign an officer to command until some officer is elected to the place.

SEC. 82. Every senior in appropriate command shall have authority to control the actions of his junior, in accordance with the principles of military subordination, under the laws and usages that govern the United States army.

SEC. 83. In all cases not herein otherwise directed, the duties, both of the staff and of commander, and other officers members of the Active Militia, shall be made to conform as nearly as possible to the duties of the corresponding position in the United States service.

SEC. 84. When bodies of troops meet on duty, the officer highest in rank in the line of command, shall command the whole, and an officer of higher rank may at any time take immediate charge of any portion of his command when on duty.

SEC. 85. When officers are of the same grade, the officer holding a commission of the oldest date shall command, and if of the same date, their relative rank shall be determined by lot.

SEC. 86. It shall be the duty of the Adjutant General to furnish every military company upon the commissioning of its officers, with Hardee's Infantry Tactics, and the other systems of tactics for light or other troops in the United States army; also the regulations of the army of the United States, and Treatise on Military Law and Courts Martial, also copies of this act, which books shall be distributed as the property of the State, under proper regulations.

SEC. 87. The rules and regulations provided for the government of the United States army, as far as applicable, shall apply to the government of the Active Militia of this State, in such cases as may not be provided for by this act, except that no rule or regulation of the United States army shall have effect in the government of said Militia where such rule or regulation would conflict with or supersede any provision of this act.

SEC. 88. The discipline and the position of companies, regiments, and brigades in review, on parade, in line of march, or in line of battle, of the Active Militia shall be determined and governed by the rules which govern the troops of the United States army.

SEC. 89. All commanding officers, whether of companies, battalions, regiments, or brigades, shall have power to place in arrest any officer or non-commissioned officer, and order into confinement any musician or private who may be under their command, and persons in arrest or confinement will not bear arms during the continuance of such arrest or confinement. In extreme cases, such as mutinous conduct, gross and wilful violation of orders, and any other instances involving seriously the discipline of the command, non-commissioned officers may be placed under guard in like manner as musicians and privates.

SEC. 90. No commissioned officers except staff officers shall be dismissed from the service except by the sentence of a legally constituted Court Martial, rendered after a fair trial, and approved in the manner prescribed in the portion of this act organizing Courts Martial.

SEC. 91. No officer inferior in grade to regimental commanders, shall have power to grant discharges to non-commissioned officers, musicians, or privates. Discharges shall be given in writing, setting forth fully the cause of discharge, and signed by the officer granting the same.

SEC. 92. Officers mentioned in this section shall receive annual salaries, as follows, to be paid quarterly out of the military fund in the State Treasury, that is to say: Adjutant General, eight hundred dollars; Quartermaster General, eight hundred dollars.

SEC. 93. No person shall be appointed Adjutant General or Quartermaster General, unless he has received a regular military education, or has had experience as a military officer sufficient to qualify him for the position.

SEC. 94. In the distribution of arms, as provided in this act, companies formed in those portions of the State in danger of invasion, shall be preferred to companies formed in other portions of the State: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to prohibit the Governor from making distribution of arms to incorporated towns and cities, according to the provisions of an act passed at the present session of the General Assembly.

SEC. 95. No commissioned officer, either appointed or elected, shall hold their offices for a longer period than four years.

SEC. 96. It is hereby made the duty of the Secretary of State to have published with this act "the Rules and Articles of War, and so much of the General Regulations for the government of the army of the United States" as may be directed by the Governor, and have ten thousand copies of the same published in pamphlet form, and distributed, *pro rata*, to the several counties, at the time and in the manner of distributing the laws, or sooner, if possible.

SEC. 97. The Commander-in-Chief shall annually, on the first day of January, report to the Treasurer of State the amount of military fund drawn on his warrant, the amount expended, and the items of expenditure. The Colonel of each regiment shall make a like report to the county treasurer of the amount drawn on his warrant, and the Captain of each company shall make a like report of the amount of the fund distributed to his company to the county treasurer, who shall immediately make a full report thereof to the Treasurer of State.

SEC. 98. All laws and parts of laws heretofore enacted for the organization or regulation of the Militia are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to repeal or modify any provision of an act passed at the present session of the General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for the employment of six regiments of volunteers for the protection of the property and citizens of the State, and making provision for the organization and equipment of the same, and fixing the compensation of the officers and men comprising said force, and procuring arms therefor," approved May 7, 1861.

SEC. 99. An emergency is hereby declared to exist for the immediate taking effect of this act, and therefore the same shall take effect, and be in force, from and after its passage.

Document No. 48.

COUNTY APPROPRIATIONS FOR RELIEF OF SOLDIERS' FAMILIES AND FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.

AN ACT to authorize the Boards of Commissioners of the several counties in the State of Indiana, and the authorities of any incorporated city or town in said State, to make appropriations in certain cases, and to legalize certain appropriations therein specified.

[APPROVED May 11, 1861.]

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That the Boards of Commissioners of the several counties of the State, and the incorporated cities and towns of this State be, and they are hereby, authorized to appropriate out of their respective counties, city or town treasuries such sums of money as they may deem proper for the protection and maintenance of the families of volunteers in the army of the United States and of the State of Indiana during their continuance in such armies, and to make such appropriations for the purchase of arms and equipments, for the raising and maintaining of military companies within their respective jurisdictions, either for home defence or for the service of this State or the United States, and such other necessary expenditures for the defence of their respective counties, cities and towns as the exigencies of the times may, in their judgment demand, and the County Boards and the authorities of the incorporated towns and cities are hereby empowered to make such regulations as they may think right and proper in the disbursement of said appropriations.

SEC. 2. That any and every appropriation heretofore made by any Board of County Commissioners of this State, or by the authorities of any incorporated city or town thereof for any of the purposes aforesaid be, and the same is hereby, legalized and made valid.

SEC. 3. The said Boards of Commissioners and the corporate authorities of cities and towns are hereby authorized to levy each year a special tax upon all taxable property and polls within their respective jurisdictions for the purpose of paying the said appropriations or the interest thereon.

SEC. 4. Whereas an emergency exists for the taking effect of this act, it is hereby declared that this act shall be in force from and after its passage and publication in the Indiana Journal and Sentinel.

Document No. 49.

STATE PAYMASTER.

AN ACT providing for the appointment of Paymaster, defining his duties, fixing his compensation and prescribing punishment for violations of the provisions of the same.

[APPROVED June 1, 1861.]

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That there shall be appointed by the Governor of the State of Indiana, a Paymaster to the six Regiments of State

volunteers known as the State troops, and also to the Militia of the State of Indiana, when in active service.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That said Paymaster, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and of the State of Indiana, and that he will faithfully discharge the duties which may devolve upon him as such Paymaster, and shall also give bond in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, with security to be approved by the Governor, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his official duties and the accounting for all moneys which may come to his hands as such Paymaster.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of said Paymaster to pay the said State troops or Militia when in active service (officers and men) monthly, the amount which may be due them under the provisions of the act authorizing the formation of six Regiments of State troops, and also under the provisions of the General Militia Law.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the Adjutant General to furnish the said Paymaster with copies of the company rolls of each company in the said six Regiments, and also with the company rolls of the Militia when called into active service, and the Paymaster shall take upon said company rolls the receipts of each officer, non-commissioned officer, musician and private, for the amount of money paid him for services either in said six Regiments or in the State Militia, when called into active service, and he shall file the same in the office of the Treasurer of State as a voucher for his disbursements.

SEC. 5. The Auditor of State shall, upon the requisition of the Paymaster, accompanied by a statement in writing of the amount of money required, and the purposes for which the same is required, whether for the said six Regiments or for the State Militia in active service, or both together, draw his warrant upon the Treasurer for the sum required, payable out of the fund appropriated for the expenses aforesaid, and the Treasurer shall pay the same out of the fund designated in said warrant and properly applicable to the payment thereof.

SEC. 6. As soon as the said six Regiments, or any part thereof, shall enter into the service of the United States, it shall be the duty of the Paymaster to pay to them all arrearages of pay owing from the State, and thereupon his duties as to such Regiments shall cease.

SEC. 7. If the Paymaster shall embezzle, misapply, fail to account for, or in anywise use for his own private gain, any funds which may come into his hands as such Paymaster, he shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof, be fined in a sum double the amount so embezzled, misapplied or unaccounted for, and imprisoned at hard labor in the State Prison not less than two nor more than ten years.

SEC. 8. The Paymaster shall receive as a compensation for his services the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum, and shall hold his office for the term of two years, unless sooner discharged by the Governor.

SEC. 9. Whereas, an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this act, it shall therefore take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Document No. 50.

QUARTERMASTERS AND COMMISSARIES.

AN ACT requiring Quartermasters and Commissaries to execute an official bond, and directing where the same shall be filed.

[APPROVED May 31, 1861.]

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That it shall be the duty of every Quartermaster and Commissary appointed under any law of this State, before entering upon the duties of such office respectively, to execute an official bond, payable to the State of Indiana, in the penal sum of Five Thousand Dollars, with security, to be approved by the Governor, which shall, when so approved, be filed by the Governor in the office of the Secretary of State.

SEC. 2. It is hereby made the duty of every Quartermaster and Commissary now acting as such under any law of this State, to execute an official bond agreeably to the provisions of the first section of this act, within ten days from the taking effect of the same.

SEC. 3. If any Quartermaster or Commissary shall fail to comply with the provisions of this act, his office shall be considered vacant.

SEC. 4. It is hereby declared that an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this act. The same shall, therefore, take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Document No. 51.

QUARTERMASTERS' AND COMMISSARIES' SUPPLIES.

AN ACT providing for the manner of procuring, and the quality of subsistence stores and articles in the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments, prescribing the duties of certain officers therein mentioned, and the punishment for the violation of the provisions of this act.

[APPROVED June 3, 1861.]

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That subsistence stores for the volunteer and military force of this State, unless in particular cases of emergency, when time will not permit, the Governor shall otherwise direct, shall be procured by contract, to be made

by the Commissary General and Quartermaster General, in their respective departments, in the following manner:

They shall give notice in two newspapers of most general circulation in the city of Indianapolis and daily newspapers in the city of New Albany, and if supplies are required at any point other than Indianapolis, then in one or more newspapers published in the immediate vicinity of the place where such supplies are required, that on a day to be named in such notice, sealed proposals will be received for such supplies, and on the day named they shall open such proposals, and proceed to award contracts thereon to the lowest responsible bidder. If, on their opening, the bids are too high, they may refuse to award contracts, or they may award contracts for less quantities than are specified in said notice, if the wants of the troops immediately require it. They may award contracts to different parties for the different articles named in said notice, or for a part of the articles in said notice mentioned, and withhold the residue, if the interest of the State require it. Duplicate contracts shall be signed by the Commissary General, if in his department, or the Quartermaster General, if in his department, and by the contractor. Each contractor shall give bond to the State of Indiana, with good and sufficient security, to be approved by the officer making the contract, for the faithful compliance with its terms.

Sec. 2. That the Inspector General shall inspect all stores delivered upon any contract, and if such stores are unsound or inferior in quality, he shall reject them; and if the contractor fails to furnish and deliver according to the terms of the contract, he shall immediately notify the officer making said contract on the part of the State of that fact, who shall proceed to procure the supplies named in such contract, or such part thereof as are required for immediate use, by private contract, or otherwise, and commence suit upon the bond of such contractor to recover any damage the State may sustain in consequence of such failure.

Sec. 3. Whenever said Inspector General shall decide that any contract has been complied with, he shall give a certificate to that effect, whereupon the officer making such contract shall certify the amount due on such contract, which certificate, together with a copy of the contract, shall be filed in the office of the Auditor of State, and said certificate shall operate as a receipt against the officer making it for the amount of stores therein named, and the amount certified to be due on such contract shall be paid according to law.

Sec. 4. The Commissary General and Quartermaster General shall, from time to time, as the wants of the service may require, direct to the Regimental Commissary and Regimental Quartermaster such supplies as may be needed, taking receipts therefor, which receipts shall operate as vouchers in their hands for the disposal of such supplies.

Sec. 5. That neither the Quartermaster General, the Commissary General, Inspector General, or Regimental Quartermaster or Commissary, nor any or either of their deputies, assistant deputies, or other assistants, shall be concerned, either directly or indirectly, in the purchase or sale, for commercial purposes or gain, of any article intended for, or making a part of, or appertaining to their respective departments, except for and on account of the State of Indiana, or of the United States; nor shall they, or either of them, take or apply to his or their own use any gain or emolument for negotiating or transacting any business in their respective departments, other than what may be expressly allowed by law.

Sec. 6. Any contracts made in violation of the provisions of this act shall be null and void. Any officer, deputy officer, or assistant of any officer, mentioned in this act, who shall violate any of its provisions, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined a sum not less than fifty nor more than ten thousand dollars, and, upon conviction, shall be deprived of his office, and rendered incapable of holding any office of trust or profit for the term of five years.

Sec. 8. Whenever an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this act, it shall, thereupon, be in force from and after its passage.

Document No. 52.

GENERAL MILITARY FUND—MILITARY AUDITING COMMITTEE.

AN ACT making additional general appropriations for the years 1861 and 1862, and defining the fund from which they are to be paid, and providing for a committee to audit claims upon said appropriation, and providing for the expense thereof.

(APPROVED May 31, 1861.)

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana,* That the sum of one million dollars, by and the same is hereby appropriated, to defray the expenses growing out of the maintenance and condition of a portion of the United States, and in arming, equipping, and sustaining troops, and providing munitions of war, including, also, the expense of this session of the General Assembly.

Sec. 5. That there shall be appointed a committee, consisting of two members of the House and one of the Senate, to be designated an Auditing Committee, whose duty it shall be to meet at Indianapolis, monthly, and examine and audit the accounts of the Commissary General and Quartermaster General, and all other accounts, either for pay of men or materials of any kind purchased and designed to be paid for out of the appropriation made in the first section of this act; and the Auditor of State is expressly prohibited from paying any claim, of any description whatever, except for legislative expenses, out of the appropriation made in the first section of this act, until said claim has been audited and certified by said committee, or a majority of them.

Sec. 6. Said committee shall have power to employ clerks. They shall make out a monthly balance sheet, each month, which, together with the proper vouchers, shall be carefully preserved. They shall have power to direct the proper forms to be used for accounts and vouchers, and require all to be made in accordance with such forms.

Sec. 7. They shall each receive the sum of three dollars per day for each day they may be necessarily employed in the discharge of their duties, and five cents per mile for the distance traveled in going to and returning from their attendance upon such duties, which, together with clerk hire, shall be paid out of the money appropriated in the first section of this act.

Document No. 53.

MILITARY AUDITING COMMITTEE.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS passed at the regular session of the Legislature 1863. (Passed the Senate March 6, 1863. Passed the House of Representatives March 9, 1863.)

1st. *Resolved* by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein, That there shall be appointed a Committee, consisting of two members on the part of the Senate, and three on the part of the House of Representatives, to be denominated an Auditing Committee, whose duty it shall be to meet at Indianapolis monthly, and examine and audit the accounts of the Commissary General and Quartermaster General, and all other accounts, either for the pay of men, or material of any kind purchased and designed to be paid for out of appropriations heretofore made, or which may hereafter be made, for military purposes, excepting the Governors Military Contingent Fund, including payment of the Indiana Legion, if an appropriation has been or shall be made therefor, and that the Auditor of State be expressly prohibited from paying any claim of the description aforesaid, until said claim has been audited and certified by said Auditing Committee, or a majority of it.

2d. *Resolved*, That said Committee shall make out a regular balance sheet each month, which, together, with the proper vouchers, shall be carefully preserved. They shall have power to direct the proper forms to be used for accounts and vouchers, and require all to be made in accordance with such forms.

3d. *Resolved*, That said Committee shall each receive the sum of three dollars for each day they may be necessarily employed in the discharge of their duties, and five cents per mile for the distance travelled going to and returning from their attendance upon such duties, the same to be paid out of the money appropriated for payment of the legislative expenses of the present General Assembly, and that the Auditor is hereby directed to audit the accounts for the services of such Committee, upon the certificate of a majority of the Committee.

4th. *Resolved*, That said Committee shall examine and determine all claims presented to them for allowance without delay, and that said Committee shall only be entitled to receive pay for the time during which they shall have been actually employed.

5th. *Resolved*, That a majority of said Committee shall constitute a quorum for business, but no allowance of such majority of any claim or account shall be valid, so as to authorize its payment, unless such allowance be made by a member of said Committee equal to a majority of the whole.

6th. *Resolved*, That said Committee shall only be authorized to act so long as the duties herein imposed upon them may demand, and whenever said claims and accounts shall be fully examined and audited, said Committee shall be and is hereby discharged.

Document No. 54.

ADJUTANT GENERAL—MILITARY AUDITING COMMITTEE.

AN ACT making general appropriations for the years eighteen hundred and sixty-five and eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

[APPROVED March 6, 1865.]

Sec. 18. That the Adjutant General of the State shall have the rank, pay and allowances of a Brigadier General in the Army of the United States, on post duty, to be paid out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, upon proper and duly certified vouchers.

Sec. 41. That there shall be appointed a Committee of two members of the House of Representatives, and one member of the Senate, those on the part of the House to be appointed by the Speaker thereof, and the one on the part of the Senate to be appointed by the President thereof, to be known and styled as the Military Auditing Committee, whose duty it shall be to meet at Indianapolis once a month, or oftener, if necessary, for the prompt transaction of business, for the purpose of examining, auditing and certifying all accounts of a military nature, under any of the appropriations made by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana at the present session, except contingent military expenses paid out of the appropriations made for the Governor's military contingent fund.

Sec. 42. No claim shall be paid out of any of said appropriations, except the Governor's Military Contingent Fund, until the same shall have been duly audited and certified by said Military Auditing Committee, or a majority thereof, and no claim shall be considered or acted upon by said Committee, unless it shall have been approved by the Governor or some one of the military executive officers of the State in whose department or under whose order the service or expenses were incurred.

Sec. 63. Said Committee shall, upon their organization, and from time to time thereafter, make and establish such rules and regulations and adopt such forms as may be necessary for conducting the business entrusted to them, and may administer oaths or affirmations and require the attendance of witnesses, and the production of records and papers in any case that may come before them,

if, in their judgment, such investigation shall be necessary for the protection of the interests of the State or for the benefit of the public service, and for this purpose they may employ, if necessary, a messenger to serve process.

SEC. 64. It is hereby made the duty of the Attorney General of the State, whenever notified and required by the Committee, to attend its sessions, and resist the allowance of all claims presented, and counsel and advise the Committee on all questions of law, that may arise in their investigations, and should the Attorney General be unable to attend when required, the Governor shall, upon requisition of the Committee, appoint a competent attorney to represent the State, who shall be entitled to the same compensation for his services as hereinafter provided for the Attorney General.

SEC. 65. Said Committee shall appoint a Secretary, who shall attend personally, and keep the rooms of the Committee open during the usual hours for the transaction of business, and shall keep an accurate and complete record of all claims presented, properly classifying the same. Showing, also, claims allowed in whole or in part, claims rejected, withdrawn, or otherwise disposed of, and the evidence and testimony relating to said claims. Rooms for the accommodation of the Committee shall be furnished in the State Capitol buildings, or elsewhere, if necessary, by the State Librarian, who shall cause the same to be kept in order.

SEC. 66. Before entering upon their duties, the members of said Committee and the Secretary and Messenger thereof, shall severally take and subscribe an oath, to honestly and faithfully discharge their duties, which oath shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

SEC. 67. The members of said Committee and the Attorney General, shall each be allowed the sum of five dollars per day, while in the actual performance of the duties herein required, including time necessarily employed in traveling to and from Indianapolis, to attend the meetings of said Committee, and the further sum of five cents per mile mileage for traveling expenses in going to and returning from their respective places of residence in attending the meetings aforesaid. The Secretary shall be allowed the sum of five dollars per day, and the Messenger the sum of three dollars per day for each day's service in attending the meetings of said Committee, all of said allowances including the expense of necessary books, blanks, stationery, and other articles required for the official use of said Committee, shall be paid out of the treasury, from any funds not otherwise appropriated, upon certified statements or accounts, signed by said Committee or a majority thereof.

SEC. 68. The books, records, vouchers, and evidences adduced in support of claims of the present and former Military Auditing Committees, shall be filed as soon as practicable in the office of the Auditor of State, who shall safely keep and preserve the same, and the Committee shall continue their sessions until the next regular meeting of the Legislature, if the duties herein imposed upon them be not fully discharged and completed before that time, and upon the completion of their labors they shall make and submit a full and succinct report of their transactions for the information of the General Assembly.

SEC. 69. It is declared that an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this act, therefore it shall be in force from and after its passage.

Document No. 55.

MILITARY AUDITING COMMITTEE—ADJUTANT GENERAL.

AN ACT making general appropriations for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, repealing certain sections of an act therein named, and declaring an emergency.

[APPROVED December 23, 1865.]

SEC. 22. That the Auditor of State be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant on the Treasurer for each and every claim heretofore audited by either of the Military Auditing Committees of the State, and not heretofore paid, and also, for all claims hereafter audited by the Military Auditing Committee appointed in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, making general appropriations for the years one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, approved March 6, 1865: *Provided*, No such warrant shall be drawn prior to April 1, 1866: *Provided*, That the said Auditing Committee be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to examine and audit the claims now filed and pending and undisposed of before the said Committee, and to make a full report of their doings as now required by law: *And provided further*, That said Committee shall not sit longer than the first of next April.

SEC. 24. That the Adjutant General of the State shall have the rank, pay and allowances of a Brigadier General in the army of the United States, on post duty, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, upon proper and duly certified vouchers. Such pay and allowances shall be in full as compensation for all services and expenses rendered under this act, by virtue of his office as Adjutant General, in the settlement of claims against the United States, and for service in taking charge of the Ordnance Department. The duties of said Ordnance Department are hereby committed to the charge of the Adjutant General, who shall discharge the same in addition to his duties as Adjutant General.

Document No. 56.

ADVANCE PAY TO THREE MONTHS TROOPS.

A JOINT RESOLUTION authorizing the payment of money, by way of advance, to the six Regiments of Indiana Volunteers, known as the three months men.

WHEREAS, The six regiments of Indiana Volunteers, known as the *three months men*, have been ordered into active service, and a portion of them are now about to march to their field of service;

AND WHEREAS, Said troops have been in camp for a month, and will not, under the rules and regulations of the United States army, receive any portion of their pay for some time:

AND WHEREAS, It is desirable that the volunteers of the State of Indiana should not be sent to the field without the means of procuring the necessary comforts not provided under the rules and regulations of the army: Therefore,

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That the Treasurer pay to the commanding officer of each of the six regiments in the three months service the sum of three thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars, to be by the said commanding officer distributed equally to the privates, musicians, non-commissioned, and commissioned company officers of each regiment.

Resolved further, That the commanding officer of each company furnish to the commanding officer of his regiment a company pay roll, upon which shall be entered opposite the name of each private and officer the amount of money paid to him, which pay rolls shall be filed by said officer in the office of the Treasurer of State at the earliest convenience of the commanding officer of the regiment.

Resolved further, That the sums of money hereby authorized to be paid shall be considered part of the money known as the military fund in the general appropriation bill.

Resolved further, That the money hereby directed to be paid shall be considered as an advance on behalf of the United States, to be returned out of the money first paid to the said troops.—*Passed, Extra Session 1861.*

Document No. 57.

MEDICAL AID—THREE MONTHS TROOPS.

A JOINT RESOLUTION authorizing the Governor to employ medical aid for the soldiers in Camp Morton No 2.

WHEREAS, There are a number of soldiers in the service of the State at Camp Morton No. 2: And whereas, said soldiers have no medical aid provided for them by the State; Therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate of the State of Indiana, the House of Representatives concurring therein, That His Excellency, the Governor, be, and he is hereby authorized to contract on the part of the State with some responsible physician, on such terms as he may deem proper, to visit said camp and render such medical aid as may be necessary for the health and comfort of the soldiers quartered therein.—*Passed, Extra Session 1861.*

Document No. 58.

STATE ARMS FOR BORDER DEFENSE.

A JOINT RESOLUTION to send arms to the counties of Dearborn, Ohio, Switzerland, Jefferson, Clarke, Floyd, Harrison, Crawford, Perry, Spencer, Warrick, Vanderburgh, and Posey.

Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, That the Governor be requested to send five thousand stand of arms, temporarily, to the counties of Dearborn, Ohio, Switzerland, Jefferson, Clarke, Floyd, Harrison, Crawford, Perry, Spencer, Warrick, Vanderburgh, and Posey; send arms to be sent and distributed in accordance with an act entitled, "An act to organize the Militia, providing for the appointment, and prescribing the duties of certain officers thereof," approved June 14th, 1852.—*Passed, Extra Session 1861.*

Document No. 59.

THANKS TO INDIANA SOLDIERS.

A JOINT RESOLUTION of thanks to the soldiers of Indiana, and providing for the registry and preservation of the names of those who have fallen in the service of the country during the present war.

WHEREAS, patriotism is correctly defined as love of our whole country, and loyalty, the defense and support of its Constitution and laws;

AND WHEREAS, the due appreciation and encouragement of those who have, in some distinguished manner, evinced those high qualities of the citizen, are eminently proper, and the just tribute of a nation's gratitude, therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That we do hereby tender our sincere and heartfelt thanks to the brave and patriotic soldiers (officers and men) of this State, who, banishing all feeling of passion and resentment, and recollecting only their duty to their whole country, have, since this unhappy struggle began in our land, gone forth for the noble and patriotic purpose of waging this war, not in any spirit of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of any of the States, but to maintain and defend the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all its dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired.

And *we do* assure them, that in the noble valor and bravery that have so signally distinguished them

in many hard fought fields, we feel a manly pride and satisfaction, and assured that whatever strains, injuries and injustice may have attached to the Indiana soldiery, in other times, has been nobly wiped out, and that the fair escutcheon of our State is left resplendent only with glory and renown.

And we do further assure them that in all their sufferings, hardships, and privations, they have our deepest sympathies and commiseration; and that we, both as citizens and members of this Assembly, will use our effort to protect them from suffering, and add to their comfort.

To the family and friends of the noble brave, who have fallen in trusting us, we tender our deepest sorrow and warmest sympathies; and we sincerely trust that the kindness and generosity of a patriotic people will never suffer want and privation to enter these bereaved households.

Sec. 2. *Resolved*, That we will use our every effort here, and elsewhere, to discover and bring punishment that horde of national "horse-leeches," (contractors and swindlers) from those nearest the throne of power to the meanest tide-waiter, who have fattened and gloated upon the labors of their country, and gathered their treasures from the muscles and blood of our valiant soldiery.

Sec. 3. *Resolved*, That it shall be the duty of the Librarian to carefully collect and arrange, in the manner hereinafter prescribed, for future preservation for the use of the State, the names of all the Indiana soldiery, (officers and men,) who have fallen in this struggle, or who may hereafter fall, whether by disease or by the violence of the enemy, the time, place, and cause of their death; their names, ages, places of nativity and residence; place and date of enlistment, draft or substitution; regiment, company, commanding officers, from Colonel to Captain, inclusive; length of service; the battles, skirmishes, or any other engagements with the enemy in which they may have participated, and any other incidents of special interest connected with their history; and, if officers, the office, date of commission, division, brigade, regiment, or company commanded by them, or to which they were attached, with the promotions, if any, and the causes for the same, and any and all other matters that may be interesting and useful in the transmission of these illustrious names to the posterity of the State. That the whole be inscribed in a clear and legible hand, in such form as to be convenient for printing, in a large and suitable book or books, entitled "Indiana Roll of Honor," and the same to be placed in the Library of the State.

Sec. 4. *Resolved*, That the Librarian shall receive for such services five hundred dollars, only one-half of said sum to be paid until the work has been completed, and examined and approved by the Board of Education.

Sec. 5. *Resolved*, That the said sum of five hundred dollars, so appropriated, shall be a full compensation for all services and expenses in collecting and copying the report, as contemplated by these resolutions, and all additions necessary to make the report complete to the 1st of January, 1865.

Sec. 6. *Resolved*, That the Governor be instructed to transmit a copy of these Joint Resolutions to each Major or Brigadier General, and each Colonel, or other commanding officers from this State, with a request that they lay the same before the Indiana soldiers under their command.

Adopted by both Houses, Session of 1865.

Document No. 60.

THANKS TO THE INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

JOINT RESOLUTION of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, tendering the thanks of the people of the State to the officers and men of volunteer organizations in the military service of the United States.

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That the people of this State have observed, with pride and satisfaction, the gallant conduct of their fellow citizens, the officers and men in the volunteer service of the United States, and that they desire, through their Senators and Representatives, to express their high appreciation thereof, and to congratulate them upon the glorious record they have made for themselves and their State and Nation.

That the Secretary of State cause a sufficient number of copies of these proceedings to be printed, and that the Adjutant General be required to forward the same to the several commanders of Indiana volunteer regiments and batteries, with the request that the same be read upon parade to their respective commands.—*Adopted by both Houses, March 6, 1865.*

Document No. 61.

THANKS TO THE INDIANA LEGION.

JOINT RESOLUTION of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, tendering the thanks of the people of the State to the officers and men of the Indiana Legion.

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That the thanks of the people of this State are hereby tendered to the officers and men of the Indiana Legion for the gallant and efficient manner in which they have discharged the important duties entrusted to them.

That the Secretary of State cause to be printed a sufficient number of copies of the above resolution, and that the Adjutant General be directed to forward the same to the several commanders of the Indiana Legion, with the request that the same be read upon parade of their respective commands.—*Adopted by both Houses, March 6, 1865.*

Document No. 62.

PENSIONS—LEGION AND MINUTE MEN.

A JOINT RESOLUTION instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress, to secure the passage of a law, placing certain persons therein named upon the pension rolls.

[APPROVED February 9, 1865.]

WHEREAS, The State of Indiana has at different times been invaded by the forces of the enemy engaged in rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States, and, owing to the absence of regularly organized forces of the United States, the citizens of the State have been compelled to organize themselves to repel such invasion.

AND WHEREAS, Said citizens, whether as regularly organized militia, or members of independent companies, have, or may have occasionally met the enemy, and engaged them in battle, and in such engagements, and otherwise in said services, many of such citizens have been injured or wounded, and others lost their lives; therefore,

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That our Senators be instructed, and our Representatives in Congress requested, to do all in their power to secure the passage of an act of Congress placing all persons so injured, and the families of those so killed, upon the pension rolls of the United States Government, upon an equality with persons who have been so injured, or the families of such persons so killed in the service of the army of the United States.

Document No. 63.

MILITARY EXPENDITURES BY COUNTIES, CITIES, AND TOWNS.

AN ACT to legalize the issuing of bonds, and making appropriations, and the levy and assessment for taxes in certain cases; and making it unlawful, after the quota of the State, on the present call, is filled, for Boards of County Commissioners or the Municipal Authorities of incorporated towns and cities, to pay any money out of their treasuries, or the issue of any bonds, orders, or evidences of indebtedness, to give bounties to volunteers, drafted men, or substitutes.

[APPROVED March 3, 1865.]

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana,* That all bonds or orders heretofore issued, or appropriations made, by and under the authority of the Boards of Commissioners of the several counties of this State, and the incorporated cities and towns thereof, for the purpose of procuring or furnishing volunteers and drafted men for the Army or Navy of the United States, or for maintaining the families of volunteers, soldiers, substitutes, or drafted men, or otherwise to aid the Government in suppressing the rebellion, be, and the same are hereby, ratified, affirmed, and legalized.

SEC. 2. That any levy and assessment for taxes, made by any incorporated city or town, or Board of County Commissioners, of any county of this State, to procure means to pay any appropriations by them made, or bonds and orders issued, for the purposes in the foregoing section enumerated, be, and the same are hereby, legalized: *Provided,* That the Boards of Commissioners of such counties, and the Municipal Authorities of cities and towns as may have issued bonds or orders, or made appropriations, for the purposes enumerated in the first section of this act, be, and they are hereby, required to levy and collect a tax sufficient to pay at least one-fourth of the amount of such bonds, orders, and appropriations, in each of the years 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868, which said taxes shall be levied and collected as other county taxes are levied and collected, and when so collected, shall be applied to the payment of such bonds, orders, and appropriations: *Provided, further,* That the provisions of this act shall not be construed to cover or include debts contracted by individuals, to relieve themselves from any draft that has heretofore taken place, nor shall the same be construed to authorize the assumption or payment of such debts by any county, town, or city; but the provisions of this act are intended to apply to the action of counties, towns, and cities, who have acted through their legally constituted authorities, and have issued their bonds, orders, or other evidences of indebtedness, to raise money to pay bounties to volunteers and drafted men who have entered the military service of the United States, or to maintain and support the families of volunteers, drafted men, and substitutes: *And provided, further,* That where such action shall become necessary or proper to carry into effect the intentions and purposes of this act, it shall be lawful for the Boards of Commissioners of any county, or the Municipal Authorities of any incorporated town or city, which may have issued bonds and orders, as aforesaid, to hereafter make such order or orders as may be necessary to conform, ratify, or legalize such bonds and orders and make them valid and binding as subsisting debts against such county, town, or city.

SEC. 3. After the Quota of troops now due from this State, on the last call of the President of the United States, for three hundred thousand men, is filled, it shall be unlawful for any Board of Commissioners of any county, or the Municipal Authorities of any city or town, of this State, to make any appropriations from their respective treasuries, or to issue any bonds, orders, or other evidences of indebtedness, for the purpose of paying bounties to volunteers, drafted men, or substitutes, who have, or may hereafter enter the military service of the United States.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That all orders and obligations for the purpose aforesaid, made, or entered into, by any Township Trustee, and all taxes which have heretofore or which may hereafter be levied for the payment of such indebtedness by the Township Trustee, with the approval of the Board of Commissioners of the county, be, and the same are, legalized and authorized.

SEC. 5. It is hereby provided that in all cases of taxes assessed and charged to pay all such debts as are named in this act, on the property of persons who have been, or are now, in the naval,

marine, or military service of the United States, in the present war for suppressing the Southern rebellion, or their families, or descendants, not including substitutes, or those who have not served one year, or those who have received bounties from counties to the amount of three hundred dollars or over, the services of such persons so being, or having been, in the military service, shall be deemed equal to such taxes, and said taxes shall be satisfied and discharged on the order of the Board of Commissioners of the proper county, or in vacation of said Board, on the order of the County Auditor. *Provided*, That the provisions of this section shall not extend to or embrace commissioned officers.

SEC. 6. That all laws and parts of laws coming in conflict with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 7. Whereas, an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this act, therefore the same shall take effect from and after its passage and publication in the Indianapolis *Daily Journal* and Indianapolis *State Sentinel*.

Document No. 64.

RELIEF OF SOLDIERS FAMILIES.

AN ACT for the relief of the families of soldiers, seamen and marines, and sick and wounded Indiana soldiers in hospitals, in the State and United States service, and of those who have died or been disabled in such service, and prescribing the duties of certain officers therein named.

[APPROVED March 4, 1865.]

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That for the relief and support of the sick and wounded soldiers in hospitals, and families of soldiers, seamen and marines, who now are, or hereafter may be, in the service of the State or United States, enlisted or drafted from this State, or have died or been disabled in the line of duty, there shall be levied and collected in each of the years eighteen hundred and sixty-five and eighteen hundred and sixty-six, on all taxable property aforesaid, three mills on each dollar valuation, and one dollar on each taxable poll, for the purpose of supporting soldiers' families, and sick and wounded Indiana soldiers in hospitals.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Auditor of State, on the passage of this act, immediately to procure and forward to the Auditors of the several counties in this State suitable blanks, for the purpose of taking the enumeration of the families of all the soldiers, seamen and marines, who are then in, or who may hereafter be in, the service of the State or United States, or who have died or been disabled in said service, and designating, as far as practicable, in said enumeration and returns, the class to which they belong; and that one hundred thousand dollars of said fund be, and the same is, hereby appropriated in each of the years 1865 and 1866, under the control and direction of the Governor, for the relief of sick and wounded Indiana soldiers in hospitals.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Assessors to make the first return within fifteen days from the filing of the blanks by the Auditor of State in the office of County Auditors; the Assessor to be allowed such compensation for the first enumeration and return as the County Commissioners may fix, out of the general county fund; that the County Auditors shall make out their returns within five days from the time the Township Assessors have completed their returns, and the Auditor of State shall report his distribution within ten days from the reception of the last returns from County Auditors to the County Auditor, who shall immediately convene the Board of Commissioners.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the Assessors of the several townships in the counties in the State, when they are making the assessment of eighteen hundred and sixty-six, to take an enumeration by name of all soldiers, seamen and marines who are then in the service of the State or United States, or who have died or been disabled in such service, from their several counties, being resident therein when entering said service, and also of those whose families are resident therein, having become residents of said county by removal into the same, and also designating any who were residents therein when entering the service, but whose families have since removed from said county, naming the company and regiment to which they belong, and make an accurate return, under oath, to the Commissioners of their respective counties, designating those who have families and those who have not; and where there are families, the number, sex and ages of children under twelve years of age. It shall be the duty of said County Commissioners to receive the same, inserting such names as may have been omitted, and return such received enumeration to the Auditors of their respective counties on or before the fourth Monday of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-six. This act shall not apply to the families of any soldier, seaman or marine who is dishonorably discharged or a deserter from the service.

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of the Auditors of the several counties to furnish the Assessors of their respective counties such blanks as may be necessary for taking the aforesaid enumeration, together with a list of the enumeration of their respective counties returned in eighteen hundred and sixty-five and in eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and said Auditors shall within twenty days after said enumeration is returned to them, make out and forward to the Auditor of State a statement showing the number of soldiers, seamen and marines in said enumeration.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the Auditor of the State to open proper accounts with each county in the State, and apportion the funds so raised upon State levy, according to the enumeration and returns made out by the several County Auditors, and pay over the same to the County Treasurer at their semi-annual settlement with the State.

SEC. 7. That the Commissioners of the several counties, respectively, shall take control of said funds, for the purpose named in this act, when paid into the county treasuries, and shall apportion the same to the several townships in their respective counties, according to the families aforesaid, as returned by the Auditors of the several counties, as provided for in section 2, which shall, on the warrant of the County Auditor, be paid to the several Township Trustees thereof, and shall be drawn out in equal monthly proportions, upon the receipt of the Trustees of the several townships, and be distributed by them for the relief of the families of non-commissioned officers, musicians,

and privates in the service aforesaid, who have not otherwise sufficient means for their comfortable support, such fact to be determined by the disbursing officer, but any applicant dissatisfied with his decision may refer the same to the Board of County Commissioners, whose determination shall be final, as follows: To the wife or mother dependent on said soldier, the sum of eight dollars per month, and to each child under the age of twelve years, the sum of two dollars per month, and if said child be motherless, four dollars per month, and if the amount provided by this tax shall be insufficient to pay such that amount, then they shall receive the amount less on the ratio above, to be ascertained by the Auditor of State: *Provided*, That any insane or invalid child over twelve years of age, of any such soldier, seaman or marine, shall be paid the same amount as if such child were under the age of twelve years, but such payment shall not be made until so ordered by the Board of County Commissioners of the proper county, on an investigation of each application in favor of such child over the age of twelve years.

SEC. 8. The Township Trustee, as the disbursing officer of said fund, shall be required to give bond to the acceptance of the County Commissioners, in double the amount that may come into his hands, and shall keep a fair and accurate account of the money expended for the relief of the families of any soldier, seaman or marine, in the service of the State of United States, as aforesaid, and not being a resident of such township, when entering the service, and certify said account, with the vouchers for the same, to the Trustees of the townships of which such soldier or marine was a resident at the time of his enlisting in said service, and such Trustees shall cause, from the funds for the relief of the families of volunteers in said township, the amount so paid, to be repaid to the township paying the same, and, upon the refusal, may be compelled, by a civil action, brought before any court of competent jurisdiction, and the Trustees of each and every township in this State are hereby empowered to sustain said actions against the Trustees of any other township in this State, for thus giving relief to the family of any soldier, seaman or marine removing from one township to another, as aforesaid.

SEC. 9. That said Trustees shall, on the first Tuesday of April and October of each year, and such other times as the Commissioners may require, render an account to the Commissioners of their respective counties, of all funds that have or may come into their hands, under any law of this State, for the relief of soldiers' families, and the County Auditor shall make an abstract thereof, showing the number of families relieved, and the aggregate amount paid out for that purpose.

SEC. 10. That in case of the neglect, refusal, malconduct or disability of the Trustees of any township, in the discharge and performance of the duties, by this act enjoined upon them, the Commissioners of the proper county shall appoint a suitable person, in such township, to discharge and perform said duties, who shall have full power, and are hereby authorized to do all and singular the acts and duties which said Trustees could or might do, under the provisions of this act, and said person or persons, so appointed by said Commissioners, shall give bond, as required of said Trustee, in section eight (8) of this act, and in case of the like neglect, refusal, malconduct or disability of the Commissioners of any county, or a majority thereof, in the performance of their duties, under this act, the Governor of the State, being satisfied of such neglect, refusal, malconduct or disability, whereby the distribution and proper application of the funds provided by this act is hindered, delayed or improperly performed, shall appoint one or more suitable persons, citizens of such county, to serve during his pleasure, not exceeding two years, who shall give bond in double the amount of the money that shall come into his hands, to be approved by the Governor, and required, with due diligence, to do and perform all and singular the acts and powers and duties conferred and enjoined upon said County Commissioners, by and under the provisions of this act, and any moneys in the treasury of such county, provided by this act, shall be paid and disbursed, upon their order, in like manner as the same could have been done by the order of said County Commissioners, in the discharge of their duties, under this act, or any formal act, for the relief of the families of soldiers and marines.

SEC. 11. That in case any of the families included in the revised returns of the enumeration made by the Trustees of the several townships, to the Auditors of their counties, as provided for by section two of this act, shall remove from one township to another, shall produce from the Trustees of the township from which they shall have removed, a certificate showing that they have been enumerated and returned, and the amount of relief received from the Trustees of the township to which they shall remove, and such certificate shall entitle them to relief, the same as if they had been enumerated in the township from which they may have removed.

SEC. 12. To anticipate the receipts which may come into the county treasuries, by virtue of the tax levied under the authority of this act, the said Commissioners are hereby authorized and required to borrow from time to time, as may be deemed necessary, such sums of money as shall not exceed in aggregate of four-fifths of their proportion of the tax levied by this act, and may to that extent temporarily transfer money from any other fund except the school fund. The money so borrowed shall be repaid with interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, out of the relief fund when paid into the treasury. The word family, used in this act, shall be construed to mean only a wife, widow, mother, child, or children, under twelve years of age.

SEC. 13. The compensation for the officers in discharge of the duties required by this act, shall be such as the Commissioners of the county may allow: *Provided*, That said compensation shall be taken out of any general fund in the county treasury, except the school fund.

SEC. 14. The Secretary of State shall have one thousand copies of this act printed and shall send to the Auditors of each county in this State five copies of the same forthwith.

SEC. 15. The provisions of this act shall not apply to the family of any commissioned officer, except in cases where such officer is a prisoner in the hands of the enemy, in which case the family of such officer shall, during the period of his captivity, receive the same amount of the fund herein provided, as the families of other soldiers.

SEC. 16. The Board of Commissioners of any county may, in their discretion, appoint an agent in each township to disburse the money herein provided, who shall perform all the duties required of Township Trustees, under the provisions of this act, and shall give a bond in a sum equal to the amount likely to come into his hands during the year for which he is appointed, with sureties to the acceptance of such Commissioners.

SEC. 17. And whereas an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this act, the same shall be in force from and after its passage and such publication.

Document No. 65.

SETTLEMENT OF STATE WAR CLAIMS.

AN ACT ratifying the action of the Governor in settling and discharging the State's quota of the direct tax levied by Congress, in 1861, and authorizing him to settle all unsettled claims of the State against the United States.

[Approved March 6, 1865.]

WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States did, by section 8, of an act approved the 7th day of August, A. D., 1861, lay an annual tax of twenty millions of dollars upon the United States, and apportion to the State of Indiana the sum of nine hundred and four thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars and thirty-three cents (\$904,875.33) and by section fifty-three, do provide that any State may assume, assess, and collect its portion of said tax in its own way and manner, and pay the same into the Treasury of the United States; and further provide that any State which shall give notice by the Governor, or other proper officer thereof, to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, on or before the second Tuesday of February then next ensuing, of its intention to assume and pay, or to assess, collect, and pay into the Treasury of the United States the direct tax imposed by said act, should be entitled, in lieu of compensation and expenses of collection of the United States, to a deduction of fifteen per centum on the quota of the said tax apportioned to said State; and did further provide that said deduction of fifteen per centum should be made to apply to such part or parts of said quota as shall have actually been paid into the Treasury of the United States on or before the last day of June in the year to which such payment relates; and did further provide that the amount of said tax apportioned to any State should be liable to be paid and satisfied, in whole or in part, by the release of such State duly executed to the United States of any liquidated and determined claim of such State of equal amount against the United States, and that, in case of such release, the same abatement should be allowed of the amount of such tax as would be allowed in case of the payment of the same in money.

AND WHEREAS, The United States were, on or before the first day of December, 1861, indebted to the State of Indiana for advances made to equip, supply, and transport the troops of the State in the service of the United States, in a sum sufficient to pay the State's quota of said direct tax, deducting fifteen per centum, which advances the Secretary of the Treasury acknowledged to be a "claim" against the United States within the scope and meaning of said act of August 6, 1861, to any amount which might be found due on a full settlement and adjustment thereof.

AND WHEREAS, The Governor of this State, with the full concurrence of the Auditor, Treasurer, and Secretary of State, did, before the said second Tuesday of February following the approval of said act, give notice to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, of the intention of said State to assume and pay its quota of said direct tax, and did propose in payment and satisfaction thereof, to duly release to the United States, the whole of the claim due to said State by the United States, or so much thereof as might, upon settlement, be found sufficient to pay said quota, and did, before the said second Tuesday of February, forward to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, the proper papers and vouchers to prove and establish said claim against the United States.

AND WHEREAS, The time fixed by said act of August sixth, within which payment of the quota of any State of said tax by the release of claims due to such State from the United States, to-wit: the last day of June, A. D., 1861, was found to be insufficient to allow a settlement of such claims, and a determination of the amounts due, a subsequent act of Congress, approved May sixteenth, A. D., 1862, provided that the deduction of fifteen per centum upon payments made by the release of claims for reimbursement of expenses incurred in enrolling, enlisting, clothing, supplying, arming, equipping, paying, and transporting the troops of the State, precluding such claims, should apply to all of said claims that should be filed with the proper officers of the United States before the thirtieth of July following.

AND WHEREAS, Under the extended time of settlement granted by said act of the thirteenth of May, the Governor of this State did cause to be filed a sufficient amount of the claims prescribed by said act to cover the State's quota of said direct tax, and duly execute a release thereof to the United States, and thereby fully paid and satisfied the same; saving to the State over one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars.

AND WHEREAS, The Governor has appointed an agent or agents to assist in the settlement of said claims against the United States. Now, therefore, and in consideration of the facts above set forth:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana* That all and singular the acts of Oliver P. Morton, Governor of the State of Indiana, in the settlement of the claims of the State against the United States, for enrolling, enlisting, clothing, supplying, arming, equipping, paying, and transporting the troops of the State in the service of the United States, and in paying and satisfying the State's quota of the direct tax laid and levied by Congress on the sixth day of August, A. D., 1861, by the due execution of a release or releases to the United States of said claims be, and they are hereby, fully and entirely approved.

SEC. 2. The Governor is hereby authorized to proceed with the settlement of said claims by such agent or agents as he may deem necessary, and to file, and settle, and adjust such other claims as may from time to time accrue against the United States, in the same manner.

Document No. 66.

BONDS ISSUED BY COUNTIES FOR SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES, LEGALIZED.

AN ACT to legalize and make valid certain county bonds, and to provide for the payment of the same.

[Approved March 11, 1867.]

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana* That all bonds heretofore issued by and under the authority of the Board of Commissioners of the several counties in this

State, of the denomination of one hundred dollars, dated April 3, 1865, due in one year after the date thereof, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. from date, for the purpose of paying bounty to persons who had received no bounty from such counties, and had been mustered into the United States service, under the call of the President for "three hundred thousand men," in the month of December in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three, for the suppression of the rebellion, be and the same are hereby ratified, affirmed, legalized and made valid.

SEC. 2. That the Board of County Commissioners of the several counties in this State, issuing such bonds, shall, at their first session after the passage of this act, make a levy and assessment for taxes for the year 1867, (if such levy and assessment be necessary,) sufficient to pay said "bonds," which said levy and assessment of taxes shall be collectable as other taxes are collected, and said bonds shall be paid by the Treasurers of such counties, under the orders and direction of such Board of County Commissioners: *Provided*, Such bonds may be paid out of any monies remaining in the Treasury of such counties not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 3. All soldiers who entered the service of the United States under the call of the President for or during the year 1862 or 1863 for three years, or during the war, and are now residents of the county giving the bounty and who have received no bounty from any such county where such soldier has remained in said service until the expiration of the war, or during his term of enlistment, and have been honorably discharged from such service, shall be entitled to one hundred dollars in bounty from such county, and a tax shall be levied and collected for the payment of such bounties as above provided for: *Provided*, Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to effect any other county than such counties as may have issued the bonds described in the first section of this act.

SEC. 4. Whereas an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this act, therefore the same shall be in force from and after its passage.

Document No. 67.

SOLDIERS RELIEF FUND.

AN ACT repealing an act entitled "an act for the relief of the families of soldiers, seamen and marines, and sick and wounded Indiana soldiers in hospitals in the State and United States service, and of those who have died or been disabled in such service, and prescribing the duties of certain officers therein named," approved March 4, 1865, and providing for the collection and disposition of the taxes levied in pursuance thereof for the year 1865, and providing when the same shall take effect.

[APPROVED December 20, 1865.]

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That an act entitled "an act for the relief of families of soldiers, seamen and marines, and sick and wounded Indiana soldiers in hospitals, in the State and United States service, and of those who have died or been disabled in such service; and prescribing the duties of certain officers therein named," approved March 4, 1865, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. The taxes levied in pursuance of the provisions of the above entitled act, for the year 1865, shall be collected and retained in the several counties where the same was levied, under the control of the Board of County Commissioners, and by them applied in conformity with said act, as if the same were still in force, subject to the provisions herein recited.

SEC. 3. On and after the third day of March, 1866, all disbursements from such funds to the persons, in said act enumerated, shall cease, and the unexpended balance of such levy for the year 1865, shall, when collected after the payment of such sums of money with interest thereon as may have been by the Board of Commissioners borrowed, in pursuance of the provisions of section twelve of the above entitled act, be held and retained in the treasuries of the several counties where the same was levied and collected, as other county revenue; and it shall be the duty of the Boards of Commissioners of the several counties to provide, in such manner as they shall deem best, in a liberal manner from said fund, or from the general fund of the county, for the necessary support of needy persons of the following classes, to-wit:

1st. Non-commissioned officers and soldiers who have been or are now, or shall hereafter become disabled, by reason of wounds or diseases, incurred or contracted in the line of duty, in the service of the State or of the United States, in the late war for the suppression of the rebellion.

2d. The wives and children and mothers, who were dependent on such soldiers; the widows and children of all officers and soldiers who were killed, or died from wounds or disease done or contracted in the line of duty in such service, or who have since died, or who shall hereafter die from any of such causes. But in no case shall the beneficiaries of this act be included among the poor, provided for by the existing laws, nor shall they be sent to the County Infirmary provided for such.

SEC. 4. The Treasurers of the several counties shall pay over to the State Treasurer five per cent of all the taxes levied and collected or to be collected under the provisions of said act for the year 1865, out of which five per cent shall be paid any indebtedness incurred or created by the Governor in anticipation of the one hundred thousand dollars appropriated by the second section of the above named act, for the year 1865, for the relief of sick and wounded Indiana soldiers in hospitals and the residue of said five per cent may be applied, under the direction of the Governor, to the relief of sick, destitute, wounded or disabled Indiana soldiers, who have been honorably discharged and may need such assistance, and the amount and manner of such expenditure shall be reported by the Governor to the next General Assembly.

SEC. 5. Nothing in this act shall be construed so as to prevent the Boards of Commissioners of any county from allowing to the families of soldiers the amount for which they are entitled by the provisions of the act hereby repealed for the year 1865, in all cases where the same has not been allowed.

SEC. 6. It is hereby declared that an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this act, and the same is therefore declared to be in force and effect from and after its passage.

Document No. 68.

ADDITIONAL BOUNTIES.

A JOINT RESOLUTION instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress, to secure the passage of a law by which the soldiers and officers of the war for the suppression of the rebellion shall be placed, as near as possible, upon an equal footing in the bounty, or bounty and monthly pay, as is just and right, according to the length of time each has served the country in said war, and recommending the granting of pensions to soldiers of the late war of 1812, who have remained loyal to the country.

APPROVED December 29, 1865.

WHEREAS, Great injustice is complained of by the soldiers who first volunteered at, or shortly after, the breaking out of the rebellion, that they have not, and can not, under the present law of Congress, receive, or be entitled to, as much pay or bounty as the troops who volunteered, or went into the service, after they did, under subsequent acts of Congress for the raising of additional volunteers; and believing, as we do, that these soldiers who first volunteered the services for the overthrow of the rebellion performed equally as good service to the country as those who volunteered at a later period, enduring much greater suffering, at least as to the time of said service, Therefore,

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That our Senators be instructed, if consistent with the general interest of the country, and our Representatives in Congress be requested, to use all in their power to secure the passage of an act of Congress which will allow or grant such additional bounty or other pay to the volunteers, their wives or children, who went into the service prior to the passage of any act of Congress increasing the pay and bounty of those who volunteered afterwards, and who received such additional pay and bounty; and, also, granting pensions to all surviving soldiers of the war of 1812, who have remained loyal to the Government of the United States.

Document No. 69.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENTS.

AN ACT authorizing boards of County Commissioners, in this State, to make donations and receive subscriptions for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of those from their several counties who have lost their lives, and who may lose their lives, in the present war for the restoration of the Union.

[APPROVED December 29, 1865.]

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana,* That the several Boards of County Commissioners of this State be, and they are hereby, authorized to procure a proper book for the purpose of receiving subscription and donations from any person or persons who may desire to contribute for the erection of a monument to those who have or may lose their lives in the present war, from their own counties. Said subscription book shall be properly preserved by the several County Auditors, and shall be free to the inspection of any one who has lost friends or relations in the present war for the suppression of the rebellion.

SEC. 2. The said several Boards of County Commissioners may make such allowances or appropriations out of the several County Treasuries as they may think proper for the purposes named in the first section of this act.

SEC. 3. Whenever the funds shall be deemed sufficient as specified in the first and second sections of this act, the said Boards of Commissioners shall proceed to select and purchase, if not donated, a suitable spot of ground at or near the county seat of each county, whereon shall be erected a monument to the memory of the soldiers who have lost their lives in putting down the rebellion, whereon their names shall be inscribed, with the name of the battle or place where they fell.

SEC. 4. The grounds or monuments shall be under the care and control of the said several Boards of County Commissioners, who shall see to the proper preservation of the same.

SEC. 5. The funds so paid or donated, for the purposes aforesaid, shall be paid to the proper County Treasurers, for which they shall be charged by the County Auditors, and the same shall be styled "The Soldiers' Monument Fund."

Document No. 70.

INDIANA LEGION.

INDEMNITY ACT.

AN ACT to protect and indemnify officers and soldiers of the United States, and officers and soldiers of the Indiana Legion, for acts done in the military service of the United States, and in the military service of the State of Indiana, and in enforcing the laws and preserving the peace

of the country, and providing for defenses in actions for libel and slander in certain cases, and appropriating money to be expended by the Governor in certain suits.

[APPROVED March 7, 1867.]

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana,* That the courts of this State shall, in all things, observe the acts of Congress for the transfer of suits from the State courts to the courts of the United States.

SEC. 2. That all suits and actions, civil or criminal, against individuals, arising out of acts done by officers or soldiers of the United States, or of the militia of the State of Indiana, in the preservation of order and the suppression of the late rebellion, or in making in arrest, taking or entering upon any property, or in holding or detaining any persons or property, it shall be a full defense to prove that the acts done or omitted, and for which suit is brought, were done or omitted under orders, either written or oral, from any military superior.

SEC. 3. In all suits and actions, included on the terms of the second section of this act, wherein, for technical reasons, a full defense cannot be made according to the provisions of said section, the measure of damages, in case of recovery, shall be five dollars and no more, without costs.

SEC. 4. In all criminal prosecutions, instituted for acts done or omitted, under military orders, either oral or written, from any officer in the military service of the United States, or in the State militia, the party accused shall be admitted to bail.

SEC. 5. In all actions for libel or slander, for imputing the crime of treason to the plaintiff during the late rebellion, it shall be a full defense to prove that the party complaining was a member of, or affiliated with any society or organization other than a political party, in sympathy with the rebellion, and in any case where, for technical reasons, a full defense cannot be made, according to the provisions of this act, the measure of damages, in case of recovery, shall be five dollars and no more, without costs.

SEC. 6. The provisions of this act, except the first section thereof, shall not apply in any case where it is shown by the evidence, and shall be so specially found by the court or jury trying the case, that the orders of the military superior under whom the defendant, or defendants, claim to have acted, were clearly exceeded.

SEC. 7. The provisions of this act shall apply to all suits now pending, and suits heretofore instituted in this State.

SEC. 8. In all actions and prosecutions coming within the purview of this act, except in actions for libel and slander, the Governor may, in his discretion, on the written application of the party sued or prosecuted, employ, at the expense of the State, competent counsel, not exceeding two, to conduct the defense, for such reasonable compensation as may be stipulated in advance; and the Governor shall report all such cases, and his action thereon, to the next ensuing session of the General Assembly.

SEC. 9. There is hereby appropriated the sum of three thousand dollars, out of the treasury, to be applied by the Governor, under the provisions of the last preceding section.

SEC. 10. It is hereby declared that an emergency exists requiring the immediate taking effect of this act, and the same therefore shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Document No. 71.

INDIANA MILITARY AGENCIES.

A JOINT RESOLUTION establishing Military Agencies for collecting bounties, back pay and pensions due to soldiers' widows and orphans.

[APPROVED March 9, 1867.]

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That the Governor of the State be and hereby is authorized to appoint two Military Agents for the State of Indiana, one of whom shall reside in the city of Washington, and one in the city of Indianapolis, whose duty it shall be to prosecute and collect, free of charge, bounties, back pay and pensions due to soldiers and soldiers' widows and orphans. Such Agents shall continue in office one year from the date of their appointment. The sum of \$55,000, five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to carry into effect the purposes of this resolution for each of the years 1867 and 1868.

Document No. 72.

DAMAGES AND LOSSES BY THE MORGAN RAID.

A JOINT RESOLUTION instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to secure the passage of a law by which the damage and losses incurred by certain citizens of Indiana, by the Morgan raid, be paid.

[APPROVED March 9, 1867.]

WHEREAS, Certain persons and enemies of the Government did, under the lead of John Morgan, a rebel, make a raid into certain portions of Indiana, in the month of July, 1863 and did burn and destroy much property, and did also, by force, carry off much property, such as horses, wagons and other property; therefore,

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That our Senators be instructed, and our Representatives in Congress be requested, to do all in their power to secure the passage of an act of Congress which will make due satisfaction for the losses sustained by sundry citizens on account of such raid.

Document No. 73.

EXTRA PAY TO PRISONERS OF WAR.

A JOINT RESOLUTION to give prisoners of war extra pay while prisoners of war.

[Approved March 9, 1867.]

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use their influence in the passage of a law to allow the soldiers who were engaged in the suppression of the late war, and who were captured and confined as prisoners of war in rebel prisons in the Southern States, extra pay for the time they were prisoners of war, and that the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of this resolution to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Document No. 74.

PAY OF LEGION AND MINUTE-MEN.

OFFICE OF STATE PAYMASTER ABOLISHED—ADJUTANT GENERAL TO PERFORM THE DUTIES OF THAT OFFICE.

*Sec. 1. That the sum of thirty thousand and five hundred dollars is hereby appropriated to pay the amount due members of the second, fourth, fifth, sixth and ninth regiments of the Indiana Legion, and of independent companies of militia and minute-men, for services rendered under the orders of the Governor, during the rebellion; but no part of this sum shall be paid to any regiment or company whose claims have not been filed in the office of the Paymaster at the date of the passage of the act: *Provided*, That all pay and allowances to the Paymaster shall cease on the 1st day of June next, and he shall, on that day, pay over to the Treasurer of State any balance of money in his hands belonging to the State, and shall deposit in the office of the Adjutant General all books, papers and property in his possession belonging to the State or connected with the pay department, and after said date no warrant shall be drawn to pay any claim for services in any company or regiment of the Legion, or in any independent company, except upon the certificate of the Adjutant General, indorsed by the Governor, that the amount thereof is shown to be due by the rolls deposited in said Adjutant's office by the Paymaster, under the provisions of this act; and it is hereby made the duty of the Paymaster, after due notice to the commandants of companies, to attend at the time appointed, at some convenient place in the several counties of Spencer, Perry, Crawford, Jefferson, Jennings and Bartholomew, and pay to such parties entitled to pay, and shall present themselves in person; and it shall not be lawful for said Paymaster to pay to any person, by attorney, until after he has attended at the times and places appointed in each of the above named counties, and giving such claim to the privilege of securing their pay in person.—*Extends General Appropriation Act, approved March 11, 1867.**

Document No. 75.

INDIANA SOLDIERS' AND SEAMEN'S HOME.

AN ACT to establish a home for the maintenance of sick and disabled Indiana soldiers and seamen and their orphans and widows.

[Approved March 11, 1867.]

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That there shall be established at the Knightstown Springs, Rush County, Indiana, a home for the maintenance of sick and disabled Indiana soldiers and seamen, and their orphans and widows, to be called the "Indiana Soldiers' and Seamen's Home."

Sec. 2. The charge and management of said "Home" shall be intrusted to a Board of Trustees, which shall, for the organization, consist of the following persons, to-wit: Henry B. Hill, Charles S. Hubbard, and William Hannaman, who shall be classed as they are herein named, so that the term of service of one Trustee shall expire on the third Monday in January in every alternate year after the Board is organized, the first named Trustee being biennially filled by the General Assembly of this State, and in case of any vacancy occurring in said Board, the Governor shall appoint some person to fill the same until the next regular session of the General Assembly.

Sec. 3. The said Board of Trustees, and their successors, shall be, and they are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, to be known by the title of "The Trustees of the Indiana Soldiers' and Seamen's Home," with power under such title to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended in any court of this State.

Sec. 4. Said Trustees shall meet in thirty days after the passage of this act, at the "Home," and select a Secretary from their own number, who shall keep a full and accurate record of all their proceedings. They shall also elect biennially a Superintendent, who shall be a surgeon, and a Steward, and Matron, who shall be the wife or mother of soldier or seaman. The Superintendent shall receive fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500) per annum; the Steward eight hundred dollars (\$800) per annum, and the Matron three hundred dollars (\$300) per annum, and they shall have quarters

at the "Home" assigned them by the Board. One or more of the Trustees shall be selected by the Board each month to visit the "Home," and all, or a majority of them, shall meet monthly, and at such monthly meetings, examine the accounts and vouchers of the Steward, and certify the approval or disapproval on the page of his monthly balances; and in the book of record of the proceedings of the Board, shall be stated the fact that such examination has been made, by whom made, and the result thereof. The Board shall, on the first day of February of each year, file in the office of the Secretary of State, a full report of their actions, the condition of the "Home," receipts and expenditures, the number of inmates, how they are cared for, and make any suggestions for the benefit of said "Home" which they may see proper.

SEC. 5. The Board of Trustees may remove, for sufficient cause, any of the officers or employees of the "Home," and no person acting as Trustee shall be eligible to the office of Superintendent during his term of office, or be interested in any contracts connected with, or purchases for the "Home" during such term.

SEC. 6. The Board of Trustees shall have power to receive gifts, legacies, conveyances, and any and all donations and loans, or property real or personal, that may be made, given, or granted for the purposes of the "Home," and in its name; and they may purchase such tract or tracts of land, not exceeding one hundred and ten acres in quantity, the same to include the present site of said "Home," as may be most suitable in regard to use and convenience, adjacent, or near said Springs, and the conveyances of all lands shall be made to such Board of Trustees in fee simple, for the use of the State; and such Board being satisfied that no liens or encumbrances exist on said lands, shall draw their warrant, approved by the Governor and Auditor upon the Treasurer of State, for the amount of the purchase money, which warrant shall be received and paid by the Treasurer, out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated, and such Trustees shall adopt such a plan for the "Home" as may be best and most advisable, consulting health, convenience, economy, and the public good, and, if necessary, may advertise for and receive plans and specifications for suitable buildings for such purpose, to be commenced and erected at such time as the Board may direct.

SEC. 7. The Trustees shall have power to adopt such regulations for the admission of, and discharge of persons who have entered the United States service, in the army or navy, as they may think proper: *Provided*, That no one shall be admitted who has the means of support, and who has not been disabled in such service, or at the time of such application is not disabled and necessitous; *And provided further*, That the widows and orphans of such persons, from this State, as have been in such service, and have not the means of livelihood, shall be admitted, and such admissions shall be in proportion to the number of soldiers furnished by each county, if there be more applications for admission than can be accommodated, which apportionment shall be made by the Trustees.

SEC. 8. The necessitous persons admitted to the "Home" shall be in the following order:

- 1st. Totally disabled soldiers and seamen.
- 2d. Partially disabled soldiers and seamen.
- 3d. Orphans under fifteen years of age, of deceased soldiers and seamen, without father or mother.
- 4th. Orphans under fifteen years of age, of deceased soldiers and seamen, whose mothers are living.
- 5th. Widows of deceased soldiers and seamen.

SEC. 9. The immediate direction of such "Home," shall be under a competent and responsible principal, who shall be a surgeon, whose duty it shall be to superintend its several departments, and prescribe the several duties of the subordinate officers, not otherwise provided for herein: *Provided*, That before hiring persons not inmates of the "Home," he shall first require of the inmates such labor as they are able to perform. He shall so direct the treatment of the inmates as will best secure their comfort and happiness and promote their moral, intellectual and physical improvement, and shall keep the Trustees fully informed of the condition and wants of the "Home," as well as the comfort of the inmates.

SEC. 10. The Trustees shall furnish such necessary tools, instruments, material, seed, plants and trees, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of the "Home," and they shall furnish such books, and provide such teachers as may afford to the inmates a good common school education.

SEC. 11. The Steward shall give bond for the faithful performance of his duties, and to pay over and account for all moneys in his hands, in the sum of three thousand dollars, with two sufficient freehold sureties to be approved by the Trustees. He shall make all purchases of articles for the use of the "Home," when and where the same can be made the cheapest, and shall keep accounts and take vouchers for each item of expenditure, pay those employed at the "Home," and superintend the farm and garden, subject to the general control of the Superintendent.

SEC. 12. That for the purpose of procuring furniture and apparatus of suitable description for the wants of said "Home," and for purchasing additional grounds at, or near said Springs, which the Trustees are authorized to do on the most economical terms possible, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars: (*Provided*, That the residue of the five per cent. of the Soldier's Relief Fund shall be first appropriated,) be and the same is hereby appropriated, payable to the order of said Trustees, on the warrant of the Auditor, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 13. The Treasurer of State shall pay to the Steward, for current expenses, upon the order of the Superintendent, endorsed by the Governor of the State, and a warrant signed by the Auditor, such sums for current expenses, not exceeding one dollar and fifty cents per week for each and every inmate and person connected with said "Home," as may be necessary, of which receipts and expenditures he shall keep an accurate account, subject at all times to the inspection of the Trustees and officers of the "Home."

SEC. 14. That every applicant on admission to said "Home," shall upon presentation by the Superintendent, sign an agreement, binding said applicant to sign any Power of Attorney, and all other necessary papers, so as to authorize said Trustees to draw and use for the benefit of the "Home," the full amount of any pension said applicant may be entitled to, from the United States Government, during the time he shall be an inmate of said "Home."

SEC. 15. The Trustees shall be entitled to the sum of four dollars per day for each and every day necessarily employed in attending to their duties: *Provided*, That said Trustees shall draw no pay for any number of days, exceeding thirty days in any one year.

SEC. 16. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, or give away, to any inmate of said "Home," unless authorized so to do, by the Superintendent, any spirituous, vinous or malt liquors; and any person so offending, shall be fined by any court of competent jurisdiction, the sum of two hundred dollars, and imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days.

SEC. 17. Whereas an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this act, it is hereby declared that the same shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Document No. 76.

INDIANAPOLIS (U. S.) ARSENAL.

AN ACT for the establishment of certain National Arsenals.

[APPROVED JULY 11, 1862.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled:

SECTION 1. That there shall be, and hereby is, established a National Arsenal at Columbus in the State of Ohio, Indianapolis in the State of Indiana, and on Rock Island in the State of Illinois, for the deposit and repair of arms and other munitions of war.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of carrying this Act into effect, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars for each Arsenal named in the preceding section be appropriated of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

AN ACT ceding to the United States of America jurisdiction over certain lands and their appurtenances, in the county of Marion, and reserving the right to serve process thereon, and exempting the same from taxation.

APPROVED FEB. 21, 1863.

WHEREAS, The United States have recently appropriated money for the purchase of a site in or near the city of Indianapolis, and the erection thereon of buildings and necessary machinery for a National Arsenal and Armory:

AND WHEREAS, it is deemed, by this General Assembly, greatly to the interest of the State of Indiana that said Arsenal and Armory should be so located and erected.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That jurisdiction of the following lands and their appurtenances, that have been purchased for the erection and construction of said buildings and machinery to-wit: the east half of the northwest quarter of section six, township fifteen, north of range four, east, in Marion county, be and the same is hereby ceded to the United States of America: *Provided, however*, That all civil and criminal process issued under the authority of this State, or any officer thereof, may be executed on said lands, or in the buildings, may be erected thereon, in the same way and manner as if jurisdiction had not been ceded as aforesaid.

SEC. 2. That the lands above described, and their appurtenances, and all buildings and other property that may be thereon, shall forever hereafter be exempted from all State, county, and municipal taxation, and assessment whatever, so long as the same shall remain the property of the United States of America.

SEC. 3. As it is important that the buildings herein contemplated should be completed at an early day, an emergency is declared to exist; therefore, this Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

MILITARY REPORTS.

Document No. 77.

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN INDIANA—1862 to 1865.

REPORT OF BRIGADIER GENERAL HENRY B. CARRINGTON, U. S. A.

IN CAMP RENO STATION, POWDER RIVER, DECEMBER, JULY 2, 1865.

BRIGADIER GENERAL W. H. H. TILGEMAN, *Adjutant General Indiana*.

General: Your request for a report of my military administration, while on duty, during the late rebellion, in the State of Indiana, was complied with, and the papers were completed. My house, at Fort Kearney, was burned, and my papers were so scattered in their rescue, that I have been unable during my march of six hundred miles (even yet unfinished), to collect the same data, and but a few leaves of the original report have been found. My journal and most of my official records are in chests, to which, present access is almost impossible. I will give you an outline of duty in Indiana, and send by courier to Laramie; and give a fuller report if desired, upon reaching my destination.

Under telegraphic instructions from the War Department I left Columbus, Ohio, reaching Indianapolis the same day, August 18, (Monday) 1862.

The President's call for three hundred thousand men had aroused the people, and while many States were comparatively languid in response, I found that Indiana was pouring her quota towards the general rendezvous and local camps by thousands. A crisis had been reached in the military status of Kentucky, and Kirby Smith no longer failed to indicate his purpose to enter and assail that State in force. The peril of the Indiana and Ohio borders had been anticipated by Governor Morton, through special agents and I were shown dispatches, indicating, as afterwards proved to be the truth, that the immediate support of Indiana, alone could arrest the danger. I respectfully refer to my report entitled "Indiana and the Kirby Smith Campaign," in your office, for the historic facts, telegrams &c., covering those weeks of great interest to your people and the whole border.

On the day of my arrival, August 18, the great question, was, to immediately organize, muster, arm and forward men. I mustered and marched the 71st Regiment the same day; and, with Governor Morton visited the 12th and 16th at night, during a severe storm, to prepare them for muster the day following. The first named regiment marched without bounty, under my pledge that it should follow them; and, in fact was paid by Capt. Biddle (afterwards their Colonel,) just before the battle of Richmond began.

The 8th and 19th Regiments were paid, as well as mustered, on Wednesday; the first, by candle light, and work was done by night as well as by day. Labor was uninterrupted, and rest deferred.

By September 1st nearly thirty-five thousand men had been reported. Regiments marched daily, and justice requires record of the fact that no part of the fresh quota required of any State had marched, when the Indiana contingent began its movement.

The State Arsenal was employing seven hundred laborers, fabricating, daily, three hundred thousand rounds of ammunition, and this augmented supply afterwards supplied other troops called in for the protection of the Ohio border.

The State Fair Grounds, and nearly all open lots about the city, were constituted camps. The quota rapidly filled. In twenty days, twenty thousand men were organized, mustered, and marched. Of these troops, some participated in the battle of Richmond, Kentucky, twelve days after they left Indiana; while others were at Moundville in the month following. They formed a shield to Cincinnati and Louisville, and unless they had moved thus readily, promptly and decidedly, those cities could have offered no defense. These regiments breasted the shock, and gave the necessary time for other troops to prepare a stable defense. To forward these forces, and hasten ammunition to the points of danger, private transportation was impressed, special trains were run, and every movement was as rapid as possible.

Occupying the position of Post Commander, as well as Chief Mustering Officer of the State, I had the privilege of participating actively in the work with the State authorities during that crisis.

During the siege of Louisville, so called, and occurring soon after, at the request of Governor Morton, I visited the border, made drafts and surveys for the defense of New Albany and its vicinity, and effected all that was necessary to that purpose, when the retreat of General Bragg rendered elaborate operations useless.

At noon, August 18th, I had given a pledge to Governor Morton that, with his hearty co-operation, I would so muster as to place the Indiana quota first in the field. Accessible at all hours, by night or day, and tireless in his devotion to the work, he gave me every support, and the pledge was redeemed.

During the Autumn and Fall, parolled regiments were exchanged, re-armed, and placed under instructions, furnishing, with the Fifth Cavalry, a division of nearly twelve thousand men, of all arms, and these were instructed in evolutions of the line, as well as battalion drill.

A draft was ordered. In its operations there came to light the existence of a secret, disloyal order, having in view to prevent its enforcement, to encourage desertions, and sympathize with the rebellion. Nearly twenty-three hundred desertions were reported in December alone.

Details sent to arrest deserters were fired upon, and in many parts of the State an arrest was impossible.

The writ of Habeas Corpus was resorted to, to discharge soldiers who had not the courage to desert, and false affidavits became the basis of many such writs.

Prominent citizens actively sought to establish the Order among the people as well as the troops, and by the time the State Legislature convened in January 1863; the Order had organized, as the "Knights of the Golden Circle," (or "Sons of Liberty,") with the avowed purpose of thwarting the State and United States in all vigorous measures for the prosecution of the war.

A daily record of events in Indiana, or even at the State Capitol, during January and February of that year, would show that civil war was eminent, and, that it was averted, solely by the vigilance and energy of the United States and State authorities. Official correspondence and reliable data are of the same class of proof; but, already a part of Indiana history, they require no elaboration in this general sketch. During the winter and spring of 1863, nearly seventy convictions were had before the Federal Courts for resistance to the constituted authorities.

In March, having been appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers, I was assigned to command the District of Indiana.

At this time the smuggling and secret sale of arms had become general; resulting in personal encounters, and endangering the peace, wherever the issues of the war were discussed and the secret Order had its agents present. This sale was at once restricted.

Prominent men, of both political parties, were invited to a conference and united in expressions of a purpose, to discourage the secret arming, and, to restore general confidence. Arrests were made of all who resisted authority and their cases at once referred to the civil officers for examination and trial.

April 23, I was ordered to Ohio and was engaged in organizing a force of six months troops, at Cleveland, under a new call, until receipt of telegraphic orders that John Morgan had crossed the Ohio, and that I would "report at once to the Governor of Indiana in this pressing emergency." I received the telegram at 4 o'clock P. M. July 8, left at 5 o'clock, and entered upon my duties the next morning.

Having been, at once, placed in command of the State Legion, assisted by General Mansfield, and in charge to organizing the militia, the work was begun. Nearly twenty thousand volunteers poured into the city within two days and thrice that number reported readiness for service. For eighty-six hours there was neither sleep nor rest.

The track of Morgan was marked by abandoned horses and general exchange and robbery of stock. At the request of Governor Morton, accompanied by Mr. Hooker as Secretary and Aid, I visited the counties invaded, providing for systematic returns of stock and other property lost by citizens, with a view to their reclamation or final settlement.

Upon return to Indianapolis, there was begun a more complete organization of the State Legion,

reference being had to my monthly returns to Governor Morton, on file in the executive office, and record left in the Adjutant General's office, showing that more than eighteen thousand stand of small arms were issued to regularly organized militia, besides artillery for the border counties.

In progress of this work I visited Lafayette, Wabash, Kendallville, Michigan City, Richmond, Terre Haute, Madison, Fort Wayne, Evansville, New Albany, Columbus, Elkhart, & Richwood, Peru, and many other towns, drilling the militia wherever organized. During the autumn of 1861, while engaged in this duty, and in organizing troops for a new call, I visited thirty-four counties of the State, making three trips to the First, two to the Ninth, and two to the Tenth congressional Districts.

About January 1, 1864, when it became evident that the United States would still further increase its requisitions with a view to make its armies overwhelming to the rebellion, the "Knights" of the Golden Circle, no longer continuing their operations to discouragement of enlistments, aid of desertions and obstruction of progress, began a new and more systematic work under the title of "American Knights," changing, soon after, to "Sons of Liberty." The combinations multiplied, their system was perfected, and their military organizations assumed form and substance.

Mission, Purpose and Identity, were so closely related by geographical affinities that their common union with traitors in Indiana, to aid and guide the operations of the war, became so thoroughly settled and understood as to become historical.

My official report of their organization, plans and creed, of June 1, 1864, rendered to Governor Morton, and published, is in your office. That report was fully confirmed by prominent members of the Order, and many truthful witnesses, and it stands unimpeachable, as the record of a startling episode in our war, and, as increasing the special responsibilities that devolved upon the Governor and State officials of Indiana during a period when every effort was made by disloyal parties to cripple the financial and material support which was due to the United States.

The report of Judge Advocate General Holt is also referred to in this connection.

For ten months, viz: until May 23, 1864, I was on detached service, in co-operation with the Governor of the State.

May, 23, 1864, I was ordered, "in addition to my other duties to assume command of the District." At that time parties in the rebel interest from Kentucky and Missouri were visiting Indianapolis to settle a day for action. They reported John Morgan as about to invade Kentucky by way of Pound Gap. Their information was correct, but the result of his enterprise was a *failure*. At the request of Governor Morton I went to Louisville, and with the Forty-Third Indiana then on furlough, and the One Hundred and Fifteenth Indiana, provided for opening up a route to Frankfort, that city being in a state of siege. Colonel Fryberger, Chief of Artillery for the State of Indiana, and to whom Indiana owes very largely the efficiency of her preparations for border defense, followed with one section of artillery. General Hobson, whose Sub-District was in peril, had been captured, and General Burbridge was hotly following the invaders. Adjutant General Laz Noble, of Indiana, also organized, assisted by General Mansfield, (commanding Indiana Legion) a substantial force, ready to cross the river when required.

Thus, for the third time, Indiana troops and Indiana militia became the safeguard of the border, the support of Kentucky when in danger, and a solid bulwark against treason from without as well as from within.

June and July were months of issue with the disloyalists. Their plans for uprising—for releasing the rebel prisoners at Camp Morton—for seizure of the arsenal and general concert with rebels in Kentucky, Missouri and Canada, were discovered, exposed and foiled.

Two positions of the day for action, want of concert among leaders, and the good sense of thousands who, upon entering the Order, were misled by a high-sounding creed and plausible theories, but who could not be urged to openly defy law and inaugurate civil war, disheartened the leaders and peace was preserved.

Besides this, there was no day, or hour, where the means at the instant disposal of the authorities was inadequate to crush, signally, any outbreak, and this became *unmistakable*.

The timely arrival of a howitzer battery which I procured from St. Louis, and reinforcement by a Massachusetts regiment, checked the operations at Camp Morton, where previously almost daily attempts had been made to mine an avenue of escape, and frequent efforts had also been made by parties outside to communicate with those within.

The seizure of arms and ammunition, sent under the guise of "Sunday-school books," was but one of the many means resorted to for the purpose of gathering the means of offensive action.

Early in August, and while matters were still unsettled, Johnson and Seifert, then in full communication with the "Sons of Liberty," at Louisville, moved down the river to Henderson and threatened Shawneetown, Illinois. They stole stock and temporarily captured boats, exaggerating their forces and looking for substantial support, which they failed to receive. General Hughes, commanding the Legion of the neighboring Brigade District, reported the danger. I sent by special train all the available troops from Indianapolis—telegraphed to General Hughes, giving authority to impress horses, shipping five hundred saddles and equipments for his use. General Hovey, then at Mount Vernon waiting orders, consented to accompany the expedition, which was successful in scattering the hostile force without loss.

This was the last active outbreak on the border. Orders had been previously issued regulating the river travel, the crossing of armed parties for whatever purposes, and the general protection of river towns and settlements, and after the succession of General Hovey to the command of the District the same orders were enforced by orders calling attention to these previously issued.

August 29, 1864, by order of the War Department, I took command of the Draft in Indiana. Camp Carrington was enlarged northward, new buildings were erected, and all the accessories of a large Post were secured.

As in 1863-4, when daily visits to every camp were necessary, this duty was of the most exacting kind. More than *eleven thousand* men were in camp at *one time*. They had to be fed and manfully clothed. I had but nine officers to assist me in all the details of camp, the preparation of rolls, the forwarding of men, and all the details of duty. Every man had to bear medical examination. Of the officers who nominally were my assistants, six were from other States, four were barely convalescing from wounds, and all were strangers to office work except two. Forty-two clerks were employed and the work of all of them required my personal supervision and care.

Two elections—State and Presidential—occurred, involving all the labor attending furloughs, except transportation, which was furnished through the State officials. Notwithstanding this pressure of duty detachments were daily sent to the field, good order was maintained, and the Indiana quota rapidly became soldiers.

The six companies of "Garrison Guards" taken from the drafted men, and armed for Post Duty, were surprised by few old soldiers. Concurrent with this draft was the organization of thirteen

regiments, the One Hundred and Forty-Third to the One Hundred and Fifty-Six, inclusive, in the same camp. These troops formed the last quota drawn from Indiana.

I was thus directly associated in mustering, drilling and recruiting, with six regiments of cavalry, seven batteries, and an aggregate of about one hundred thousand infantry, exclusive of the Legion and the Minute Men, who were either instructed for, or called into some form of active service under myself. All this labor deprived me of honorable opportunities with my own proper command in the field, but brings no regrets, as I know I did what was done, conscientiously, and faithfully, and that at the time, the work was considered as important as duty in the field could possibly be. Support was given to the loyal—some were inspired to enlist—many were instructed in a soldier's profession and duty and the plans of traitors were brought to naught.

In the retrospect, I can only take time to say that Governor Morton's energy and devotion to Indiana rendered failure on the part of Indiana impossible; and that to yourself, your predecessor General Noble, General Stone, General Mansfield, Colonel Schlater, Colonels Frybarger and Sturm, I particularly refer for that hearty co-operation, when labor became constant, which enabled my work to reap its desired fruit.

If this report bear a personal aspect, it will have its explanation in the fact that I became so identified with Indiana interests and Indiana prosperity, that I write as to my friends, knowing at least, that when great interests were at stake they were subserved to the best of my judgment, with my whole soul, without fear, or favor, and with the desire to do equal and exact justice to every man of whatever name or honest opinion. This is my reward when evanescent plaudits and popular honors are forgotten.

With consideration I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY B. CARRINGTON.

Colonel 18th U. S. Infantry.

Commanding Mountain District, Department of the Platte.

Document No. 79.

EXPOSURE OF THE SONS OF LIBERTY—A SECRET TREASONABLE ORGANIZATION.

GENERAL CARRINGTON'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIANA, NORTHERN DEPARTMENT,
Indianapolis, Indiana, June 28, 1864.

GOVERNOR: In compliance with your request, I place in your hands a partial outline of the nature, work, and extent of a disloyal society, or order, now operating in the State of Indiana, under the name of "SONS OF LIBERTY."

I. NATURE OF THE ORDER.

1st. It is both *civil* and *military*. In its first relation, it declares principles of ethics and politics, for adoption and dissemination, that are hostile to the Government of the United States. In the latter relation, it assumes to organize armies for "actual service" in support of those principles, treating the United States Government as their *enemy*, and that of the rebellion as their *friend*.

2d. It is *secret* and *oath-bound*.

3d. It is *despotic* and *absolute*. The penalties of disobedience to its officers are unlimited, including the death penalty itself.

II. PRINCIPLES OF THE ORDER.

1st. Absolute, inherent, State Sovereignty.

2d. The Union of the States as but voluntary and temporary, and revocable at the will of any individual State, so far as concerns that State.

3d. Denies to the General Government the power to enforce its laws, if it be the choice of a State to reject them.

4th. Recognizes the existing rebellion as legitimate, legal, and just.

5th. Holds revolution against the present Government as not only a right, but a duty.

6th. Holds obligations to the order as paramount to those due a single State or the United States.

7th. Declares its purpose, to stop this war, treat with rebels, and make a treaty based upon the recognition of grades of civilization and race.

8th. Declares a law of races, one of Caucasian supremacy, and one of African servitude.

9th. Pledges a crusade in favor of all people attempting to establish new governments of their own choice, as against existing rulers or authorities.

10th. Accepts the creed of the rebellion, its logic, its plans, and its principles, as the nominal theory of Democracy, and its own bond of coherence and ultimate success.

III. EXTENT OF THE ORDER.

Exhibits are furnished as follows

Exhibit A. "Constitution of Supreme Council of the States," that is, of all States that may join, recognizing the primary independence of each State. "The Supreme Commander of this Council," is "Commander-in-Chief of all military forces belonging to the Order, in the various States, when called into actual service."—[See sec. 8.]

OFFICERS FOR 1864, AS REPORTED.

C. L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, Supreme Commander; Robert Holloway, of Illinois, Deputy Supreme Commander; Dr. Massey, of Ohio, Secretary of State.

Exhibit B. Constitution of Grand Council of S. L. of Indiana.

OFFICERS.

H. H. Dodd, Indianapolis, Grand Commander; H. Heffren, Salem, Deputy Grand Commander; W. M. Harrison, Indianapolis, Grand Secretary.

"The members of this Council, additional to the regular officers, include, *ex-officio*, the Grand Commander's staff, and all military officers above the rank of Colonel."—[Sec. 3, Art. 2.]

Exhibit C. Constitution of the County Parent Temples, subordinate to which, Branch County Temples may be organized.

This order, during 1863, was variously named, but popularly known as "K.G.C." (KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE,) with whose ritual, oaths, etc., I furnished you in the spring of 1863. The penalty of disclosure was then death, and this penalty was specified in their obligations.

During the fall of 1863, the order changed name and ritual, and became the "O.A.K.," (ORDER OF AMERICAN KNIGHTS;) the ritual, signs, passwords, &c., of which are in my possession.

At the meeting of this order, February 16th and 17th, 1864, the Grand Commander for the State of Indiana communicated the purposes of the order, as well as the views of C. L. Vallandigham, claimed by the order as its Head and Supreme Commander.

For said address, the proceedings of the Indiana Grand Council, and so much of the official proceedings as it was deemed best to publish for the private information of the order, please see Exhibit D. herewith annexed. This report gives the following States as organized:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Delaware, Maryland, and Missouri.

Besides the Constitutions of the "S.L." referred to, there is a formal ritual for the degrees, the same being a slight modification of the work of the "O.A.K.," which was abandoned only in May last.

These consist of the "V.," Vestibule of the Temple, and first, second, and third Temple Degrees, or Couclaves.

The organization of the "Society of the Illini," or Democratic Clubs, does not involve full membership in the order, for thus far, comparatively few in each Temple are advanced to the Chapters or Councils of the higher degrees, but the lower and subordinate bodies, and that of the "Illini," is educational and probationary, looking to full acceptance of the general principles of the order, before the advancement of the "Neophyte," to the higher degrees.

As appears from the official report of February 17th, there were, then, only twelve thousand members in this State, and a recent report from a portion of the State would hardly triple this number—that is, of initiates, though they claim for some counties full battalions, and in a few cases, full regiments.

Exhibits E. F. G. and H. give the ritual of said degrees.

It will be observed that the fundamental password is CALHOUN, transposed for use thus, Nu-oh-lac.

The unwritten work and lectures of this order vary in different States and counties, and in Temples of the same county, though not in essentials. This is accounted for from the fact that organizing agents, in installing officers, could not take time to fully post and instruct them, and the work was imperfectly committed to memory.

While the penalties of disclosure are formally declared to be such as the officers of this order shall direct, these penalties are specifically given in the verbal lectures and instructions. The oaths of 1863 specifically affixed the death penalty. The same is enjoined in the present order. Instructions to execute this penalty upon at least one supposed informer have been issued within the last two months. Injunctions to arm, and much of the details of subordinate military features of the order, are also given in verbal lectures. Concurrent testimony from different sources confirms the above. Many of the documents you have already seen, and they are not necessary in this report.

IV. OPERATIONS OF THE ORDER.

A few facts, derived from many concurrent sources, give significance to passages in the constitutions and rituals. Of some you were advised at the time—thus:

1st. The outbreaks in Eastern Illinois were mainly checked by leaders of this order, on the ground that such outbreaks were premature. This information comes from Canada, Michigan, Illinois, and other quarters.

2d. A few days before the attack of Forrest upon Paducah, I was informed that the Temples of the O.A.K. in Northwestern Illinois expected such an attack, and that Forrest would cross into Illinois, and raise the standard of revolt. He came to Paducah, but was repulsed.

3d. On the day that Morgan first entered Pound Gap, I was informed at Indianapolis, in the morning, that Morgan was about to enter Kentucky, of which you were at once advised. At 3 p. m. you showed me a telegram from General Burbridge, that Morgan was in the Gap. This information, derived from you, was communicated to the secret order with my permission. Upon this, two members of the order, both prominent—one, Col. W. A. Bowles, of Buena Vista notoriety, and the other, Judge J. F. Bullitt, of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Kentucky—was soon reported to have stated that "Morgan must be stopped; he was too soon—the order was not ready for him!" Judge Bullitt, who had come to receive the new ritual, (S.L.), took the first train for Kentucky that day. The fact was that Morgan *was* stopped! The incidents following and attending the visit of Major General Lindsay, from Kentucky, you are familiar with, and the circumstances under which Morgan threw part of his force into Kentucky when General Burbridge moved towards Virginia.

4th. Information was given you of the visit of Vallandigham to Detroit, his projected trip to Chicago, of the meeting of the Grand Council of Indiana, June 13, of the proposed adjournment and meeting at Hamilton, June 15, and that Vallandigham's immediate recall was a subject of debate, and the prospect of his being at that time at Hamilton. At least one rebel officer left Windsor, C.W., and visited Hamilton four weeks before, in the confidence of disloyal persons, of which I was advised at that time, by telegraph, through General Noble.

5th. Five days before Morgan attacked Mt. Stirling, and the L. & L. R. R. was severed, written report was sent by disloyal persons, of which I have the originals, that the road was quiet, that "no mules," (United States soldiers,) were on the line, and that a glorious work would begin the coming week.

6th. A courier, intercepted between Frankfort and Louisville, who reported to me at Louisville, as I was starting for Indianapolis, claimed that Forrest was moving upon Southwestern Kentucky, and that a portion of Buckner's command would join the fragments of Morgan in Western Virginia. Two days after, Forrest defeated Sturgis; Buckner, however, was west of the Mississippi. I give these among many facts to show that there is a close correspondence of design and feeling between traitors North and rebels South. The whole plot of the order herein referred to is in harmony with forcible interruption of the war.

W. A. Bowles, before referred to, has made no close secret of his disloyal purposes, and his sympathy with the South. He is reported as one of the four major generals of the order in Indiana. The remaining three are L. P. Milligan, of Huntington, Major Walker, of northwestern part of

Indiana, *vide* Yeakle, removed, and Andrew Humphreys, of Greene county. The Grand Commander has already been named.

Although the new work, S. L., was obtained at Indianapolis, by R. Barrett, for Missouri, it is understood that the order is so far organized in that State as to run a risk of disappointment by a change, and that the work of the O. A. K. will retain its usage, as it differs only in non-essentials. Among the persons reported as at the conference with Judge Bullitt and Barrett, were J. J. Bingham, Dr. James S. Athol, and Mr. Joseph Ristine, of Indianapolis. I will also give the names of a few other members, for your information, to enable you to watch the movement of this order in Indiana, viz: Dr. Gatling, (associated with the Gatling gun,) Mr. Evert, of Vanderburg, Mr. L. Leach, Mr. Otey, Myers, of Laporte, Dr. Lemons, A. D. Raga, Mr. McBride, of Evansville, John G. Davis, and Lasselle, of Cass county. Several of the above are delegates to the State Grand Council of Missouri; and besides, H. H. Bodd, to the Supreme Grand Council, to be held at Chicago, the first of July next, preparatory to the political convention of July 4.

V. PURPOSES OF THE ORDER.

It seems that the main purpose is political power, by union with the South, regardless of men or measures. The Eastern and Western Council leaders differ as to means to this end; and again, the radicals and conservatives differ at the West. Men like Dr. W. A. Bowles seem indifferent to any presidential canvass, and to prefer an early armed rupture, and positive union of the Northwest with the South. Such men are ready and anxious for such an armed invasion as will give them a nucleus for open defiance of the United States. This is not speculation, but proof is ample. I have adverted to some facts already, and will advise you, as I have the Government and General Heintzelman, as events progress. Very respectfully yours,

HENRY B. CARRINGTON,

Brigadier General, Commanding District Indiana.

His Excellency Governor O. P. Morton, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Document No. 80.

REPORT OF BRIGADIER GENERAL MILO S. HASCALL.

OPERATIONS IN INDIANA IN THE SPRING AND SUMMER OF 1863.

GOSHEN, IND., Sept. 26, 1865.

GEN. W. H. H. TERRELL, *Adjutant General Indiana.*

SIR: Agreeably to your request I herewith furnish you with a brief statement of my operations while on duty in Indiana in the spring and summer of 1863.

A few weeks after the battle of Stone River I was ordered to Indianapolis by Major General Rosecrans to superintend the work of returning deserters from the Army of the Cumberland in the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Under the influence of copperhead advice about one-third of General Rosecrans' entire army was then absent, deserters. Subsequently, on the 5th of March, 1863, my orders from General Rosecrans were confirmed by Major General Wright, commanding the Department of the Ohio, and I was authorized and empowered to arrest deserters and collect stragglers, found within the above mentioned States, belonging to *any* of the departments or armies of the United States, and forward them to their regiments. This duty was of the highest importance at that critical period. The strength of the army had been so far reduced by continuous and shameful desertion—encouraged, and not unfrequently induced, by the treasonable advice and promises of protection which reached the ears of the men at the front from their former homes—and the labor of arresting and forwarding them to their proper regiments was indeed herculean and attended with many troublesome difficulties. The work, however, progressed so favorably that in a few weeks a most salutary lesson had been taught the infamous instigators of this treasonable business; they were made, by the arrest of some of their leaders, to feel that their villainous machinations to break up the army were thoroughly understood, and would be counteracted and punished with an iron hand, while the poor deluded victims of their wiles were, in hundreds of cases, glad to be returned to their old places in the ranks, satisfied that their pretended friends were indeed their worst enemies, and that it was far more pleasant to bear the hardships of honorable service in the field than to skulk in the rear under the doubtful protection of home-traitors and disloyal organizations. The result was that in a short time the *morale* of the army was greatly elevated and encouraged, and desertions rapidly decreased. Many deserters, however, ran off to Canada, and, notwithstanding the great expense and effort that was made by Congress and the military authorities, the crime continued to a disgraceful extent.

After being engaged on this duty about one month, Major General Burnside was placed in command of the Department of the Ohio, and at his request I was transferred by the Secretary of War to that Department from the Department of the Cumberland. On the 15th of April, by General Burnside's order, I assumed command, temporarily, of the District of Indiana, relieving Brigadier General Carrington.

At this time the State of Indiana was in a State of *quasi* rebellion against the General Government, large numbers of rebel sympathizers and traitors being armed and, in some instances, organized and rendezvoused and apparently ready for active and mischievous service. To meet this state of things, I issued my order "Number 9," a copy of which is appended hereto, which afterwards became so notorious throughout the loyal States. In carrying out that order I had occasion to suppress several traitorous newspapers, and to arrest a number of rabid copperheads in various parts of the State, and was about to deal with them as was afterwards done in the case of Milligan, Bowles, and others; but the President having revoked General Burnside's order suppressing the "Chicago Times," and on receiving the co-operation from the General Government and State authorities which I deemed essential in carrying out my programme, I was reluctantly compelled to relinquish my plans.

As an evidence of the disloyal feeling that prevailed in the State during the time I was in command, I may mention that on the 20th of May, 1863, the so-called Democracy (in reality copper-

heads and traitors) held a grand convention at Indianapolis. Being apprehensive that serious trouble might arise from this meeting, and having been advised from every part of the Northern States that the real object of the convention was to seize the government arms, arsenal and stores, I proceeded quietly to arm and organize the parole prisoners at Camp Carrington, placing them under command of that gallant officer, Colonel John Coburn, of the 133d Indiana Infantry, who was himself a prisoner on parole. This force, with the other troops at my disposal—the 71st Indiana Infantry, Colonel Biddi, and the 2d Indiana Battery, Captain Myers—being the night previous properly disposed so as to protect the government property, and to suppress any riotous proceedings that might occur the next day, sufficed to preserve order until evening. When the trains began departing, the traitorous scoundrels, all of whom, as it appeared, came to the “convention” armed, opened an indiscriminate fire with pistols upon the Soldiers’ Home and other buildings on the various railroads leading out of the city. I then gave orders to stop every train from which any firing had occurred, to disarm the passengers and then let the trains proceed. The result was that every train, except the Lafayette, which succeeded in escaping, was stopped and disarmed. Several hundred pistols were thus captured, besides there were immense numbers thrown away, which did not fall into the hands of the military. The attendants upon the “convention” went home disarmed and disheartened, but fell to abusing me without stint or mercy. They did not “take” Indianapolis, and during my connection with the military administration of affairs in the State, made no further serious attempt in that direction.

About the 5th of June following, at my own request, I was relieved of the command of the District, and was succeeded by Brigadier General O. B. Willcox. General Burnside gave me a leave of absence for thirty days, at the expiration of which I was to report to Major General Hartsuff, commanding the 2d Corps at Lexington, Ky. In the meantime, John Morgan undertook his celebrated raid through Indiana and Ohio, and when I reached Cincinnati, on my way to Lexington, I was immediately ordered by General Burnside to return to Indianapolis and assist General Willcox in repelling the raid. Arriving at Indianapolis, I was by General Willcox placed in charge of the defenses of the city. I made the best disposition possible with the force at hand, but it soon became evident that Morgan had no serious intention of attacking the capital, but was trying to escape through Ohio. To prevent this, Brigadier General Carrington was ordered to proceed with three regiments of Minute Men and a battery of artillery, by way of Richmond and Hamilton, to intercept Morgan at or near Loveland, north of Cincinnati. He was ordered to proceed at three o’clock on the afternoon of the 13th day of July, and the trains were said to have been in readiness at that time. At nine o’clock at night, however, he had not gone, and General Willcox thereupon suspended him from command and ordered me to proceed with the troops, which I did, arriving at the point of destination “just in time to be too late.” The few hours lost in starting from Indianapolis gave the rebel marauder ample time to pass the proposed point of attack without detention, and the last opportunity offered to Indiana troops to inflict chastisement on the fleeing enemy was thus lost. Proceeding to Cincinnati with my command, and after staying there two days, I was ordered to return to Indianapolis, where the troops were duly mustered out and discharged. This special service closed my connection with military affairs in Indiana, and I at once proceeded to the performance of other and more active duties in the field.

[Signed:]

MILO S. HASCALL,
Late Brigadier General Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIANA, DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Indianapolis, April 15, 1863. }

General Order No. 9.

In assuming the command of the District of Indiana, the General commanding deems it advisable and proper to issue the following order, to the end that all may be advised of the principles which will govern his action:

I. He has no proclamations to issue nor policy to adopt. That has already been done, and in his judgment well done, by the Commanding General of this Department. He has no partisan feelings or interests he intends to advance, but desires to confer, freely and fully, with the prominent men of all political parties, and invokes their hearty co-operation in all measures calculated to restore harmony and good feeling in the State. He neither claims any right to interfere with civil matters in the State, nor has any desire to do so.

II. The Commanding General is charged with the duty of carrying into effect the provisions of General Order No. 38, recently issued by Major General Burnside. He purposes doing so. Unmistakable evidence has reached him that the provisions of this order have been, and are being, violated in various parts of the State. This is unfortunately done, in many instances, by well meaning men, who are led astray by newspapers and public speakers. These latter will, therefore, be held to the most rigid accountability. There is no use in trying to dry the stream while its fountains are allowed to flow. All the newspapers and public speakers that counsel or encourage resistance to the conscription act, or any other law of Congress passed as a war measure, or that endeavor to bring the war policy of the Government into disrepute, will be considered as having violated the order above alluded to, and treated accordingly. The country will have to be saved or lost during the time that this administration remains in power, and therefore he who is factiously and actively opposed to the war policy of the administration is as much opposed to his government.

III. The Commanding General indulges the hope that all citizens of the State will see the propriety and necessity of the observance of this order, and, as they regard the true interest and welfare of the State and nation, give him no occasion to take action on account of its violation.

By command of Brigadier General HASCALL.

ED. R. KERSTETTER,
Captain and A. G.

Document No. 81.

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN INDIANA.

REPORT OF BREVET MAJOR GENERAL O. B. WILLCOX.

DETROIT, November 20, 1865.

GENERAL W. H. H. TERREL, *Adjutant General of Indiana*.

GENERAL: In response to your various letters requesting of me an account of my connections with the troops of your State, during the recent war, particularly in the late District of Indiana and Michigan, and in the East Tennessee campaign, I have the honor to transmit the following informal sketch:

I left the District of Central Kentucky in June, 1863, pursuant to General Burnside's order to try and settle the troubled condition of affairs in your State. My staff consisted of Captain Robert A. Hutchins, A. A. G., Major G. Collins Lyon, A. A. I. G. and Provost Marshal, and Lieutenants L. C. Brackett, W. V. Richards, and C. A. McKnight, Aides de Camp.

I relieved General Hascall and assumed command of the District of Indiana and Michigan, June 8th, 1863. The enrollment act was resisted in many counties of the State, enrollment officers were murdered in the performance of their duty. There were secret societies organized against the Government, and claiming to number sixty thousand members.

All troops, possible to be spared, were ordered into the field, leaving available only Colonel Biddle's Seventy-First Indiana, a detachment of Fifty-First and Sixty-Third Indiana Infantry, guarding the rebel prisoners at Camp Morton, Myers' Twenty-Third Indiana Battery and a squadron of Cavalry under Captain Patton, Third Indiana, all stationed at Indianapolis, except a company at Madison and two at Evansville.

Disturbances occurred at various points where the enrollment was resisted, but were easily quelled by sending a small force of infantry or cavalry to the spot promptly, and making as little noise about it as possible. Persons arrested were turned over to the civil authorities for indictment and in a few weeks but little excitement or opposition to the laws was manifested. The most serious outbreaks occurred in Sullivan, Greene and Monroe counties. About the 25th of June, I sent Colonel Biddle with his Regiment, a section of Artillery and a company of Cavalry to Bloomington, to operate in these counties, where Government officers and loyal citizens had been killed, and where it was credibly reported, that some fifteen hundred "butternuts" were in arms and drilling.

Colonel Biddle met with no organized resistance. He dispersed the misguided malcontents and arrested some twenty or thirty petty ringleaders, among whom were Joel Morgan, Tobe Walker and Lemuel Sexton. The more important chiefs, who by their speeches and intrigues had stirred up the strife and bloodshed, never appeared with any of their armed followers, but invariably sneaked off leaving them to their fate without any intelligent head or directing mind. I examined most of them myself and found them, for the most part, ignorant and acting under a mistaken sense of party zeal. Some of them were discharged and some turned over to the U. S. Marshal.

As General Mansfield generally accompanied the troops, to act for the State authorities, and did act always with great tact and discretion, he has no doubt reported most of the cases of this kind that arose.

On June 19th, I received a telegraphic dispatch that a guerrilla band of rebels, under Capt. Hines, had crossed the Ohio at Leavenworth, and was moving into the interior, or perhaps up towards New Albany. This was probably the first actual raid made by the enemy into Indiana.

The Legion in the interior were already collecting to attack the band of plunderers, whose numbers were estimated at two hundred. A party was sent out from New Albany. Captain Patton took the cars immediately from Indianapolis with his Cavalry, arrived early at Orleans and started scouts out in advance, the farmers in the neighborhood all volunteering. Hines found himself baffled in his object, whatever it was, for the Indiana Legion—and armed private citizens—were soon swarming around his path, and he re-crossed the Ohio with considerable loss and infinite disgust. He killed the Sheriff and a citizen of Crawford County, and lost seventy (70) of his men with their horses and plunder.

Troubles on the border and raids from Kentucky, were whispered among the members of certain secret societies, who were thought to be in communication with southern traitors, and Hines' raid, though it terminated ingloriously, gave some color to these rumors. About this time I issued an order against secret organizations, which alarmed the more moderate and opened the eyes of the ignorant, to such an extent, that for a time at least their meetings were suspended.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIANA AND MICHIGAN, }
DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, June 30, 1863. }

GENERAL ORDERS No. 5.

The peace of Indiana has lately been disturbed by violence, murder, and other acts, contrary to law, and having their origin in certain secret political societies, clubs, or leagues, the common safety now demands that all such associations should be discontinued, no matter to what political party they may belong. They are a constant source of dread and mistrust, and divide, and provoke hostility between neighbors, weaken the dignity and power of courts of justice, expose the country to martial law, and discourage the people from enlisting in the defense of the nation. No matter how honest or worthy may have been the reason for such societies in the beginning, their very secrecy, and the oaths they impose, do enable wicked men to use them unto unlawful ends, and pervert them into public nuisances. All good objects can be accomplished openly, and none but the enemies of their country ever need disguise. It is perfectly plain that such secret organizations are both dangerous and beyond the ordinary grasp of the law. They are, therefore, declared to be hostile, and will be put down, by all the military power of the District, if need be.

I invoke against said secret societies the good influence and active aid of all men who are friendly to the Union, to discontinue and break up such organizations within the limits of this District;

and I call upon the members thereof speedily to withdraw from their dark meetings, and openly show that their intentions and acts are such as may become the true and loyal citizens of a country whose freedom and integrity they will maintain against all enemies whatsoever, and before the eyes of the world.

Signed,

O. B. WILCOX, *Brigadier General, Commanding.*

Official,

ROBERT A. HUTCHINS, *Captain and A. A. G.*

We had information that some of the conspirators were importing arms into the State for these "Societies," or "circles," which were organized on a military plan. A few persons were arrested, charged with this offence. Stringent measures were adopted, restraining the purchase and sale of arms and ammunition; a few arrests were made, and some bonds were required of guilty or suspected parties, but the authority of the District Commander was quite limited, for the want of clear instructions or positive policy from higher authorities.

On the 4th of July I received a telegram from General Burnside to send the Seventy-First Indiana Infantry, Colonel Biddle, with all my available artillery and cavalry, to Kentucky, to report to General Boyle. The rebel General John Morgan was marching through that State toward the Ohio, with four thousand cavalry. He attacked the Twenty-Fifth Michigan, Colonel Moore, at Green River Bridge, that very day, and was repulsed. My troops were sent to Louisville at once. On the morning of the 5th Morgan captured the Union troops at Lebanon. Part of the Indiana Legion were ordered to Louisville, and Colonel Deland's First Michigan Sharp Shooters were ordered down to Indiana from Detroit, together with the Twelfth Michigan Battery. On the 6th General Boyle reported cannon firing heard at Louisville, Kentucky. On the 8th he reported Morgan as having crossed the Ohio at Brandenburg, with two steamers, which he had captured. He was now known to be on the soil of Indiana. The Legion and Home Guards were called out by Governor Morton, and companies and regiments were requested to organize to repel invasion. I immediately ordered all the railroad cars and locomotives to be secured, for the transportation of militia, arms, and supplies, and ordered the Quartermaster, Commissary, and Ordnance Officers, to furnish everything that might be required. There were some arms, but cartridges had to be manufactured at the State Arsenal, after Morgan was known to be on this side of the Ohio. The Governor and his military staff labored with the greatest energy and success to raise and equip the volunteers, while the disposition of them was left to me, under general instructions from General Burnside.

It was uncertain whether Morgan would move on New Albany and Jeffersonville, where there were about \$1,000,000 worth of public property; or seek to burn the bridges and break up the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, by which the Government was sending troops and supplies to Rosecrans, or carry out the purpose he avowed, of marching on Indianapolis to release the rebel prisoners and burn the capital, with its arsenal, and all the arms, ammunition, and other public property stored at that point; or, finally, whether he would move parallel to the Ohio river, plundering as he went, until compelled to recross it. Jeffersonville and New Albany belonged to the District of Kentucky, and were, therefore, left to General Boyle to defend. I had sent him all my servicable troops, and therefore had nothing with which to meet Morgan. The citizen soldiery had to be raised, armed, equipped, and concentrated. Cavalry was out of the question, and raw, undrilled, infantry alone was all that could be brought into the field against a cavalry column. Such were the embarrassments which stared us in the face; defense was our only policy. General Hobson was pursuing Morgan with the Kentucky United States forces. He came to Brandenburg twelve hours behind him, and was there delayed by having to send to Louisville for steamers for crossing his command over the river, so that Morgan had eighteen hours start, and stole all the best horses in the country. The only assistance we could render Hobson was to hinder Morgan's march by obstructing his roads with the ax, the spade, and the bushwhacker's rifle. The most we could hope to effect for ourselves was to save our principal towns, railroad bridges, and important depots. I therefore advised the Governor: 1st, to send orders everywhere to scout the country, to fell timber, and to tear up bridges in advance of the raiders; and, 2d, to order all of the militia that had arms to the line of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad: all west of Indianapolis to concentrate at Mitchell, and all east, at Seymour. This was done, and supplies were sent to those stations, and cars accumulated, so that the troops might be shipped by rail to any threatened point of our railway system. The chief rendezvous, however, was Indianapolis, where the volunteers came pouring in by thousands, and where they were rapidly organized and equipped as infantry. If Morgan was bold enough to march on Indianapolis, therefore, he would have to pass between two considerable bodies of troops on his flanks, with Hobson in his rear, and the main force of Indiana militia, animated with enthusiasm, gathered to defend their capital. The crossings of the Louisville and Indianapolis, and New Albany and Salem Railroads over the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, in fact, the whole line of that road, stood guarded. General Hughes was placed in command at Mitchell, and General Love at Seymour, while General Hascall, also reporting to me, was assigned to the immediate command of Indianapolis.

Morgan marched first on Corydon, where a detachment of home guards made a brave but ineffectual stand, on the 9th of July. He then advanced to Salem, Colonel Cravens retreating before him. He burnt part of Salem on the morning of the 10th. He threw out detachments towards Brownstown and Orleans. Brownstown is on the direct road to Indianapolis, and was assaulted and taken by two companies of mounted home guards, under Capt. Shields. It is probable that Morgan now learned of the forces at Mitchell, Seymour and Indianapolis, and changed his course in consequence thereof; for, moving square to the right, he crossed the Louisville and Indianapolis Railroad at Vienna, and rode into Lexington that night. His plans were already foiled, and the only question with him now was how to get back into Dixie. The most available point for him to strike the Ohio was Madison, where he might hope to burn the city, and cross the river with an air of triumph. But Col. Mullen was at Madison, with some two thousand muskets, and Morgan was apprised of this fact by the appearance of a body of Mullen's mounted scouts, who came up the Madison road and dashed through Lexington just before break of day on the 11th, and found Morgan's men asleep in the Court House Square.

Morgan again changed his course, and turned north towards Vernon, where the Indianapolis and Madison Railroad crosses the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and where there is a considerable bridge, which it was his object to destroy. But as soon as Gen. Love, at Seymour, became satisfied that Morgan was moving eastward, he dispatched Colonels Williams' and Burkham's regiments, with four pieces of artillery, to Vernon by rail. I telegraphed Burkham to hold the place at all hazards, and I also ordered Gen. Love to the threatened point with the balance of his command.

Leaving Col. Burkham at North Vernon, Col. Williams took his own regiment and one company of Burkham's, and two pieces of artillery, to North Vernon, and posted his small force so as to defend the bridge and the town.

Morgan appeared before the place and demanded its surrender, by flag of truce. The garrison Colonel promptly refused, and Morgan sent in a second flag and planted his artillery. The Colonel detained the bearer of the message a short time, being notified of General Love's approach, and Love speedily arrived with his command by rail from Seymour, and sent Morgan's herald back with a courteous invitation for Morgan himself to surrender. It was now near evening. The enemy made a movement as if to get in between Old Vernon and North Vernon, which brought on some picket firing. Meantime, Major General Lew Wallace, having volunteered his services, was started with a brigade of newly organized volunteers and a battery, from Indianapolis, and General Hughes was ordered from Mitchell with his command, and both proceeded by rail to Vernon in time to have attacked Morgan early on the morning of the 12th. But the enemy, after an abortive attempt to injure the railroad track, withdrew during the night. General Love sent all his cavalry, amounting to only fifty, in quest of the enemy. Some twenty or thirty stragglers were picked up, and it was found that Morgan had gone in the direction of Dupont. Thus ended the Vernon affair.

There was every variety and contradiction of report with regard to Morgan's movements and intentions. But he himself seemed utterly confounded. Hobson was pressing on his rear; our Indiana levies, as if issuing from the soil, headed him off when he turned north; southwardly, the towns on the Ohio, Madison, Aurora and Lawrenceburg, were guarded, and gun boats and steamers, armed with artillery and infantry, patrolled the river; nothing, in fact, prevented his escape in Indiana, but our lack of cavalry: we had but two hundred in the field, and a company organizing at Indianapolis.

Morgan crossed the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad at Dupont, on the morning of the 12th, destroying a couple of petty bridges soon repaired. Reinforcements were sent to Madison and Lawrenceburg, but Morgan again turned suddenly, and passed through Versailles at noon, and crossed the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad not far from Osgood, burning the railroad bridge over Longberry Creek. General Hughes started his command at once for Osgood as soon as he learned that Morgan had turned, but the information came too late, and Morgan's horsemen easily evaded locomotives and infantry. General Wallace also moved up from Vernon with the rest of the command, but Morgan was already across the railroad.

It was now our policy to protect the Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad, and if possible concentrate troops in front of the enemy on that road. Colonel Shryock was accordingly started down that road by rail with his regiment; and Colonel Gaven, on his way to Lawrenceburg with his regiment at Greensburg, learning from Colonel McQuiston that his scouts reported the enemy advancing from the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad to the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad, halted and reported to me by telegraph, and was ordered to Sumners. He took care for Sumners, and disembarked his men. The rebels struck his pickets two miles out, just before nightfall, and there was some slight skirmishing, but the enemy sheered off and crossed the railroad during the night, without doing any damage, beyond burning a water-tank. Other troops were hurried to the spot, but in the morning Morgan was in full flight across the State line, and every thing we had left in the way of troops at Indianapolis was shipped by rail to Hamilton, under General Russell, to assist our sister State.

At 4.30 A. M., on the 14th, Morgan was at Williamsburg, Ohio. Some of the Indiana troops sent by me to Kentucky, rendered good service in following up and ultimately helping to capture the raiders, particularly part of Myers' battery and Patton's company of cavalry.

Indiana certainly deserves great credit at this crisis. None of her citizens proved false to their country, although Morgan had bragged that thousands would join him. On the contrary, the citizens rose as one man, to oppose the invaders. The Governor and his military staff labored with almost superhuman energy to organize, arm and equip, the volunteers. Nothing but our total want of cavalry prevented the capture or destruction of Morgan's force. As it was, notwithstanding the thousand contradictory and alarming reports, that were telegraphed to Indianapolis from all quarters, we succeeded in baffling Morgan at every turn, and forced him finally out of the State into Ohio, where certain capture awaited him. The damage he inflicted upon us was trifling. Our large towns, arsenals, storehouses, depots, railroad bridges, and junctions that lay at his mercy, without a musket to defend them when he crossed the Ohio River, were all saved by the rapidity with which we raised troops and threw them from point to point as he advanced or turned from one quarter to another. He could always avoid a fight and elude attack, because his command was wisely mounted. In fact the Morgan Raid, was but a flight and a fallow.

It now remained to settle the various questions that arose on the loss of horses by the flight and pursuit of the enemy. This work was rapidly and well performed by Captain, now Brevet Brigadier General, James A. Ekin, A. Q. M., under instructions given by myself. There was little or nothing left for me to do in Indiana. The opposition to the conscription was completely quelled, and the citizens all enrolled, and all disloyal or opposing elements were found in the immense heat of that patriotic excitement caused by the late invasion. General Burnside was in August, ordered to take the field in Tennessee, it was my wish to join my old division in the 9th corps, and so I expressed myself to the Adjutant General of the Department, but received no order on the subject until the 14th of September, when there came a telegram from Washington, for me to report to General Burnside at Knoxville, and the District of Indiana and Michigan was broken up.

EAST TENNESSEE.

At Camp Nelson on my way through Kentucky towards Tennessee, in September, I was ordered to fit out the four regiments of six months Indiana troops just ordered to the field and to hurry them forward through Cumberland Gap, to join Burnside.

Colonels Mahan, Kise, Jackson and Brady, reported to me with their regiments. These troops marched with me in September, 1863, and served with me in the mountainous regions of East Tennessee until the 15th of January, 1864. The service was of the most trying character. Hard, long and rapid marches, over either ragged or muddy roads, fording deep and rocky rivers, in autumn and winter, posted at outposts and isolated points, living mostly on a country already exhausted of supplies, men often suffering, and animals in numbers daily dying for food, new troops, alone, without the cheer and confidence inspired by the presence and support of veterans, and moved about as the pressure of emergency demanded, outside of the operations of the main army, bravely, firmly, cheerfully and well, these four regiments behaved under the circumstances.

They were present at the battle of Blue Springs, Oct. 10th, supporting batteries and acting as reserves.

On the approach of Longstreet towards Knoxville in November, I was left above Bull's Gap, at Greenville, with scarcely any other infantry than these regiments and cavalry force, to hold in check the enemy's heavy force, pressing down from Abingdon, with greatly inferior numbers. I was

compelled to resort to a system of maneuvers to interpose between Ransom and Longstreet, and yet secure Cumberland Gap, in obedience to Gen. Burnside's orders. This duty taxed the *maneuvers* of my troops severely, but the Indiana men improved in discipline and steadiness constantly, so that finally in the fight at Wacker's Ford, Clinch River, between my command and Wheeler's cavalry, no troops could behave better than Colonel's Jackson and Kise's regiments, crossing the river and attacking the enemy as coolly and successfully as veterans.

During the campaign the troops were brigaded and Colonels Jackson and Mahan with their brigades performed valuable and important services and Colonels Kise and Brady distinguished themselves as regimental commanders; Myers' Battery and two companies of the 3d Indiana Cavalry also gained considerable credit.

I must not omit the mention of two mounted regiments of Indiana troops that served in this campaign in the cavalry division. These Colonels Foster, 65th mounted Infantry, and Graham's 5th Cavalry regiments. Colonel Foster commanded the division and Colonel Graham one of the brigades. The bravery and skill of these two officers, and the daring intrepidity of their regiments in covering the movements of the Infantry, with an immense wagon and artillery train, are worthy of the praise and gratitude of the country. At one time I was obliged to send Colonel Graham with his brigade almost to the gates of Knoxville, whilst Longstreet was besieging that place, thus drawing upon himself the whole of Wheeler's corps before which Graham fell back slowly, fighting and skillfully maneuvering until he drew the enemy to the Clinch River where we defeated him on the 2d of December.

On the whole, though the campaign was not characterized by severe fighting, yet it was one of the most difficult, hazardous and trying chapters of the war. The field extended from Morristown to Greenville, and afterwards from Bull's Gap to Cumberland Gap and thence to Blain's Cross Roads, crossing several ranges of mountains, and broad rivers, often without base of supplies and severed from all support.

It is no poor compliment to my brave comrades, the troops from Indiana, that throughout such a campaign they proved themselves a credit to their State.

I have the honor to be, General,

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

O. B. WILLCOX,

Brevet Major General.

Document No. 82.

EXPEDITION INTO KENTUCKY—AUGUST, 1864.

REPORT OF BREVET MAJOR GENERAL ALVIN P. HOVEY.

HEAD-QUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIANA,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Sept. 8, 1864. }

BRIEFING GENERAL L. THOMAS, *Adjutant General U. S. A.*

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following report of my expedition in Kentucky, from the 15th to the 23d day of August, A. D. 1864.

Being at Mt. Vernon, Indiana, awaiting commands under a verbal order from the Secretary of War, and having received reliable information that Colonels Johnson and Seipert, of the Confederate Army, were collecting a large force in Union and Henderson counties, numbering from one to two thousand, for the purpose of crossing the Ohio River and destroying the towns on the Indiana border, I wrote to Major General Hughes, of the Indiana Legion, then at Evansville, Indiana, directing the defense of the border, stating that if sufficient force could be raised I would cross the river and attack the camps reported at and near Morgansfield, Kentucky, hoping to surprise and capture a large number of the force there engaged in conscription and plunder. By the aid of Major General Hughes, and by my own exertions, I had, on the morning of the 17th day of August, A. D. 1864, at Mt. Vernon, Indiana, the 40th Regiment Indiana Infantry Volunteers, Colonel Bringhurst commanding—200 men; the non-veterans of the 32d Regiment Indiana Infantry Volunteers, Colonel Erdelmeyer commanding—200 men; several parts of companies of infantry, and three companies of cavalry, of the Indiana Legion, from the counties of Vanderburg, Warrick and Posey—making a force of 750 infantry and cavalry. To this was added five pieces of artillery belonging to the Indiana Legion.

The artillery not having horses, it became necessary to press them for the guns, which was done by myself in Posey county, and by General Hughes in Vanderburg county, Indiana. I also detained five steamers—the Dunleith, Cottage, Gen. Halleck, Jennie Hopkins, and Jeanette Rogers—for the purpose of transporting the infantry and to ferry the artillery and cavalry across the river. On the morning of the 17th I started from Mt. Vernon, Indiana, with the infantry and artillery on transports, sending the cavalry along the Indiana shore until they arrived opposite Uniontown, Kentucky, there to cross on transports sent for that purpose. We arrived at Uniontown, Kentucky, at 2 o'clock P. M. Up to this time the movement, its object and destination, was a complete secret. Immediately moving out on the Morgansfield road, skirmishing slightly with the enemy's pickets; we struck a camp at White Oak Springs, two miles south of Morgansfield, Kentucky, about 5 P. M., capturing a few prisoners and scattering Johnson's force in all directions. On the 18th I marched rapidly, and at an early hour, to Geiger's Lake, nine miles west of Morgansfield, where a large camp was reported, sending cavalry in the direction of Shawneetown, who were to form a junction and act with the infantry. On our arrival found the camp had been deserted the night before, on hearing of our advance. The cavalry skirmished slightly, taking a few prisoners, but meeting no considerable force of the enemy. At 6 P. M., General Hughes reached Morgansfield, with the information that General Paine had landed at Uniontown with two thousand, and General Prentiss at Shawneetown with—United States troops, upon which information I started

on the 19th for Henderson, Kentucky, by way of Smith's Mills, at which point the advance met a small body of the enemy whom they charged, taking a few prisoners, including one commissioned officer—Captain Bates, Assistant Adjutant General to Colonel Seibert—who was severely wounded. The Indiana Legion being unprepared for a campaign, I subsisted partially upon the country.

The total number of prisoners taken was three commissioned officers and thirty enlisted men. We also captured several horses and mules. I desire to return my sincere thanks to Major General James Hughes, of the Indiana Legion, for his assistance, both in collecting the force and conducting the expedition; also, to Colonel John A. Mann, of the Indiana Legion; Colonel Bringham, of the 46th Regiment Indiana Infantry Volunteers; Colonel Erdelmeyer and Lieutenant Colonel Mank, of the 32d Indiana Infantry Volunteers, and the officers and men under their command, for their cheerful co-operation and prompt execution of orders.

I am, General, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

ALVIN P. HOVEY,

Brevet Maj. Gen. Commanding.

Document No. 83.

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN INDIANA IN 1864 AND 1865.

REPORT OF BREVET MAJOR GENERAL ALVIN P. HOVEY, U. S. V.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIANA. }
September 4, 1865. }

W. H. B. TERRELL, *Adjutant General State of Indiana*: The inclosed is a copy of my report to the Adjutant General of the Army of the United States. I desire to put on record, in my own State, the facts that induced my action during the trying period of my command in this District. My special instructions are such as to justify me in sending a copy of this report to the Governor of the State. I have the honor to be respectfully your servant,

ALVIN P. HOVEY,
Brevet Major General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIANA, }
Indianapolis, August 10, 1865. }

BRIGADIER GENERAL L. THOMAS, *Adjutant General U. S. A.*:

GENERAL: On the 25th day of August, 1864, by authority from the Secretary of War, I assumed command of the District of Indiana. Since that time, I have made many military arrests, committed many citizens to prison, under charges of crime against the United State, exercised the power of Martial Law, and executed several prisoners, under the sentence of Courts Martial, where I believed the sentences to be politic and just.

This unusual exercise of military power demands, at my hands, an explanation before the facts shall fade from the memories of men. Even now, in less than one short year, many are looking back at my course, and being unable to grasp the facts which have surrounded me, are ready and willing to condemn my acts and asperse my character.

Every movement in an active campaign—marches, battles, sieges—demand from the commanding officer a true and succinct report. It is of as much, if not of more, importance that I, under the circumstances, should show the facts which impelled my action, so that the historian and my country may properly understand and record the stirring events of this age.

A large portion of the people of Indiana are emigrants from the South, or their descendants, and their ties of relationship and love of former locality, were not easily forgotten. When the war first broke out, the people of this State, as with one accord, and without distinction of party, were shocked and indignant. True, there were many who deeply sympathized with the rebel movement, and justified the firing on Sumpter—who were willing to look with a favorable eye on the rebellion, and disposed to indulge in harsh words and feelings against every movement of the Executive for its suppression. This feeling was not common, at first, but soon assumed a definite form, and when the necessities of the service compelled a resort to conscription, their numbers were augmented by the timid and the fearful. The rigidity with which the party lines had been drawn in former years, enabled the unscrupulous demagogues of the hour to make use of all the disaffected of every party, and by the mere fact of opposing the Administration, large numbers of the Democratic party, who felt it to be their duty to oppose Mr. Lincoln, right or wrong, swelled this opposition. Demagogues, seizing the apparent opposition to the Administration, carried the election in 1862, and returned a majority to the House of Representatives in this State, unfavorable to the prosecution of the war.

The records of that body show a determined opposition to the Administration, and a desire to find fault with every act of the Commander-in-Chief of our armies. The trickery resorted to on every occasion, clearly shows that the majority were determined to throw every obstacle in the way of aiding the Government in prosecuting the war.

On the first day of the session, January 8th. 1863, Mr. Jones, of Wayne county, offered the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, The suppression of the rebellion, the restoration and preservation of all the States, is the great and paramount object of all loyal citizens; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the members of this Legislature will vote for no man for office who is not in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, and who is not unalterably opposed to the severance of any State or States of the Union."

This resolution was buried by referring it to a Committee on Federal Relations, from whence, like other resolutions which favored the prosecution of the war, it was never permitted to reappear.

On the following day, a strong and bitter resolution was passed by the opposition, styling themselves Democrats, condemnatory of the action of the President and military authorities in making arrests, attempting to curb the press of the North, and the suppression of the writ of *habeas corpus*. This resolution styles these acts as "Arbitrary, violent, insulting, and degrading to a degree unknown to any government on earth, except those awfully and notoriously wicked, cruel, and despotic." And yet, up to this time, I have not learned of a single arrest that was not based upon crime committed against the Government, and which was not justified in the eyes of all loyal men who desired the suppression of the rebellion.

The attempt was also made at the same session, by these partisans, to deprive Governor Morton of his constitutional right, as Commander-in-Chief, to control the Militia of the State, and confer his powers upon three officials—since proven to belong to the disloyal organizations of the "Knights of the Golden Circle" and "Sons of Liberty." Opposition throughout the State to the enforcement of the respective drafts found ready and willing supporters in those who raised these Representatives into power.

A few extracts and statements from the resolutions of this class of public enemies, who were fighting us in the rear, will show the spirit which animated them in their unjustifiable and treasonable course towards our Government.

Resolutions, Carroll county, January 1, 1863. Opposed to the war and the President's Proclamation of Emancipation.

Brown county, January 1. In favor of an armistice, compromise and amnesty to rebels.

Lawrence county, January 24. Anti-war and anti-emancipation.

Starke county, January 24. Anti-war, for cessation of hostilities and National Convention.

Rush county, January 31. "War a murderous sacrifice of men," and in favor of peace, armistice, &c.

Resolutions passed at a festival given to Senator Hendricks, in Shelby county, February 5. Denounce the administration, arbitrary arrests, the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, oppose emancipation, favor a cessation of hostilities, and oppose the Conscrip Laws.

Bartholomew county, February 7. Same as at Hendricks' festival.

Dekalb county, January 31. Denounces the war as "An unholy crusade to which they will not give one cent or send one single soldier."

Martin county, January 31. "We regard the administration at Washington as an usurpation and tyranny, and oppose giving another man or another dollar to the war."

Greene county, February 7, 1863, (Andy Humphreys one of the Committee on Resolutions.) Denounce the Emancipation Proclamation as a "palpable usurpation of Executive power," and declare that "We are not in favor of furnishing the present administration another man, gun, or dollar for such a hellish crusade," (the war,) "that arbitrary arrests, if persisted in, should be resisted by the strong arm of the people."

Scott county, January 26. Anti-war, and in favor of a State Military Board, which would have taken away the constitutional right of the Governor over the State Militia.

Putnam county, February 21. Similar to the Greene county resolutions.

Jackson county, February 19. Revolutionary and anti-war.

Dekalb county, February 21. Revolutionary and against the war.

March 18. Democratic Club of Indianapolis, demanding a State Convention, because the Legislature had failed to protect the citizens against the tyranny of the administration, and declaring in favor of a cessation of hostilities.

Warren county, March 7. Anti-conscription and anti-administration.

Tenth and Eleventh Districts in convention at Fort Wayne. Resolutions arraign the administration as tyrannical, and propose revolution as the last resort.

At the Logansport Mass Meeting, June 13, the eighth resolution denounces arrest and trial of Vallandigham as a flagrant crime against liberty.

March 21, 1863, the Democracy of Wayne county, Indiana, met at Cambridge City and resolved, 1st. "That the further prosecution of this war will result in the overthrow of the Constitution, in the overthrow of civil liberty, in the elevation of the black man and the degradation of the white man in the social and political status of the country."

2d. Favors an armistice and National Convention of all the States.

3d. Denounces the clergy.

4th. Denounces the Provost Marshal system as an institution unknown to the Constitution, subversive to State rights, dangerous to liberty, obnoxious to lawful resistance, in conflict with civil jurisdiction, and pregnant with demoralization to society.

5th. "That we say to the administration that, as the Lord reigns in Heaven, it cannot go on with its Provost Marshals and police officials, arresting free white men for what they conceive to be their duty within the plain provisions of the Constitution, and maintain peace in the loyal States. Blood will flow! They cannot and shall not forge fetters for our limbs without a struggle for the mastery." (Quoted almost verbatim from Hon. Dan. Voorhees' speech on the Conscrip Bill, February 23, 1863.)

At the State Democratic Mass Convention, May 30, 1863, many in attendance were arrested and fifteen hundred revolvers were taken on the Central and Peru trains.

Allen county, August 3, States rights radical. "That, in view of these facts, we declare the proposed draft for five hundred thousand (500,000) men the most damnable of all of the outrages that have been perpetrated upon the people by this administration, and we further declare that the honor, dignity and safety of the people demand that against ruin and enslavement, they must aword to themselves that protection which usurpation and tyranny deny them."

It would be grossly unjust to the people of this State, to say that the old Democratic party, as a mass, entertained these views, or were in fact tainted with the disloyalty expressed in these resolutions. The Democratic party, during these troublous times, had several distinct classes that comprised the whole:

First—There was, as in all parties, an honest class that support their leaders, believing in their infallibility.

Second—A class of men who really feared the dangers and hardships of the army, and shrank, coward-like, from the perils of the hour. This class came from all the old parties.

Third—A deluded class, who believed that the Government would prove unsuccessful, and that mountains of taxes would fall upon themselves to defray the expenses of this war.

Fourth—A corrupt set of traitors, many of whom were bribed by rebel gold, and led on by partisan hatred, by Southern association and affiliations to support the South. This class, at first far

inferior in numbers to any of the others, was more active and untiring, and by means of secret societies and Southern gold, controlled, as far as they could, the officers of the State. A large portion of the last named class, in the course of time, became active traitors—conspired against the Government—received over five hundred thousand (\$500,000) dollars of rebel gold to arm their societies—formed their companies and regiments—divided the State into districts—appointed their officers, including one Grand Commander, Harrison H. Dodd; one Deputy Grand Commander, Horace Heffernan; four Major Generals, Bowles, Milligan, Humphreys and Walker, and had made all the preparations for involving in its treasonable plans the entire Democracy of the State. Many of the "Sons of Liberty" had intended to create a rebellion in the State on the 10th day of August, 1861, by concentrating a Democratic Mass Meeting at Indianapolis, seizing the United States Arsenal, liberating five thousand (5,000) rebel prisoners then at Camp Morton, and with fire and sword pressing forward to join Buckner in Kentucky. Several events frustrated this plan:

First—The rebels of Illinois and Missouri were to rise at the same time and meet General Price, who was to invade Missouri. Price, as is well known, was unable to make the invasion as contemplated, only reaching the western boundaries of that State.

Second—General Buckner's forces, a part of which was composed of Colonel Seipert and Colonel Johnson's commands, commenced conscripting men for the rebel cause in Kentucky, and threatening our border on the Ohio river. With the Forty-Sixth and Thirty-Second Indiana Volunteers, and Militia raised in Posey and Vanderburgh counties, I drove these forces back from the banks of the Ohio, on the 14th of August, which had a decided effect upon public feeling in Indiana. A report of this affair has already been made to the Adjutant General.

Third—And probably the strongest reason, in this State, why the outbreak did not occur at that time, was the fact that the Hon. M. C. Kerr, Member of Congress, Second Congressional District, and Hon. Joseph E. McDonagh, and others, who were leaders of the Democracy at the time, learned the fact, called a meeting at Indianapolis, and prevailed upon those commanding the conspiracy to desist.

Arms of the conspirators had been seized at Indianapolis, and others were known to have been scattered throughout the State, and placed in the hands of the disloyal. Rebel emissaries and officers had been sent by President Davis, to lead the rebel forces that might be liberated, and those who might volunteer from this State to join the flag of the rebellion. With the full knowledge of the presence of these officials in Indianapolis, the Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, the editor of the Democratic organ in this State, Joseph J. Bingham, remained silent, permitted them to mature their schemes, and unmolested to depart. Repeatedly denying the existence of the secret order of the "Sons of Liberty," in his paper, while he was a member, he continued denouncing the Administration, and in many and indirect ways opposing the draft, until he was arrested for conspiracy. It is but justice to him to say that, brought to the stand, he testified to the facts that he had long been a member of the order, knew the treasonable designs of some of the members, the presence of rebel officers in the city of Indianapolis, and that he did all in his power to prevent the contemplated outbreak on the 10th day of August.

I mention these facts with no partisan feeling, and "more in sorrow than in anger," and I regret that I am compelled to name parties in this connection, and only do so to present a clear understanding of my position during my command in this District. Mr. Bingham is still Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, and chief editor of the *Sentinel*. This may mean something or nothing, as the wise historians of the future may determine.

In this condition, with the Government denounced and the laws defied, the record of the crimes of the conspirators is still to be enlarged by wanton murders of officers and soldiers in several parts of the State. The following, among others, may be mentioned:

January 30, 1863.—A detail of soldiers, arresting deserters, at Waverly, Morgan county, fired on by rebel sympathizers.

January 1st.—Deserters rescued by an armed force, in Noble township, Jay county, Indiana.

June 12.—Resistance to the enrollment, by armed men, in Johnson county.

June 15.—Fifty armed men attacked the house of James Sill, enrolling officer of Marion township, Putnam county, and demanded the enrollment lists. Sixty shots were fired at the house, after leaving. At the same time the enrollment books and papers were destroyed in Jefferson township, Putnam county.

The same week the books of Cloverdale township, Putnam county, were stolen.

June 15.—The enrolling officer of Whitestown, Boone county, was interfered with by rioters, to prevent an enrollment.

June 18.—Fletcher Freeman, enrolling officer of Sullivan county, shot dead.

June 11.—The enrolling officer of Waterloo township, Fayette county, was fired on while in the discharge of his duties.

June 10.—Hon. Frank Stevens killed, and Craycraft wounded, near Manilla, while enrolling Walker township, Rush county. A short time before this, the *Rushville Jacksonian*, a Democratic paper, had advised the enrolling officers to insure their lives before commencing the enrollment.

June 20.—Or about that time, the enrollment was resisted in Indian Creek township, Monroe county, and papers destroyed.

June 16.—The enrolling officer of Daviess county was notified not to enroll the county.

October 3, 1864.—Captain Eli McCarty murdered in Daviess county, while serving notices on drafted men.

With their hands red with the blood of these innocent officers and men, their unlawful combinations were drilling for warlike duty in several counties in the State, and defying those who attempted to enforce the law. With secret societies numbering about forty thousand (40,000) members, meeting at midnight, plotting treason, and threatening the life of the Governor of the State, I was by special order from the War Department placed in command of this District with power to make military arrests.

Great excitement prevailed. The elections for Governor and State and Federal offices were being canvassed, and both parties expressed great fears of fraud and force being used at the polls. On the democratic State ticket three prominent gentlemen, known to belong to the "Sons of Liberty," were candidates for re-election. The conspirators were defiant and sanguine of defeating the Union candidates with the democratic nominees. During this exciting period I deemed it necessary, for the purpose of bringing the great criminals of this State to justice and opening the eyes of the honest, to arrest Harrison H. Dodd, L. P. Milligan, Andy Humphreys, Horace Heffernan, James Wilson, M. D., William A. Bowles, Stephen Horsey and others, as officers of the army of conspirators, and Joseph J. Bingham and others as aiders and abettors of the treason. The trials of some of those arrested have become historical and need no further mention. The evidence elicited, made patent, the treasonable designs of the conspirators, and the people who were opposed to the prose-

cution of the war of the rebellion, as manifested by their representative, in 1862, returned triumphant majorities for Governor Morton and the Union candidates in 1864.

Bingham, Wilson, Holten and Harrison were used as witnesses in the trials of Dodd, Bowles, Milligan and others, not only to prove the conspiracy, but to convince the public mind, and were in consequence released from arrest. Many more instances of outrage against the agents of the Government, and many additional resolves might be recited, which would clearly show the plots and designs of rebel sympathizers in Indiana.

The history of every county is filled with the memory of their disloyalty. Enough has been shown, I think, to exhibit the spirit of the hour and the age, and justify the military authorities in taking active steps to crush this home rebellion, and in bringing the guilty conspirators to justice. Courts, composed of the bravest, the purest and the best of the land, have set in judgment and their sentences are now a part of the history of the country. With a clear understanding of the events of the past, I have nothing to fear from the judgment of the present or the future.

Knowing the people of my native State, knowing the ability of those who let the opposition to the suppression of the rebellion, knowing the danger and the necessities of the hour, I smote as many of the heads of the hydra, as my saber could safely reach, and though, as in ancient days, they seemed for a while to multiply, there are but few now to be found who will willingly admit that they sprang from the monster.

I may have erred but have not yet been made conscious of the fact. Drafted men and others who were fearful of being compelled to enter the army under the last conscription, raised the prices of substitutes in this District in the autumn of 1864, and large amounts were paid, in some cases reaching as high as eighteen hundred (1800) dollars. This drew to this State from Canada and the North hundreds of professional bounty jumpers—no less than three hundred and fifty (350) of whom were arrested and imprisoned during my command.

The evil of "bounty jumping" became very great. At least one thousand had received the bounties and deserted from the draft rendezvous, then under command of Brigadier General Carrington, so that I deemed it necessary to resort to the most severe measures to prevent it. Accordingly on the 23d day of December, 1864, I caused three of the most infamous of this class, after being tried and condemned, to be shot to death. This with sending about two hundred and sixty (260) to the front in chains, had the desired effect and "bounty jumping" ceased to be a crime in this District.

The peculiar condition of my command required an active secret police for this service. My accounts have been rendered and I am gratified that the amounts taken and retained from "bounty jumpers" far exceeds the expenditures, as my reports and accounts heretofore forwarded will show.

To the members of my staff, Major J. W. Walker, A. A. G., Captain A. C. Kemper, A. A. G., (my former A. D. C.,) Captain John T. McQuiddy, (now Lieutenant Colonel of the Hundred and Forty-Third Regiment Indiana Volunteers,) Capt Hugh Middleton, A. D. C., Lieutenant Thomas W. Lord, A. D. C., Captain Fergus Walker, A. A. J. G., Surgeon J. S. Bobbs, Medical Director, Captain James Wilson, A. Q. M. and Captain Joseph P. Pope, A. C. S., I am greatly indebted for their faithful and efficient services.

The Government is greatly indebted to Brevet Colonel H. L. Burnett, Judge Advocate of the Department, for his able and successful prosecution of the conspirators of this State. Praise is due Captain J. D. Taylor, Judge Advocate of this District, for his long and successful labors in trying cases and bringing criminals to justice.

Brevet Brigadier General A. A. Stevens, commanding camps Burnside and Morton, with the difficult and trying position of commandant at the camp of rebel prisoners, has performed his duty to my approval and entire satisfaction. I have repeatedly, with pride, conducted visitors to his camp, to show his military discipline and the order and neatness that prevailed throughout his barracks and prisons. An equal share of honor is likewise due to Colonel A. J. Warner, Seventeenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, for the great and continued services of himself and regiment, as the police force of the District too much praise cannot be bestowed upon this command.

I herewith transmit an abstract showing the number of trials, convictions and acquittals by Military Courts in this command, with the character of the crimes alleged against the accused.

LIST OF CASES TRIED BY GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL AND MILITARY COMMISSION SINCE SEPTEMBER 26th, 1864.

CONVICTIONS.

Officers.	Disobedience of Orders.	Officers.	Absence without Leave.	Officers.	Defrauding the Government.	Officers.	Conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.	Diserters.	Leaving Post before being relieved.	Drunkenness on duty.	Mutiny.	Larceny.	Sleeping on Post.	Conspiring against the Government, or Citizens.	Manslaughter.	Assault with intent to kill.	Conduct unbecoming an Officer.	Robbery.	Total.
1	2	3	36	2	1	1	26	40	4	3	3	3	1	4	1	1	3	3	138

ACQUITTALS.

...	3	3	1	...	3	...	1	1	2	14
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I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

ALVIN P. HOVEY, Brevet Major General U. S. V.

Document No. 84.

REPORT OF GENERAL A. J. WARNER, V. R. C.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AT INDIANAPOLIS—1864-65.

MARIETTA, Ohio, October 23, 1865.

To W. H. H. TERRELL, *Adjutant General State of Indiana*:

SIR:—In reply to your communication, requesting a statement of the services of the regiment under my command, while stationed at Indianapolis, I have the honor to submit the following brief summary of the duties performed by the officers and men of the Seventeenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, while doing duty in the State of Indiana:

The Veteran Reserve Corps was organized by transferring to it, from hospitals and convalescent camps, men and officers who had been disabled in the field, by wounds or otherwise, and, in consequence, were unable to endure the fatigue and exposure of active campaigning.

The Seventeenth Regiment was thus organized, in January, 1864, and assigned to duty at Indianapolis. At this time veteran regiments were returning home from the field to re-organize and enjoy the furloughs granted them as re-enlisted veterans, and the position of the city of Indianapolis, as a great railway center, made it a place of general rendezvous for the troops in the Western Department. This condition, which continued with the organization of new regiments and the final return of troops for muster out, necessitated stringent military police regulations, and a part of the regiment was at once organized into provost guards, to patrol the streets and preserve order among soldiers present in the city. The faithful performance of this duty involved many questions of importance.

The unrestricted sale of intoxicating liquors to transient soldiers thronging a city like Indianapolis, must always lead to more or less drunkenness, disorder, and often to the more serious consequences of contentions and riots, followed by the destruction of property and loss of life. The civil authorities had not the power to interpose effectually, by legal process, to control this evil, and to preserve good order without striking at the principal cause was simply impossible. It would be worse than useless to punish men, *afterwards*, for offences committed while intoxicated, and at the same time allow every temptation to indulgence to be spread before them.

As a protection, therefore, both to the city and the army, it became necessary to restrict, by military authority, the sale of liquors to soldiers, and in carrying out these regulations, rigid measures sometimes had to be resorted to. In many instances liquors were emptied out, and, in some cases, shops closed. The good effect, however, of such regulations, which were remedial and necessary, rather than arbitrary, became very manifest.

While these duties were performed by one portion of the regiment, as patrols and provost guards, another part were charged with the duty of guarding the arsenals, military store house, and depots of supplies, in and about the city. These stores were repeatedly threatened by Northern disaffected partisans and rebel sympathizers, who, in conjunction with their more open allies of the Kentucky border, plotted to liberate rebel prisoners, and seize upon these supplies, especially the arms, as the first step toward accomplishing their traitorous designs.

The Order of "Sons of Liberty" had, in the summer of 1864, under the leadership of a few reckless demagogues, effected an organization that threatened even open hostilities against both the State and National authorities. They secretly procured and distributed arms among their followers and dupes, and assumed a boldness that merited swifter retribution than was accorded them. In August, 1864, a number of boxes of arms and ammunition, secretly transported as "Sunday School Books and Tracts," were brought to Indianapolis, and secreted in a building, in a room of which the Grand Council of the Order held its meetings, and kept its records, rituals and seal. Information of this bold plot was given to the Governor, and the arms were seized, and the seal and records of the Order, which were discovered in searching for the arms, were taken in charge. Several of the leaders were arrested, and the Order effectually broken up in Indianapolis, and subsequently, under the prompt and efficient administration of General Hovey, leaders in other parts of the State were arrested, and the power of the organization for mischief was destroyed.

The men and officers of the Seventeenth Regiment were principally charged with the execution of orders pertaining to these movements throughout the State.

The Provost Marshal's Department, also, was supplied with men for duty chiefly from the Veteran Reserve Corps. The arrest of deserters, and the enforcement of the draft, became a work of great importance to our army, and necessarily embraced a wide field of duty. Guards were sent to every part of the State, usually under the control of a non-commissioned officer, but often had to be left to act upon their own judgment, which trust was seldom violated by the citizen soldier, fully conscious of the nature of his duties, and the requirements of the cause he was contending for.

A large and reliable part of the regiment was also required to conduct to the front recruits, drafted men, and prisoners, and so exacting were these various duties that, at times, every man and officer at the post were kept continually on duty.

In the summer and fall of 1864, when the army was being recruited, preparatory to the final movements that were to crush out the remaining life of the rebellion, large bounties were offered by the Government to secure enlistments, and larger bounties paid for substitutes, which opened the doors to unlimited frauds, and led to the organization of gangs of unscrupulous adventurers who made it a business to go from place to place and enlist for the largest bounties they could command, and immediately desert, to repeat the same offense at another point. Hundreds, if not thousands, of men from the British Provinces, hordes of deserters from the rebel army, foreigners from every country, professional thieves, gamblers, and "roughs," from every city, turned in to "fill quotas," and divide among them the greenbacks so profusely given out from the Treasury. They prevented the army from being filled by crowding the rolls with fictitious names, on which many of them drew bounties a score of times. It is impossible to tell how many men stand represented on the muster-rolls of the army by this class of villains, but they must be counted by tens, if not by hundreds of thousands.

It is not probable that Indianapolis was visited by more of this class of recruits than other cities, but they certainly entered largely into the number that made up the quotas of 1864. The utmost vigilance was required to detect and arrest this class of deserters, and the duty was of a kind requiring shrewdness, courage, and decision on the part of the soldier.

A new and commodious Military Prison was built for the reception of these offenders, and a strong guard kept about it. When a sufficient number of "bounty-jumpers," as these bounty deserters were called, were collected to form a gang, they were tied together and forwarded under strong guards. Several of these gangs were first paraded through the streets of Indianapolis, with placards upon their backs exposing them, as a warning to those who might be tempted to embark in the same undertaking. Several were tried by Courts Martial, and three of the most desperate characters, having been found guilty of repeated desertion, were executed by being "shot to death" on the parade-ground near Camp Morton. A fourth, named Doyle, was also sentenced to suffer the same penalty, but his case being taken to President Lincoln by a brother, his execution was postponed, under the President's order, until the close of the war rendered this extreme penalty unnecessary. Those forwarded in gangs generally made their escape, however, after reaching the front, so that, although the severe measures adopted broke up the business of jumping bounties, in Indianapolis, still such men were never of any use to the Government. They helped to fight no battles—they won no victories; and the result of this experience of our Government in raising men to fight its battles by the temptation of large bounties, must ever stand as evidence against such a scheme. Money, thus offered, did not make patriotism, while it opened the broadest avenues to speculation, fraud, and crime. Highwaymen, thieves, gamblers, and the whole fraternity of unscrupulous scoundrels that seemed to throng the country towards the close of the war, found the "bounty business" easy to enter, detection difficult, and the dangers less than attended their ordinary avocations; while thousands who had not been schooled to crime were drawn into the same tide and borne along, almost unconscious of the magnitude of their crime.

At the Soldiers' Home, one company of the Second Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps, composed of men so disabled as to be unfit to bear arms, was kept on duty as attendants at the hospital, or as cooks and attendants in the kitchen and dining departments.

The Soldiers' Home at Indianapolis was an institution well known throughout all the States as a place where meals were served to all troops passing through and stopping at Indianapolis, as well as a general depot for transient soldiers on furlough, sick, or awaiting orders.

Credit is especially due to Lieutenant Colonel Gardiner, 17th Regiment, Lieutenant Simmons, Adjutant, Captains Craig and Middleton, Provost Marshals, and the other officers of the regiment, for the efficiency and discipline of the men on duty under my command.

Finally, it is, perhaps, a matter worthy of record that during the period of my command at Indianapolis, no conflict or misunderstanding occurred between the civil and military authorities. On the contrary, every effort of the military authorities to preserve order and bring offenders to justice were supported by the excellent Mayor and efficient police force of the city.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. WARNER,

Late Col. 17th Regt. V. R. C., and Brev. Brig. Gen. Vols.

Document No. 85.

REPORT OF GENERAL JAMES A. EKin,

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, U. S. A., LATE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER
* AT INDIANAPOLIS.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 18th, 1867.

GENERAL W. H. H. TERRELL, *Adjutant General Indiana, Indianapolis, Indiana:*

DEAR GENERAL:—Your esteemed favor of the 10th inst., has been received; and with many thanks for your kind consideration, I shall proceed to give you, as requested, a brief account of my services in the Quartermaster's Department:

On the 26th of April, 1861, I was commissioned by the Governor of Pennsylvania as Regimental Quartermaster of the 12th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers and entered the service of the United States in that capacity, at that date.

On the 7th of August, 1861, I was appointed by the President of the United States, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster at Pittsburg, Pa., where I also performed, at the same time, the duties of Acting Commissary of Subsistence and Recruiting Officer. Whilst on duty at Pittsburg, my disbursements in these several capacities amounted to \$10,103.53.

On the 14th of October, 1861, I was ordered to proceed to Indianapolis, Indiana, and took charge of the Quartermasters' Department at that place, on the 28th of the same month. I remained at Indianapolis on this duty until the 24th of December, 1863, and during this period—twenty-six months—I disbursed and properly accounted for the sum of \$7,507,770.43. Of this amount \$3,805,608.75, were disbursed for 28,211 horses, 5,631 mules, 132,686 bushels of corn, 33,150 bushels of oats, 5,357 tons of hay, 512 tons of straw, 23,058 cords of wood, and for miscellaneous supplies; \$1,354,422.53 for transportation of troops and supplies and services in Quartermaster's Department; and \$2,347,739.15 for clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and incidental expenses of the army.

Of the above amount \$83,394.49 were received from sales at public auction of horses abandoned during the Morgan Raid in July 1863, and taken up by me.

Whilst on duty at Indianapolis I furnished transportation for 145,079 enlisted men and for 9,562 tons of Quartermaster's, Commissary's and ordnance stores. I also had manufactured within the same period 21,250 pairs trousers for infantry, and the same number of uniform coats (infantry) at a cost for making both of \$46,593.75.

This work gave employment to a large number of the widows and wives of soldiers who had fallen or were battling in defense of the Union. During the same time I issued 171,718 uniforms with requisite camp equipage, to Indiana volunteers. I also caused to be erected additions to the City Hospital at Indianapolis, at a cost of \$7,220, likewise a home for absentee soldiers, at a cost of \$1,114.12. For the erection of barracks I furnished about 600,000 feet of lumber.

The first prisoners taken, in any great numbers, during the war, were sent in February, 1863, immediately after the capture of Fort Donelson, to Indianapolis. They numbered upwards of three thousand; and although but twenty-four hours notice was received of their arrival, ample accommodations were provided for them at Camp Morton.

In August, 1863, while on duty at Indianapolis, I received a telegram from the Quartermaster General informing me that accommodations were required at that place for 3,590 drafted men. Within a week from the date of the telegram, I had ample arrangements made, a new camp called "Camp Carrington." Capacious grounds were enclosed, comfortable barracks erected, an abundance of water supplied, and suitable facilities provided for keeping the men clean and their surroundings in a state of perfect cleanliness. A good hospital was also provided, and the camp was in all respects one of the most commodious in the country.

I am much indebted to General Henry B. Carrington, commanding District of Indiana; General J. S. Simonsen, U. S. A., Mustering and Disbursing Officer, Captain John H. Farquhar, Recruiting and Disbursing Officer, Colonel (now Governor) Central Baker, Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General for Indiana, and Adjutant General Laz Noble, for their valuable assistance and co-operation in the discharge of my official duties at Indianapolis; and it is one of my most pleasing and cherished remembrances, that during my stay in that city, the most agreeable relations—uninterrupted during the whole twenty-six months—existed between myself and Governor Morton and the other State authorities, whose kindness and courtesy I can never forget.

To you, also, in your capacity as Military Secretary to Governor Morton, I am under many obligations for efficient aid and courteous attention during my service at Indianapolis; and it is to me a gratifying reflection that our personal intercourse was always, as now, of the most friendly character.

In the fall of 1863, under instructions from the Quartermaster General, I selected and made arrangements for the purchase of a commanding and beautiful site in Crown Hill Cemetery, for the re-interment of the remains of Union soldiers that had been buried in Green Lawn Cemetery at Indianapolis. The bodies of 707 of the gallant dead of Indiana were thus carefully re-coffined, removed and re-interred in a more suitable resting place.

On the 16th of March 1864, whilst on duty at Indianapolis, I was commissioned Captain and Assistant Quartermaster in the Regular Army.

On the 21st of December, 1863, I was ordered to Washington, D. C., where I was assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster of the Cavalry Bureau on the 29th of the same month.

On the 29th of February, 1864, I was appointed, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, Chief Quartermaster of the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac, and temporarily detailed as Chief Quartermaster of the Cavalry Bureau.

On the 6th of August, 1864, under the Act of Congress of July 4th, 1864, providing for the better organization of the Quartermaster's Department, I was assigned to duty as in charge of the First Division of the Quartermaster General's Office, with the rank of Colonel, to date from the 24th of August, 1864.

On the 8th of March, 1865, I was appointed Brevet Brigadier General, U. S. Volunteers.

On the 28th of June, 1865, I received three brevet appointments as Major, Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel in the Regular Army, for "faithful and meritorious services during the war" to date from March 15th, 1865.

On the 15th of July, 1866, I was commissioned Brevet Brigadier General in the Regular Army, to rank as such from March 15th 1865.

On the 1st of December, 1866, I was appointed Deputy Quartermaster General, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel U. S. A., (under the Act approved July 28th, 1866) to rank as such from the 29th of July, 1866.

From the 29th of December, 1863, when, as before stated, I entered upon duty as Chief Quartermaster of the Cavalry Bureau, up to the 30th of June, 1866, when I ceased to be a disbursing officer, I disbursed on account of Cavalry and Artillery horses and mules the sum of \$19,968,346.85.

My total disbursements, while disbursing officer of the Quartermaster's Department, amounted to \$27,506,240.81.

Whilst I was Chief Quartermaster of the Cavalry Bureau I directed the purchase and issue of all Cavalry horses needed for the army; and while in charge of the First Division of the Quartermaster General's Office, I directed the purchase of all Cavalry and Artillery horses and mules requisite for the same service.

There were purchased, under my direction, from January 1st, 1864, to June 30th, 1867, 204,594 Cavalry horses, and from September 1st 1865, to the same date, 20,772 Artillery horses and 50,756 mules.

There were sold under my direction, from January 1st, 1864, to June 30th, 1867, 152,663 horses and 122,187 mules. The proceeds of these sales (including sales in which the number of animals was not reported) amounted to \$16,245,716.42.

Trusting that the foregoing statement, which I have made as concise as possible, may answer your purpose, and again thanking you for your kind attention,

I remain, very truly and respectfully yours,

JAMES A. EKIN,

Deputy Quartermaster General, Brevet Brig. Gen. U. S. A.

Document No. 86.

REPORT OF ARMY SURGEONS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S CIRCULAR.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, INDIANA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, INDIANAPOLIS, August 2, 1865. }

Medical Officers, who are or have been connected with Indiana Regiments, are respectfully requested to make report to this office of important hygienic, medical and surgical facts, which have

been developed and observed by them during the war. These reports are desired for publication in permanent form, and as they will be of great interest and value to the profession and the public, it is hoped they will be carefully prepared and forwarded with as little delay as possible.

BY ORDER OF GOVERNOR MORTON.

W. H. H. TERRELL, Adjutant General of Indiana.

[NOTE.—In response to the request contained in the foregoing circular, which was sent to each Indiana Surgeon in the volunteer service, but one reply was received. My thanks are due Surgeon VOYLES for his interesting paper, and I have only to regret that his co-laborers in the medical department of the army did not make similar record of their experiences and opinions.

W. H. H. TERRELL, Adjutant General of Indiana.

REPORT OF SURGEON VOYLES.

MARTINSBURG, WASHINGTON COUNTY, INDIANA, September 20, 1865.

BRIGADIER GENERAL W. H. H. TERRELL, *Adjutant General of Indiana.*

SIR:—In obedience to the request of the Governor, as expressed in your circular of August 24, I will endeavor to report respectfully, in a brief manner, some of the more important facts observed during my connection with the Sixty-Sixth Regiment Indiana Infantry in regard to those things that influence the health of an army.

As my Regiment, during my connection with it, of one year and a half's duration, only participated in two small engagements, my opportunities for studying wounds were not as good as that of many other medical officers, and to those I will leave the task of reporting on that subject. The few facts of which I wish to speak are those that are connected with the sanitary condition of an army: facts not developed during this war, but strengthened by the observations and experiences of those engaged in it.

The diseases that principally afflict an army in the field may be appropriately arranged into six general classes with reference to their etiology. Those that result from cold, as contracted by sleeping on the ground and exposure to inclement weather; those that result from errors in diet, as excessive and irregular eating, or eating badly cooked and otherwise unwholesome food; those that result from fatigue and over exertion; those that result from infection; those that result from miasmatic influence, and those that are the result of injuries received in battle.

Perhaps in few cases are the diseases that prevail, the result of any one of these causes acting separately. At all times these causes all exist, to a greater or less extent, and often conspire to bring on diseased action.

The two first causes mentioned, namely, cold and errors in diet, attracted my attention mostly, since they could be averted to a greater extent than they usually are, but for certain reasons which I will endeavor to explain.

The American citizen, the most brave and patriotic man in the civilized world—the man most ready to abandon the peaceful pursuits of private life, to volunteer in the defense of his country, and to endure all the hardships and privations of the tented field for his country's good, is, nevertheless, from the very character of the institutions under which he was reared, an unwilling subject to military discipline. *He is not insubordinate*, but submits to the strict rules of military discipline only from a sense of duty to his country.

He guards well his individual right, and is extremely jealous lest some tyrannical officer, under the pretense of enforcing military discipline, subjects him to unnecessary rules. The anathemas that he huris against such an offender proves well the character that I have ascribed to him. This being true, it is often extremely difficult to convince the American soldier that the most strict attention to personal cleanliness, to the avoidance of unnecessary exposure to cold and rain when off duty, and to the prohibition of certain articles of diet and particular modes of cooking which experience has proven highly prejudicial to the health of an army, is actually necessary to his self-preservation, and is not merely an infringement upon his individual privileges by usurping officers.

Not seeing clearly the necessity of these things, during the first months of his soldier-life, he is often unwilling to carry out the suggestions of his medical officer, and apparently regards them as vindictive attacks upon his individual rights.

A want of co-operation, therefore, between the surgeon and soldier in an effort to enforce strict sanitary regulations, is one of the standing difficulties in the army of the United States. The surgeon, baffled in his efforts to discharge his duty, through the want of the assistance of the soldier, next appeals, through the commanding officer of the regiment, to the company officers to enforce his sanitary measures.

Here another difficulty arises; in the volunteer service, during the first years of the war, officers were in many instances elected or promoted on the recommendation of the men. When this was the custom, individual interest sometimes conflicted with official duty. The inferior officers to whom were entrusted the enforcement of these sanitary regulations, knowing that many of the men were violently opposed to them, would allow them to evade the order, rather than incur their displeasure and thereby lose their promotion. Hence, I conclude that the election of officers in an army, however much it may be in accordance with our Democratic institutions, is, nevertheless, detrimental to its health and discipline. Having secured the enforcement of sanitary measures, the most important method of contracting cold and the diseases resulting therefrom, that of sleeping on the ground must be constantly guarded against. All military experience has proven this a most prolific source of disease. The oil-cloth, an indispensable article in the outfit of a soldier, is a valuable aid in case of emergency, as it will, when spread on the ground, afford much protection; but it will not keep out dampness, unless some rubbish be placed between it and the ground, and must not be relied upon wholly for general use.

The errors in diet which contribute so much to the diseases of an army are of a two-fold character, namely: The mode of preparation and the manner of eating the food. In regard to the mode of preparation, that practice so stubbornly persisted in by the Western soldier, of frying meat and bread, is, of all others, the most reprehensible. We have seen the sick list rise and fall twenty or thirty per cent. in two or three days, upon the adoption or abandonment of this practice.

Excessive eating, in the army of the United States, is a common occurrence, notwithstanding the cry of "hard tack." The ration, when issued in full, and of good quality, is more than sufficient to meet the demand of the system, but as there is such a monotony about the diet of an army the cravings of the appetite for a change is absolutely irresistible; and the soldier will purchase from the pie and cake vendors and from the sutler any and every edible thing offered for sale. This is more strictly true of convalescents whose appetites are abnormal, and it is from this cause that many diseases originate, and from it many relapses are brought on in diseases from which the soldier was recovering. To remove this cause—to break up this practice—is almost an impossibility.

I have, in connection with this subject, long since become thoroughly convinced that pie and cake vendors and sutlers are not only an unnecessary accompaniment to an army, but absolutely a nuisance. They seldom have anything actually necessary to human existence; and not often any of the luxuries of life, beyond the tobacco line. If the Government would add to the ration list that indispensable article, tobacco, (indispensable from habit and practice, but not in fact,) and abolish the office of sutler, and leave the supply of luxuries to be furnished by the people, as voluntary contributions, through the Sanitary Commission, it would certainly be an improvement in the sanitary condition of the army.

The Sanitary Commission—an institution called into existence during the late rebellion—will henceforth become permanent in its character, and wherever the calamity of war shall fall on a civilized nation, its ministering angels will hover around the field of carnage and smoothe the dying pillow of many a fallen hero, and to its keeping may be safely entrusted the duty of supplying the dainties of life to the sick and languishing soldier.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID W. VOYLES, M. D.,

Late Surgeon 66th Regiment Indiana Infantry

Document No. 87.

PLAN FOR THE RELIEF OF INDIANA SOLDIERS.

CORRESPONDENCE—M. BARLOW, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL OF OHIO, TO GOVERNOR MORTON.

OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL OF OHIO. }
COLUMBUS, OHIO, October 29, 1864. }

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, O. P. MORTON, Governor of Indiana:

GOVERNOR:—I wish to increase the supplies which the ladies of Ohio contribute for the benefit of Ohio soldiers, and to systematize my plan of operations.

To aid me in this, I beg that you will inform me, through the proper officer, what plan has been adopted by the State of Indiana for the relief of her soldiers, together with the success and expense of the State Government attendant thereon, with such other items as would prove of value or interest.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

MERRILL BARLOW.

Quartermaster General Ohio.

W. H. H. TERRELL, ADJUTANT GENERAL OF INDIANA, TO M. BARLOW, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL OF OHIO.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA, }
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 26, 1864. }

BRIG. GEN. M. BARLOW, Quartermaster General of Ohio, Columbus:

SIR:—Your letter of the 20th ult., addressed to His Excellency, Governor Morton, asking for information as to the "plan adopted by the State of Indiana for the relief of her soldiers, together with the success and expense to the State Government attendant thereon," has been referred to this office. I regret that there has been so much delay in furnishing a reply to your inquiries, and can only apologize for it by saying that in the hurry of business your letter was misplaced and overlooked.

Soon after the commencement of the rebellion an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars was made by the State Legislature and placed at the disposal of the Governor as a Military Contingent Fund. From this fund the expenses incurred in looking after and relieving the wants and necessities of our sick and wounded soldiers were defrayed during the year 1861 and part of the year 1862. Military Agencies were established at various important points, and placed in charge of energetic and humane business men, whose duty it was to render all possible relief to our soldiers, especially to those who were sick or wounded, whether in transit, in the hospitals, or on the battle-

field. Sanitary stores and hospital supplies, purchased in some cases by the Governor, but more frequently donated by the patriotic people of the State, were sent to these Agents, and by them carefully distributed—the rule being first to supply our own troops and then to relieve those from other States. Special agents and surgeons were also sent to points where additional aid and assistance were required. No portion of the army where Indiana soldiers have served has been neglected, and relief agents, special surgeons and nurses have been continually employed, as the exigencies of the hour demanded, in visiting our troops and rendering them all the assistance that humanity and kindness could suggest.

Early in 1862 the Governor established in this city an office styled the "General Indiana Military Agency," and placed the same in charge of Mr. William Hannaman, a gentleman of excellent business qualifications and great kindness of heart, whose duty it was to receive and forward sanitary supplies, supervise the several local Military Agencies, and generally to direct all matters relating to relief. [These duties had hitherto been performed, to a limited extent, by the State Commissary General.] A system of reports from the various agencies, and from special agents sent to hospitals and the field, was adopted, whereby the General Agency was constantly advised of the condition and necessities of our sick and wounded, enabling the Governor to send forward, with great promptitude, medical aid, nurses, and supplies to meet the demand. Not only were the sick and wounded looked after and cared for, but in many cases, particularly in Western Virginia during the severe Cheat Mountain campaign, in the Missouri campaign, at the siege of Island Number Ten, &c., &c., in the winter of 1861-2, whole regiments were supplied with overcoats, shoes, rubber blankets, and other indispensable articles, through the intervention of the relief agents, backed up by the persistent efforts of the Executive Department at home.

Immediately after the battle of Fort Donelson, in February 1862, and subsequently whenever occasion required, steamers were chartered by the Governor and dispatched with stores, surgeons and nurses to gather up the sick and wounded, minister to their needs and bring them home to our own hospitals or send them to their families and friends. The great good accomplished in this way was conspicuous at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Nashville, Island Number Ten, Memphis, Vicksburg, and at other points on the Mississippi river from Cairo to New Orleans where troops have been stationed or battles fought. On several occasions steamers have been loaded entirely with sanitary stores, including vegetables for our regiments, and sent to Vicksburg, New Orleans and other places, returning with full loads of sick and disabled men.

After the disastrous battle of Richmond, Ky., in August 1862, when so many of our wounded were left within the enemies lines, an expedition, with ambulances, medical and hospital stores, under the charge of a corps of special surgeons and nurses, was fitted out by the Governor and sent through under a flag of truce, and succeeded in recovering and relieving a large number of sufferers, who were brought safely and comfortably home. The whole cost of this expedition, including the supplies provided, was less than two thousand dollars.

Again—last winter, when so many of our officers and soldiers were imprisoned at Libby and suffering, not only for clothing but for proper food, the Governor authorized the purchase of a large lot of suitable provisions in Baltimore, amounting altogether to five or six thousand dollars, and sent the same to the prisoners under a special arrangement effected by the State Military Agent at Washington with the rebel Agent of exchange at Richmond. The larger portion of these supplies, together with a large amount of clothing, quartermasters' stores and tents, for the Belle Isle prisoners, sent from our State Quartermaster General's department through the same channel, reached our prisoners in safety and were most acceptably received.

From these special cases you will perceive that the general plan adopted in this State has been, in all extraordinary cases, to meet them promptly through the best means within reach at the time.

The fund placed at the Governor's disposal from which these expenses could be paid was limited, much of the appropriation being required for other objects of a military nature. No additional appropriation having been made, other means had to be devised, to provide for demands which were constantly increasing. The success attending the establishment of the general military agency at Indianapolis, having demonstrated the liberality of our people, and their great desire to contribute freely in supplies and money for the benefit of our soldiers, it was deemed advisable to establish, in connection with the agency, a State Sanitary Commission. Accordingly an organization, with Mr. Hannaman as President, was effected in March 1862, through the medium of which the most gratifying and satisfactory results have been achieved. The report of the Commission for the present year has not been published, but I have pleasure in sending herewith a copy of the one last issued which may be of interest to you.

The most effectual mode of raising supplies and money has been found to be by the employment of special traveling agents, under appointment from the Governor. These agents usually commence at each county seat, and make a thorough canvass of the county before leaving it. They organize societies, auxiliary to the State Society, at all places where it is found to be practicable, and, through committees appointed by these societies, have each town, village, and neighborhood thoroughly and fully canvassed. In this way almost every individual in each county is reached. The appeals are usually made to the people in the name of the Governor, and they never fail to secure a liberal response.

Supplies are shipped through the local offices to the Commission at Indianapolis, where they are assorted, repacked, and shipped to the distributing agents in the field. Money collected is sent to the Treasurer of the State Society, and appropriated for the purchase of such supplies as are required and not otherwise furnished.

The State Agencies established at Washington City, New Orleans, Memphis, St. Louis, Chattanooga, Nashville, Louisville, Evansville, New York, and Philadelphia, are still in operation, and have been productive of the greatest benefits, as is evidenced by the high appreciation in which they are held by Indiana officers and soldiers. As our army has advanced, from time to time, other agencies have been established, at Paducah and Columbus, Kentucky, Cairo, Vicksburg, Atlanta, &c., and discontinued upon the withdrawal or further advance of our troops.

The expenses to the State Government, since the organization of the Sanitary Commission, have been greatly reduced, considering the largely increased relief and service which have been afforded and rendered. The Military Agents are paid from \$100 to \$150 per month for their services, with necessary expenses for office rent, fuel, stationery, postage, etc., and, when required, clerk hire, at the rate of \$50 to \$75 per month. The Philadelphia and New York agents represent a large number of States, so that our proportion of the expense is but moderate. All transportation used by the Sanitary and Military Agents, special surgeons, nurses, sick, and wounded, and discharged soldiers, who have no money, and can not procure Government passes, is furnished by the State, the various railroads charging military rates for the same. This is probably the largest item of expense incurred by the State under the present system. A great many necessary incidental and

contingent expenses have been incurred for the benefit of our soldiers, which I deem it unimportant to particularize here. Special Surgeons, who make any charge for services, are allowed at the rate of \$100 per month, being about enough to pay their actual expenses while absent from their homes.

Other facts might be given, but as my communication is already much longer than I intended, I forbear. Hoping that the information herein hurriedly thrown together may aid your efforts in some degree, in alleviating the condition of the brave men who dare and endure so much for the Nation's restoration and perpetuity,

I have the honor to be, very truly yours,

Signed:

W. H. H. TERRELL, *Adjutant General of Indiana.*

M. BARLOW QUARTERMASTER GENERAL OF OHIO TO W. H. H. TERRELL, ADJUTANT GENERAL OF INDIANA.

OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL OF OHIO, }
COLUMBUS, O., December 9, 1864. }

W. H. H. TERRELL, *Adjutant General of Indiana:*

GENERAL:—I am in receipt of your valued favor of the 26th ult., in answer to my letter to Governor Morton, asking information in regard to the plan adopted by the State of Indiana for the relief of her soldiers, and have read the same with great interest.

The plan adopted by your State is certainly as nearly perfect as I should suppose it could be made, and I am gratified to find that so far as this State has pursued any definite plan for the relief of her soldiers, it has been essentially the same as that which you state, by further perfecting, has rendered so eminently successful.

With many thanks for this information, which I shall make useful, as well as for your kindness in furnishing it, I am, very respectfully,

(Signed:)

MERRILL BARLOW,
Quartermaster General of Ohio.

Document No. 88.

BATTLE OF PANTHER CREEK, KENTUCKY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1862.

COLONEL CROOKS' OFFICIAL REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH REGIMENT INDIANA LEGION, }
ROCKPORT, IND., September 30, 1862. }

TO MAJOR GENERAL MOYE, *Commanding Indiana Militia:*

SIR:—I have the honor to report that on Friday, the 19th inst., our gallant young townsman, Hugh Hales, a member of Colonel Netter's command, swam the Ohio River below Owensboro, bearing the intelligence that their camp had been attacked on that morning, their Colonel (Netter) killed, and that the rebels had possession of Owensboro; and that the camp would be compelled to surrender unless speedily reinforced. I immediately dispatched the same messenger urging them to hold out a few hours, that we would be on hand, and requested them to take possession and hold some available point on the River where they could protect a crossing for us, and to indicate that point to me either by messenger or signal, which was promptly done.

The news of their disaster spread as if by magic, the entire border of our country was in a few hours aroused and on their way to the scene of action. In less than eight hours from the first intelligence, I had four hundred and fifty of our Spencer boys in the camp at Owensboro—others kept arriving during the night, until my command was increased to five hundred and fifty men. Much confusion prevailed in camp consequent upon the death of the gallant Netter.

Most of the rebels fled at our approach. Learning, however, that there were a few squads scattered over the city arresting and paroling Union men, I detached one hundred of my men under Major Towne, for the purpose of suppressing such conduct, which was promptly done.

Such other disposition of my men was made as in the opinion of the commanding officers the exigencies of the case seemed to require.

About this time, eight o'clock, p. m., Lieutenant Colonel Wood, of the First Indiana Cavalry, arrived on the ground and very properly assumed command, infusing confidence and restoring order.

Shortly after, reliable evidence reached our quarters that the rebels were in camp eight miles out on the Livermore Road, and an attack was determined on. Accordingly a command was organized under the supervision of Colonel Wood, which left Owensboro at two o'clock next morning. This command consisted of one 6-pound gun, sixty of Netter's mounted men, and three hundred and fifty of my infantry. Major Towne was assigned to the cavalry, the gun to Sergeant J. C. Finch, of the Indiana Legion, I assumed command of my infantry, Colonel Wood commanding the whole.

We arrived in front of their encampment between daylight and sunrise. Whether by accident or imprudent design, the cavalry became engaged with the entire force of the enemy, before either our gun or infantry were in supporting distance. Two blasts from the enemy's cannon and a round of small arms put them to confused flight, no more to be heard from till long after the battle was over. Nine of the cavalry were captured and paroled by the enemy, two or three wounded, among whom was William J. Hale, of our place, now a member of Netter's command; he was paroled and arrived in camp the same evening. On hearing the engagement opened by our cavalry we advanced rapidly till in range of our gun, which was immediately brought to bear on the enemy charged with canister. At the third round it was disabled and taken to the rear. No alternative was now left but to close in with our infantry, which was done in beautiful style. Our men moved up with the steady

cramp of veterans, under the booming of the enemy's cannon and volley's of musketry, to a point indicated, and returned the fire with the deadly aim that only back-woodsmen know so well how to do.

The position attained by this rapid movement was an excellent one. We were screened by a fence with the advantage of a ditch made by throwing up a road not less than two feet deep, and doubtless accounts for our comparatively small loss. This position we held, pouring in volley after volley of well-aimed musketry, until their lines began to waver and give way, when Colonel Wood, with a portion of the command, gallantly charged the heights they occupied, driving them in complete and perfect confusion. Thus terminated the battle of Panther Creek.

No troops could have done better. They bravely withstood the fire of the enemy for nearly one hour and a half without the least wavering, steadily pressing forward, driving the enemy inch by inch, until he was completely scattered in dismay. The enemy played upon us with a small cannon all the while, with sacks of minnie balls, but evidently over-shot very much, a mistake probably caused by their own altitude.

I cannot risk mentioning names in detail for fear of doing injustice to some. It is sufficient to say that all did well. Knowing the material of which the Legion is composed, I thought well of it, but now my confidence is boundless.

I have taken some pains to ascertain the number of the enemy, and conviction is that he had no less than five hundred men, nor not materially over. Our command engaged did not exceed three hundred and sixty-five men including three or four of the cavalry that finally fell in with us, together with three or four citizens of Owensboro.

I bear willing testimony to the gallant conduct of Lieutenant Colonel William F. Wood, of the First Indiana Cavalry. He is a brave and accomplished officer. Nor can I refrain from speaking in terms of commendation of Lieutenant L. C. Parker, of the Legion, who was at all times where duty called, calm and collected.

To Dr. J. S. Houghland, I hereby return my hearty thanks; he was on hand in the fight and kindly volunteered his professional services in taking care of the wounded.

The loss of the enemy, was killed and counted on the field thirty-six, wounded and found upon the field some fifteen, besides the enemy took away two wagon loads of their wounded during the engagement. The entire loss of the enemy in killed and wounded is acknowledged by them to be between seventy-five and eighty, and we took sixteen prisoners, besides a large number of guns, pistols, sabers, saddles, blankets and horses. Our loss, three killed and thirty-five wounded as follows:

Killed—Simpson Palmer, Isaac Varner, Curtis Lamar.

Wounded—James Nance, right arm badly; Peter McTradie, three places badly; Joel Shrusbery, neck badly; J. W. Ferguson, thigh slightly; R. M. Miller, ankle slightly; Simon Barns, slightly; J. A. Ferguson, leg badly; W. Y. Kencaid, leg slightly; J. M. Anderson, thigh badly; John Stevens, thigh slightly; Frank Woods, thigh slightly; Charles Ray, in cheek slightly; John Scamahorn, shoulder badly; W. A. Karney, in neck severely; George Medcalf, leg badly; B. F. Brady, slightly; Samuel Tenant, slightly; W. Huff, shoulder slightly; William Haines, in foot slightly; Dan Bellville, chest slightly; Samuel Jones, breast slightly; John Cahoon, thigh severely; Jerry Sidwell, leg badly; Sebron Jones, shoulder slightly; Dave Bingle, nose slightly; Stephen Parker, hand badly; Levi Haines, hip and heel; Lewis Meeks, leg slightly; S. R. Rice, in shoulder slightly; A. J. Whitehouse, shoulder; J. M. Howland, in thigh; O. R. Brown, slightly; Andrew Raser, thigh slightly; Cal Raser, spent ball on head; John Jones, in head, slightly.

Yours, truly,

J. W. CROOKS,
Colonel Commanding Legion.

(NOTE.—The foregoing report has not heretofore been officially published. It is therefore inserted here, being of historical interest. With this exception, very full reports of the Legion officers were made and published in 1863 and 1865. See "Report of Major General Love," Documentary Journal of 1863, and "Operations of the Indiana Legion and Minute Men, 1863-4," Documentary Journal of 1865.—*Adjutant General Indiana.*

Document No. 89.

INDIANA STATE ARSENAL.

REPORT OF COMMISSION ON ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10, 1862.

BRIGADIER GENERAL J. W. RIPLEY, *Chief of Ordnance*:

GENERAL: The Commission have the honor to report as follows:

INDIANA STATE ARSENAL.

Claim for payment for ammunition fabricated and issued to various persons. Letters from the Governor and Agent of the State of Indiana, of various dates, and from the Chief of Ordnance, relative to this Arsenal and the work in progress there. Bills rendered April 8th and June 1st, 1862, amounting to \$118,705.40. Referred by special order of the Secretary of War.

REPORT.

Arsenal established at Indianapolis, by direction of Governor Morton, of Indiana, April 27th, 1861, to make ammunition for use of regiments of the State, under marching orders, for actual service, there being no ammunition on hand or attainable at the time. Bill rendered by Agent of State, Robert Dale Owen, January 7th, 1862, and payment made by order of Secretary of War, amounting to \$68,701.60. Payment of bills of April 8th and June 1st, suspended by Chief of Ordnance per orders of the Secretary of War.

The Commission find, that in order to supply necessary ammunition to regiments under orders for Virginia, in April, 1861, the Governor of Indiana ordered Captain Sturm, then an officer of State artillery, to start a Laboratory at Indianapolis, using enlisted labor for the purpose; that in a day or two it was found advisable to send back the soldiers to their companies, and employ suitable hired labor. Captain Sturm, being an experienced Laborerian, was detailed from his company, and as he had not been fully mustered into the United States service, was continued in charge as a State officer. He commenced at once to erect buildings and purchase materials, from State funds, to manufacture, in large quantities, all the various kinds of ammunition for field pieces and small arms. Being also Ordnance Officer of the State, such ordnance stores as were sent to the Governor for issue to Indiana regiments mustered into the service of the United States, were under his charge, and by degrees a considerable quantity of Military Munitions belonging to the United States was accumulated at this State Arsenal. Issues and receipts for such, as well as of ammunition fabricated there, have been made by order of the Governor, as the necessities of the public service, in his opinion, required. Thus an Arsenal has grown up under Captain Sturm's care, which has been of great service, at times, in providing ordnance supplies for the several large armies operating in Western Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and Kansas. Issues have been made upon requisitions made by Generals commanding Departments or Divisions, by ordnance officers at the depots in Kentucky and Tennessee, and sometimes by commanding officers of regiments and posts or companies. Requisitions by the Chief of Ordnance and United States Ordnance and General Officers have been, in every case, promptly complied with by Captain Sturm, without special reference to the Governor, but in all other cases the Governor approved the requisitions before issues were made.

In October, 1861, the Secretary of War visited the Arsenal, and having fully informed himself of the operations going on, verbally requested the Governor, (as stated to the Commission by Captain Sturm) to continue fabricating ammunition, and by his order an account amounting to \$68,701 60 was paid, January 7th, 1862, to the Agent of the State of Indiana, for certain stated quantities of various kinds, at prices considered reasonable by the Chief of Ordnance; the quantities paid for having been in part issued (as above stated) and in part remaining still in the Arsenal. Captain Sturm submitted to the Chief of Ordnance, soon afterward, a return of all property and stores on hand at the Arsenal, belonging to the United States, up to December 31st, 1861, as is required from United States Arsenals, but no direct charge of the Arsenal, in the details of its operations, has been assumed by the Ordnance Department. As the law does not permit the establishment of a United States Arsenal in this manner, nor the purchase or issue of ordnance stores and supplies, without the authority of the Chief of Ordnance, the case was reported to the Secretary of War, in November, 1861, and an officer sent to examine the Arsenal, and to report his views as to the advisability of making ammunition there, instead of at the United States Arsenals. December 11th, Lieutenant Crispin, the Inspecting Officer, reported the results of his visit, "and that, in his opinion, all the wants of the army in that region of country can be supplied by timely requisitions from United States Arsenals, without having recourse to State establishments." This report was communicated to the Hon. Robert Dale Owen, Agent of the State of Indiana, December 30th, and he was informed "that it was not deemed advisable to continue the preparation of ammunition at Indianapolis, further than may be necessary to consume the materials which have been purchased for the purpose; and that if supplies are needed by the State, they can be furnished from United States Arsenals." Subsequently, however, to fill requisitions for the supply of the army in the field, (reported to be urgently necessary for immediate use) additional materials were purchased, and on the 15th of February, in answer to the request of Captain Sturm, the Chief of Ordnance promised an immediate supply of powder and lead, and authorized the purchase of buckshot and lead. March 5th, 1862, the Chief of Ordnance having been called upon by the Secretary of War, again reported "that the Arsenal is a State establishment," and quoted from his letter to Hon. Robert Dale Owen, of December 30th. No action, however, was taken, and operations at the Arsenal have since been continued without restriction as to the amount of materials actually on hand, the Governor proposing, with the concurrence of the Secretary of War, to render monthly for "such quantities of ammunition as may be used by the United States."

The two accounts now before the Commission have been forwarded in accordance with this arrangement. It is stated that these include the whole amount fabricated, (and not yet paid for) prior to June 1st, 1862, crediting the United States with the value of the powder and lead received from the Government, and used in preparing the ammunition. All thus fabricated, however, had not been issued when the accounts were rendered; the balance remaining under the charge of Captain Sturm. A large portion of this balance has been recently issued upon direct orders of the Chief of Ordnance.

Captain Sturm has appeared before the Commission, and presents returns of property on hand at the close of the First Quarter, 1862, and also abstracts of issues and receipts, and of articles purchased and fabricated, supported by vouchers. These papers have been examined, and show that in addition to the ammunition supplied, many repairs have been made to Ordnance Stores in actual service, and articles purchased for Artillery and Cavalry, and issued (as in the case of ammunition) sometimes without due authority. Captain Sturm has not been paid by the United States for his services at the Arsenal, but from the first by the State, and this expense, as well as all other expenses for labor and material in preparing ammunition, and in repairs, and issues, and care of Ordnance Stores (except small arms) have been included in the cost prices of the various kinds of ammunition, as charged in the account.

The Commissioners decide therefore, that in adjusting the accounts of the Arsenal against the United States, the payment already made shall be considered as "on account," and that all such stores as have been duly issued and receipted for by troops in the service of the United States, be charged against the Government as purchased from the State of Indiana, leaving the balance to be paid for when actually received by a United States officer.

In order to show the condition of this account for ammunition, so that a settlement may be made for it at once, the Commission has had prepared by Captain Sturm a return of all the ammunition issued since the commencement of the work, from which the quantity paid for has been deducted, and from the remainder is also deducted the quantity turned over for transportation to agents and not yet receipted for by the officers to whom it was directed to be issued. The receipt of the balance has actually been acknowledged by officers duly commissioned in United States service, who are accountable for its proper use.

The whole expense of fabrication has been borne by the State of Indiana, and if the issues had been made by proper authority, the account for this balance would have been regular and in form. The prices charged in the bills rendered (see vouchers, Jan. 7, 1862, and bills of April 8, and June 1, 1862,) are deemed by the Commission to be reasonable and just, as these prices include payment

for all expenses, by the State, for the care and preservation of all United States stores at the Arsenal, (except small arms,) up to June 1, 1862. Considering the condition of the country at the time, the Commission approve of the issues to the several officers, as made, without objection on account of insufficient authority, and direct the payment to the State of Indiana at the prices charged in bills of April 8, and June 1, 1862, for all issues, as soon as sufficient evidence is afforded, that the stores were used in the Government service, or are now in the hands of its officers, deducting on the account the amount due for lead and powder furnished by the Government to the Arsenal.

The portion of the ammunition turned over to transportation agents cannot be paid for, until evidence furnished that these agents have duly acquitted themselves of their responsibility. Such evidence, Captain Sturm states, can be obtained and will be forwarded.

As the guardianship of Ordnance Stores belongs by law to the Ordnance Department, the Commission consider that arrangements should at once be made to place the stores now belonging to the Government at the Indianapolis Arsenal, under the exclusive authority of the Chief of Ordnance, so that all disbursements of public money and all issues of stores be made by his orders. If a temporary Ordnance Depot be necessary at Indianapolis, it should be administered as in the case of other Ordnance Depots, and should be broken up as soon as the exigency requiring it may cease. Should a Depot be established there, the ammunition remaining on hand would then be in charge of a United States officer and should then be paid for as above directed.

An abstract marked "B," has been rendered by Captain Sturm, showing the articles purchased to complete the equipments of different batteries organizing for the field. These articles should be taken up upon the returns and duly accounted for, and the Commission direct that they likewise be purchased from the State of Indiana, and paid for at such prices as the Government is accustomed to pay for like articles; the issues made of these articles being sanctioned in consideration of the circumstances, although not made by due authority.

In conclusion, the Commission consider it due to Captain Sturm, to say that the papers submitted to them, as well as the satisfactory explanations he has given of every transaction connected with the case, prove that he has managed the establishment with great probity and intelligence and greatly to the advantage of the Government service, and that if now duly commissioned as a Captain in the military service, they consider it advisable that he should be detailed for Ordnance duty and be ordered to report to the Chief of Ordnance.

We are, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servants,

(Signed:)

J. HOLT,
ROBERT DALE OWEN.

Document No. 90.

SECRET TREASONABLE ORGANIZATIONS IN INDIANA.

REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY, UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, MAY, 1862.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of Indiana, May Term, 1862.

The Grand Jurors of the United States of America, within and for the District of Indiana, empaneled, sworn, and charged in said District, at said May term thereof, having about completed their labors, (and being now ready to adjourn) feel it their imperative duty to announce, in a respectful manner, to this honorable court, the general features of some startling developments, made during their investigations. These developments, when considered in connection with the disturbed condition of the country, by reason of the causeless and atrocious rebellion against the Constitution and laws of the land, are deemed of the gravest importance, and should be made known, that prompt and efficient measures may be taken by the civil and military authorities to meet and ward off the effect of the wicked and treasonable designs of those connected with such developments.

A recent act of Congress made it the duty of the Grand Jury to inquire into any combinations or conspiracies formed by individuals, within the jurisdiction of the court, to prevent the execution of any law of the United States. Having heard that organizations, with this object in view, existed in certain localities, witnesses were sent for, and brought before the Grand Jury. These witnesses came from many counties, and lived in various parts of the State. After a careful and diligent examination of the testimony, from witnesses well acquainted with the facts deposed, and *having a personal knowledge of the matters*, said Grand Jury are constrained to say that a secret and oath-bound organization exists, numbering some *fifteen thousand* in Indiana, as estimated by the members of their order, commonly known as *Knights of the Golden Circle*, and even in the same localities by different names. Their lodges, or "Castles," as they denominate them, are located in various parts of the State, yet they have common signs, grips, and words whereby the members are able to distinguish each other, and passwords to enable the member to enter the castle in which he was initiated, or any other which such member may chose to visit. They have signals by which they can communicate with each other in the day, or the night time, and above all they have a signal or sign which may be recognized at a great distance from the person giving it. This last signal, we regret to say, was invented *for the use of such members as should, by means of the draft or otherwise, be compelled to serve in the ranks of the army.* In such case members of the order serving in opposing armies receiving the sign are reminded of their obligation *not to injure the member giving it.* This signal is given in every instance upon the initiation of a new member, and its observance is strictly enjoined upon every individual belonging to the order. By the teachings of the organization it is the duty of its members engaged in the present war, although arrayed on opposite sides, upon the signal being given, if they shoot at all, "*to shoot over each other.*" Many members of the order examined before us admit the binding force of the obligation, and pretend to justify it as correct in principle.

Said Grand Jury would respectfully submit that the effect of such obligation is to set aside the oath taken by every soldier when he enters the service of the United States. The obligation imposed by the organization alluded to is inconsistent with the duties of a soldier who in battle dare

not spare the person of his enemy. We must either disarm or destroy him, and especially so long as the rebel may be seeking to take the life of the loyal soldier. To do otherwise would be grossly treacherous, and justly subject the guilty party to a traitor's doom.

From the evidence introduced before said Grand Jury it would seem that the order called the Knights of the Golden Circle had their origin in some of the Southern States, and was introduced into this State from Kentucky. Its primary object, when it originated, was to organize the friends of the institution of African slavery in the United States, for the purpose of acquiring more territory in Mexico and the Central American States, and also the acquisition of Cuba, thereby to extend and foster a great slave empire, even though it should dye those countries in human blood. Hence the various raids made upon those countries which have called forth, from time to time, the proclamations of our former Presidents, denouncing such attempts and threatening the exercise of the power of the Government to put them down. Wicked as these hellish schemes were, said Grand Jury would not have troubled this Honorable Court with this presentment had the machinations of the Knights of the Golden Circle been confined solely to their original designs. Finding how useful such an organization was for the purposes originally intended, said Grand Jury believe that it not only extends at present through every part of the South, and every department of the rebel army, but during the last winter and spring was introduced into the State of Indiana and other Northern States. Since that time it has made alarming progress in our midst, with entirely new features attached to it, in view of the unnatural conflict now desolating our country. Not only are the *loyal soldiers in the army to be treacherously betrayed* in the bloody hour of battle, by the signals before referred to, but said Grand Jury have abundant evidence of the membership binding themselves to *resist the payment of the Federal tax and prevent enlistments in the armies of the United States.*

It is a fact worthy of note, and conclusively shown, that in localities where this organization extensively prevails there has been a failure to furnish a fair proportion of volunteers. Said Grand Jury, after a thorough examination on that point, have been *unable to find any instance where a member of said organization had volunteered to fight for the Union under the late requisition for volunteers.* Said Grand Jury were informed that an individual of the Order had proposed to make up a company to be called "Jay Hawks," composed exclusively of "Knights of the Golden Circle." But said Grand Jury believe that at no time was the proposition seriously entertained, but in fact only intended as a cover to hide their treasonable purposes when they found they were about to be discovered.

The meetings of the Order referred to are holden in by-places, sometimes in the woods, and at other times in deserted houses. Its members frequently attend *with arms in their hands*, and in almost every instance *armed sentinels are posted* to keep off intruders. Youths not more than sixteen years of age are, in many cases, introduced and initiated into its mysteries. The credulous and unwary are often allured into the fold of the Order, upon the pretext that it was instituted for no other purpose than the better organization of their party. Its real character and teachings are sedulously concealed until the oath of secrecy has been in due form administered. Having taken the first degree, the initiate is familiarized with the obligations and opinions of his associates, and is gradually prepared for the second degree. When he is further taught, and found apt to learn, and ready to adopt its principles and teachings, he is obligated in the highest degree, and is turned out upon the country a thorough traitor, with the wicked purposes already specified. Said Grand Jury are happy to know that in many cases individuals, after their first introduction into the Order, seeing its evil tendencies, *have abandoned it*, although unwilling, on account of their obligations of secrecy, and for fear of personal violence are reluctant, to fully expose its treacherous principles.

Since said Grand Jury began said investigation, it has been discovered that the *Order exists among the prisoners of war now in Camp Morton, who refuse to testify, upon the ground that it may implicate the members of their Order in Indiana, and thereby injure the cause of the Southern Confederacy.*

For the purpose of evading any legal liability in case of judicial investigation, it appears that their signs are to be used to enable them to get members of their order on the jury, in case of criminal charges being preferred against them, and by changes of venue, and appeals from a judge who does not belong to the order, to create judicial delays until they can find a judge or juror belonging to this order, and thus escape all legal liability.

Said Grand Jury have no doubt that the order of the "Knights of the Golden Circle" exists in many localities in Indiana where their vigilance has not been able to penetrate. They have labored under many difficulties in their researches, and have drawn evidence, in most of the cases, from unwilling witnesses. Judicial oaths have but little binding force where individuals once consent to abandon the allegiance they owe their country. The general facts, however, so far as they have come to the knowledge of the said Grand Jury, have been submitted to this honorable Court. They feel it their duty to do so. The safety of the country, in this hour of peril and civil strife, demands it at their hands. The power of such an organization to do harm, acting as one man, with one purpose in view, with their influence, may be appreciated by the honorable Court. It is the place where treason is concocted—the nest where traitors are hatched.

The Grand Jury, therefore, respectfully ask this Court that this their presentment may be spread upon the records.

WILLIAM P. FISHBACK, Foreman.
CHARLES H. TEST.
GEORGE MOON.
WM. A. MONTGOMERY.
JAMES BLAKE.
T. B. McCARTY.
DANIEL SIGLER.

LEONIDAS STANTON.
BEN. G. SEXTON.
JAMES HILL.
DANIEL SAGRE.
H. D. SCOTT.
ROBERT PARRETT.
FRED. S. BROWN.

Document No. 91.

BATTLE OF RICHMOND, KENTUCKY—AUGUST 29-30, 1862.

KIRBY SMITH'S REBEL RAID.

[By Telegraph.]

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 1, 1862.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN, Washington:—The battle near Richmond was disastrous to us. Six Indiana, one Kentucky, and one Ohio regiment, besides some Kentucky cavalry, were in the engagement.

Our troops, especially the Indianians, fought with the courage and gallantry of veterans. If Ohio and Illinois had supported Indiana, and had sent their troops on, the issue of the battle would have been different. Governor Morton has sent to the State, since I have been in command here, over twenty thousand men. If other States had done so well, we could have overwhelmed the enemy. I deplore the loss that noble Indiana has sustained under the circumstances. It was important to meet the enemy before he reached the center of the State, or crossed it, and Indiana, appreciating the importance of it, sent her gallant soldiers to meet the insolent foe, no doubt feeling that they would be supported by Ohio, Illinois and Kentucky.

(Signed,)

J. T. BOYLE, *Brigadier General.*

Copy furnished by General Boyle to Governor Morton.

Attest:

W. H. H. TERRELL, *Military Secretary.*

PROMOTIONS.

Document No. 92.

PROMOTIONS OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES

MAJOR GENERAL HALLECK'S CIRCULAR.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Pittsburg, Tennessee, April 13, 1862. }

To His Excellency the Governor of Indiana:

GOVERNOR: I beg leave to respectfully call your attention to the importance of promoting non-commissioned officers and privates to the vacancies in the Corps and Regiments from your State, created by recent battles. Unfortunately, the Generals commanding have no power to award merit and bravery on the field. I can, therefore, only appeal to the justice of the Governors of the States represented in this Department. To reward service in the field by prompt promotion is one of the greatest incentives to individual action, as it is a special mark of personal merit.

Commanding officers of Divisions, Brigades, Regiments, and Corps, will be directed to make recommendations for filling vacancies in their respective commands, stating the particular service and merit of the individuals recommended. These reports will be immediately forwarded to the Governors of States, and it is sincerely hoped that they will not be disregarded in issuing new commissions. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK, Major General Commanding.

Document No. 93.

PROMOTIONS.

MAJOR GENERAL HALLECK'S SECOND CIRCULAR.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, D. C., September 29, 1862.

From casualties in the field, and from absence by reason of sickness, many volunteer regiments have not a sufficient number of officers to command them. It is important that vacancies caused by death and resignations be filled with the least possible delay. The Governors of the several States are earnestly requested to fill these vacancies by promoting officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, who have distinguished themselves in the field, or have shown a capacity for military command.

Without the hope of promotion, there is no encouragement to the faithful performance of duty, and no stimulus to deeds of valor. Moreover, the discipline and efficiency of an army depends, in a great measure, upon the character and qualifications of its officers. Without good officers, the very best soldiers soon become a mere military mob, the inefficiency of which is increased by the increase of its members.

[Signed.]

H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C., Sept. 30, 1862.

[Official.]

J. C. KEITON, A. A. G.

Document No. 94.

THE RULE OF PROMOTION.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, INDIANA VOLUNTEER MILITIA, }
Indianapolis, Ind., January 1, 1862. }

General Orders, No. 1.

Owing to the difficulty of deciding upon applications for promotion in Volunteer Companies, the following rules have been adopted:

Vacancies in Company officers will be filled by promotion in the regular line in each Company unless objections on account of incompetency, immoral habits, or unfitness, are presented by the Field officers.

When vacancies occur among the Commissioned Officers, Company Officers will send orders to this Department for the promotion of the next officer in the line, approved by the Regimental Commander; whereupon commissions will be used.

By order of his Excellency, Governor O. P. MORTON, Commander-in-Chief.

LAZ. NOBLE, Adjutant General.

Document No. 95.

RULE OF PROMOTION TO VACANCIES IN THE LINE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
General Orders, No. 1. Indianapolis, January 20, 1865. }

To prevent irregularities and delays in filling vacancies, in companies of volunteers, serving in the field, the following rules which have long been established by this Department, are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

I. Vacancies will be filled by promotion in regular line, in each company, unless objections on account of incompetency, immoral habits, or unfitness are clearly stated, and certified by the proper commanding officer.

II. Transfers from one company to another, for promotion, are irregular, and will not be permitted, unless special reasons are assigned for a different course, and a clear and explicit statement made by the officers recommending the transfer, showing that no person can be found in the company, in which the vacancy exists, competent to fill the same.

III. Promotions to vacant Captaincies, should be recommended by Regimental Commanders, and to vacant Lieutenantcies, by Captains, approved by Regimental Commanders.

The present rank and company letter, with the full name of the officer or person recommended, should be given.

Dates, and causes of vacancies, should always be fully stated—and in cases of resignation, dismissal, discharge, etc., a certified copy of the official Department order should be forwarded.

IV. Recommendations for promotions for gallantry in action, devotion to duty, and general good conduct, will always be favorably considered, provided, it satisfactorily appears that the good of the service will, thereby, be subserved, without injustice to others who are competent and meritorious and entitled to be advanced.

V. Papers relating to company vacancies, should be separate from those relating to Field and Staff, and should be forwarded as soon as practicable, after vacancies occur.

Commissions will be issued and mailed with the least possible delay.

BY ORDER OF GOVERNOR MORTON:

W. H. H. TERRELL, Adjutant General of Indiana.

Document No. 96.

PROMOTIONS FOR GALLANTRY.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, INDIANA VOLUNTEER MILITIA, }
General Orders, No. 24. Indianapolis, April 26, 1862. }

General officers and others commanding Regiments of Indiana Volunteers, are respectfully requested to report to His Excellency, the Governor, and recommend for promotion all commissioned officers who merit it by gallantry and distinguished services in any engagement with the enemy.

The Field Officers of Regiments, will likewise recommend for promotion such non-commissioned officers and privates as may have distinguished themselves, by gallantry and meritorious services in battle, specifying their particular acts and services.

Commanding officers of Regiments and Companies, will have this General Order read at the heads of their respective commands, immediately upon its reception.

By order of his Excellency, O. P. MORTON, Governor.

LAZ. NOBLE, Adjutant General of Indiana.

Document No. 97.

PROMOTIONS OF OFFICERS OF OLD REGIMENTS TO POSITIONS
IN NEW COMMANDS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Indianapolis, September 6, 1862.

Numerous applications and recommendations for the promotion of officers now in the field to new commands in Regiments now organizing, or recently organized, having been received at this Department, the following order, issued by the Secretary of War, on the 11th of August, 1862, in relation to such promotions, is published for the information of all concerned:

"6th. The exigencies of the service require that officers now in the field, should remain with their commands, and no officer now in the field, in the regular or volunteer service, will under any circumstances be detailed to accept a new command.

BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT:

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

This order greatly embarrassed me, as I had intended to make liberal promotions of officers who had the advantage of experience in the field with old Indiana Regiments, in officering the new ones.

In reply to a telegram addressed to the Secretary of War, on the 15th of August, the following was received:

"Our armies being in the face of the enemy, officers in the field cannot be spared for any purpose. The same reason applies to absent officers, if fit for any duty, they should be with their commands, and not leave their men exposed to danger without officers. If on detached duty, it must be performed. The principle on which the order stands, is that soldiers in the field require their officers' presence.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The commanding officers of "old" Indiana Regiments, in the field, will please have this communication read to their respective commands.

OLIVER P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

Document No. 98.

RECRUITING FOR OLD REGIMENTS—PROMOTIONS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,)
INDIANAPOLIS INDIANA, October 27th, 1863. (*Commanding Officer of — Regiment Indiana Volunteers.*

SIR: The following order has been received from the War Department, and transmitted to the General commanding the Department to which your regiment belongs:

WAR DEPARTMENT,)
ADJUTANT GENERALS OFFICE, October 23, 1863. (

GENERAL: On the requisition of Governor Morton, of Indiana, made to you, the General-in-Chief directs that you send from each company of the regiments designated by him, one non-commissioned officer or private to be selected by the regimental commander, who, if there be a vacancy for a commissioned officer in his company, will be entitled to promotion on recruiting his company to the minimum standard.

If there be no vacancies of commissioned officers to fill in any company, the commanding officer of the regiment will select, at his discretion, either one commissioned officer or one enlisted man to recruit for the company. Officers or men so detailed, are to report to the Governor of the State. It is important that these details be made at the earliest moment that military operations will permit the services of the men to be spared from their companies.

(Signed,)

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

I hope that the recruiting officers to be selected by you will be ordered to report to me for service without delay.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

MORGAN RAID---JULY, 1863.

Document No. 99.

GOVERNOR'S CALL FOR TROOPS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA, }
INDIANAPOLIS, July 9, 1863. }*General Military Orders.*

Satisfactory evidence having been received that the rebels have invaded Indiana in considerable force, it is hereby ordered and required that all able bodied white male citizens in the several counties south of the National road forthwith form themselves into companies of at least sixty persons, elect officers and arm themselves with such arms as they may be able to procure. Said companies will perfect themselves in military drill as rapidly as possible, and hold themselves subject to further orders from this Department. It is desired that they should be mounted, in all cases where it is possible.

The people in all other parts of the State are earnestly requested to form military companies and hold themselves subject to orders.

Prompt reports of the formation of companies should be forwarded by telegraph.

All officers of the Indiana Legion are charged with the execution of this order, and all United States officers are requested to render such assistance as may be in their power.

(Signed,)

O. P. MORTON,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Document No. 100.

RAILROADS AND TELEGRAPHS REQUIRED TO GIVE PRECEDENCE TO MILITARY BUSINESS.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIANA AND MICHIGAN, }
DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, }
INDIANAPOLIS, July 9, 1863. }

Until further notice, the military business of the United States Government and of the State of Indiana will take precedence over every other business on the lines of railroads and telegraphs. They will be held open, for military orders, day and night.

By command of Brigadier General WILCOX.

ROBT. A. HUTCHINS,
Capt. and A. A. G.

Document No. 101.

JOHN MORGAN ON THE WING.

GOVERNOR MORTON'S PRECAUTIONARY ORDER.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA, }
INDIANAPOLIS, July 13, 1863. }

It is not impossible that Morgan may be headed off in Ohio and forced to make a return raid through Indiana. Troops rendezvoused at various points south of Indianapolis will preserve their organization, and hold themselves subject to orders until further notice. Strict vigilance is enjoined upon the part of officers and men. Orders have been given to make all necessary provisions for the comfort of troops.

(Signed,)

O. P. MORTON, Governor.

Document No. 102.

GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

TO THE OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE "LEGION" AND "MINUTE MEN" OF INDIANA.

Having received information that a rebel force, estimated to be six thousand strong, with six pieces of artillery, had crossed the Ohio river into Harrison county, I issued a call, on Thursday last, to the patriotic citizens of the State to leave their various occupations and turn out for its defence, and, if possible, capture the insolent invaders. The evidence was abundant that the original purpose of the rebels was to seize, plunder, and burn the Capital, but as their course would be uncertain, it was necessary to make preparations to encounter them in every direction. Within forty-eight hours from the time the call was issued, not less than sixty-five thousand men had tendered their services and were on their way to places of rendezvous, while many thousands more were preparing, but were notified to remain at home. Within three days, thirty thousand men, fully armed and organized, had taken the field at various points to meet the enemy.

This wonderful uprising will exert a marked effect throughout the country, exhibiting, as it does, in the strongest and most favorable light, the military spirit and patriotism of our people.

At the first landing on our soil, the rebel advance was met and fought by the neighboring Legion, and, although our forces were few in number, and were driven back, they gave the rebels a clear foretaste of what they might expect when they penetrated the interior of the State. Within ten hours after they entered our borders, their invasion was converted into a rapid and desperate flight. In whatever direction they turned, they were confronted by large bodies of armed men. Wherever they approached the river, with the view to crossing, they found large bodies of troops prepared to dispute their passage. In half a dozen cases they were offered battle, which they invariably declined. They dodged and ran by night and by day, and finally succeeded in making their escape over our eastern border into Ohio.

They are reported to have murdered several of our citizens in cold blood—to have plundered many of their horses, money, and goods, and to have burned and otherwise destroyed much valuable property. The injury done to the railroads was slight, and has been almost entirely repaired. They had but little time to do damage beyond the murder and plunder of surprised and defenceless citizens along the line of their flight.

For the alacrity with which you responded to my call, and left your harvest fields, your workshops, and offices, and took up arms to protect your State and punish the invaders, allow me, on behalf of the State, to tender my hearty thanks. Your example will not be lost upon the nation, and you have taught the rebels a lesson which will not be forgotten.

In the light of these events, it is impossible not to perceive the importance of a thorough organization of the Legion. The presence of an organized force, ready to take the field at a moment's notice, is a standing security against invasion and depredation, and I am very anxious that, so far as it is possible, the temporary organizations of the "Minute Men" may be converted into permanent ones under the law, and that exertions will everywhere be made to recruit the ranks of the Legion and perfect its drill and efficiency.

Given at the Executive Department, Indianapolis, Indiana, this 15th day of July, 1863.

OLIVER P. MORTON, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Document No. 103.

LOSSES AND IMPRESSMENT OF PROPERTY DURING THE MORGAN RAID.

GENERAL CARRINGTON'S ORDER.

To Sufferers by the John Morgan Raid:

In view of the exigencies of the harvest and the interruption of the farming interests by the John Morgan Raid, in this vicinity, the following present disposition is made of cases submitted:

I. All horses abandoned by Morgan, or Gen. Hobson, and found by citizens, will be reported to the Provost Marshal. If holders have lost horses in the raid, or by impressment of the Federal forces, and the harvest cannot otherwise be gathered, they may be permitted to retain those found for present use, upon giving sufficient security for their good keeping and for their return, upon proof of ownership, or other direction of proper authority.

II. Horses found by citizens who have lost none, will be surrendered to the Provost Marshal, to be held by him, the same as above.

III. All horses found with "U. S." or "C. S." brand will be turned over to the Provost Marshal, subject to the order of the nearest U. S. Quartermaster.

IV. Persons who lost horses by Morgan may file with the Provost Marshals a true description, adding a sworn estimate of value, and the names of two or more reliable witnesses as to loss and value. This will assist in their identification as the examination follows the raid, and will furnish an outline of facts upon which to examine claims for compensation, if the Government should reimburse sufferers.

V. Persons whose horses were impressed by U. S. forces and have certificates of impressment, will file them with the Provost Marshal, who will present them to the nearest U. S. Quartermaster for examination and payment, or for further proof. When the seizure was in such haste as to prevent such certificate being given, the claim will be made up, and witnessed, as in paragraph IV.

VI. Persons having found U. S. or C. S. horses, who have not used them, but have been at any actual outlay to keep such horses, will upon giving up the same, furnish such a statement under

oath, as embraced in paragraph IV. for submission to the U. S. Quartermaster for re-imbursement.

VII. Horses fully identified by their owners will be promptly returned to them, and in all cases where the Provost Marshal has taken security and left horses in the hands of sufferers for aid in harvest, if the owner be found his horse shall be delivered to him, and the obligation of the bailee or transient borrower be given up.

VIII. Claims for destruction of buildings, or seizure of other property, may be filed while the facts are fresh of recollection, under the specification of paragraph four, subject to such decision as to payment as is reserved in behalf of the government.

IX. By proper care in description, most of the horses seized may be recovered. Patience is needed on the part of all interested, as well as a readiness to assist each other. While exact justice may not be realized, an approximation to it will be secured by a cordial co-operation in the effort to find true owners for stock found.

X. It is especially urged that in the meantime all farmers assist each other in gathering the ripened harvest, that the disaster may be lessened and order the sooner restored.

XI. As it is known that some citizens gathered up horses abandoned by John Morgan and sold them to the U. S. Quartermaster and U. S. Soldiers, due notice is given that in every such case such persons found making reclamation for horses so furnished, or known to have made such sales, will be reported to the proper authorities for such trial as may be proper, the Southern counties of Indiana being at this time under martial law.

By ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR:

HENRY B. CARRINGTON,
Brig. Gen. U. S. Vols., Comdg Indiana Militia.

Salem, Indiana, July 16th, 1863

Document No. 104.

MORGAN RAID CLAIMS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, INDIANAPOLIS, July 18, 1863.

A number of claims having necessarily accrued in the organization and movement of the State Militia to oppose the recent raid into the State, by Morgan's guerrilla band, persons having claims for services rendered, or for supplies necessarily required for the forces so raised, will immediately file the same with Captain James A. Ekin, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A., or with General A. Stone, Quartermaster General of the State, for examination and adjustment.

In all cases, a clear statement of the services rendered, or of the supplies furnished, properly certified and approved, will be required.

The officers of companies called into service will be required to file, in the Adjutant General's office, muster rolls of their companies, blanks for which will be furnished on application, by mail, or otherwise.

Where horses have been pressed into service, measures have been provided for their immediate return, and Commissioners will be appointed to investigate losses or damages sustained.

By Order:

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana

LAZ. NOBLE, Adjutant General.

Document No. 105.

MORGAN RAID CLAIMS.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE STATE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA, INDIANAPOLIS, July 20, 1863

A. STONE, Quartermaster General Indiana:

Str—Before commencing to make up any of the accounts against the State, for expenses incurred in the recent attempt to "catch Morgan," please confer with Captain Ekin, Captain Foster and Captain Miller, the United States Quartermaster, Commissary and Mustering Officer at this Post, and ascertain what description of claims they are authorized to adjust. You will then be able to get up forms and adjust claims that are properly chargeable to the State.

By order of the Governor:

Very respectfully,

W. H. H. TERRELL,
Financial Secretary

Document No. 106.

LOSSES AND DAMAGES BY THE MORGAN RAID.

GOVERNOR MORTON'S REQUEST THAT PROPER MEASURES OF ADJUSTMENT BE ADOPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA, INDIANAPOLIS, July 23, 1863.

CAPTAIN JAMES A. EGIN, *Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A.:*

SIR—A large number of claims have been made by the officers and men ("Indiana Legion" and "Minute Men") raised under the call of this Department, to repel the recent invasion of the State by rebel guerrillas under Morgan. It is very desirable that these claims be adjusted and paid as early as practicable, and to this end I wish to ascertain what claims you are authorized to settle, and the character of the proof required.

The claims will be, principally, for horses impressed by our troops, to-wit: horses not returned to their owners; horses returned to owners in a damaged condition; horses returned but not received by owners, &c., and for horse equipments, forage, straw, camp equipage, tools, wagons, transportation of soldiers by teams, subsistence, arms and ammunition for our troops. Also for horses and other property stolen by the rebels, and for buildings, crops, and other property, damaged and destroyed by them.

If you are not authorized by existing orders and regulations to adjust and pay these claims, I have respectfully to request that you ask the proper Department to give you such authority and instructions as will enable you to do so.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

(Signed:)

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

Document No. 107.

MORGAN RAID CLAIMS.

DECISION AND INSTRUCTIONS OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON CITY, August 4, 1863. }

CAPTAIN: Your letter of the 30th ultimo, enclosing a communication from the Governor of Indiana, relative to claims which have been made by the officers and men of the "Indiana Legion" and "Minute Men" raised under the call of the Executive Department of that State, to repel Morgan, etc., has been received.

The Quartermaster's Department cannot from any appropriation under its control pay claims for expenses incurred by troops not authorized by the General Government, and not mustered into the military service of the United States. Unless such expenses can be paid from the appropriation made by the last Congress to defray the expenses incurred in the raising, equipping, transporting, and subsisting Minute Men and Volunteers in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky, to repel rebel raids (chapter 79, section 3, March 4, 1863,) further legislation and a special appropriation will be necessary. Claims arising under the above section must be filed and passed upon by the proper accounting officer of the Treasury.

Claims for horses and other supplies pertaining to the Quartermaster Department, taken or purchased for the public service by the United States troops during the Morgan invasion, should be submitted to Colonel Thomas Swords, Assistant Quartermaster General at Cincinnati.

The course pursued by you in sending out officers to collect animals abandoned by either army, whether branded "U. S." or "C. S." or impressed into the United States service, is approved. Such animals as are serviceable should be turned into the Quartermaster's Department for issue. No animals should be sold until they have been inspected and condemned in accordance with the requirements of the Army Regulations.

Horses which have been impressed into the United States service, and for which a receipt or other voucher has been given, should be paid for, and not returned to the claimant of the property.

Claims of individuals for loss or damage sustained on account of Morgan's raid, cannot be paid by the Quartermaster's Department. The claimants will have to resort to whatever appropriation and whatever tribunal Congress may hereafter provide for the settlement of such claims.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed:)

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster General.

Captain James A. Egin, A. Q. M., U. S. A., Indianapolis, Indiana.

Document No. 108.

MORGAN RAIDS—HORSE CLAIMS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, }
CINCINNATI, OHIO, August 11, 1863. }

General Orders, No. 123.

All Regimental Quartermasters and Acting Quartermasters of Brigades and Divisions that crossed the Ohio River in pursuit of the rebel force under Morgan, will at once forward to Capt. H. P.

Goodrich, Assistant Q. M. U. S. Vols., at Cincinnati, Ohio, vouchers properly filled out and approved, for all horses obtained from citizens of Kentucky, Indiana, or Ohio. Horses abandoned in the pursuit will be dropped from the Returns in the usual manner. Returns will be made fully and promptly.

By ORDER OF MAJOR GENERAL BURNSIDE.

LEWIS RICHMOND, Assistant Adjutant General.

Document No. 109.

PROPERTY TAKEN DURING THE MORGAN RAID.

GOVERNOR MORTON'S MEMORIAL IN REFERENCE TO PAYMENT FOR THE SAME BY THE UNITED STATES.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA, December 19th, 1863.

TO BRIGADIER GENERAL M. C. MUIGS, *Quartermaster General of the United States.*

SIR: It is known to the Government that, in the month of July 1863, the rebel General Morgan, crossing the Ohio River, invaded Indiana with a hostile force; that Brigadier General Willcox, a Federal officer, acting under the command of Major General Burnside, was, at the time General in Command of the District of Indiana, and that at the time of the above raid, there were very few troops that had been mustered into the service of the United States, within the said State of Indiana.

In this emergency General Willcox called upon Governor Morton for volunteers to which the Governor and the citizens at once responded. Within three or four days fifteen thousand were assembled at or near Indianapolis, and as many more in other portions of the State. As fast as these could be armed and equipped, General Willcox took command of them. Of all these troops he determined the movements and the disposition.

In the course of the military operations which ensued, it became necessary to take or purchase horses and other supplies for these troops. The officers by whom these supplies were taken or purchased were, in a strict technical sense, not Federal officers; they had not been regularly mustered into the service of the United States, and they had been originally appointed by State authority.

Under these circumstances, the United States' Quartermaster at Indianapolis conceives that he has not, without instructions from yourself sufficient authority to make payment for horses or other military supplies so taken or purchased.

I respectfully submit it is in accordance certainly with the spirit, and I think with the letter of the law, that such payments should be made, in the same manner and under the same circumstances, as if the officers receiving, nominally State officers but actually under the orders of a Brigadier General of the United States, had been mustered into the service of the General Government, subject to the control of the General Government, through one of its Generals in the field, and bound, in all things, to obey his orders, whether these related to an advance upon the invading enemy or to the taking or purchasing of such supplies as were necessary to meet the urgent demands of the service, their acts, when in themselves lawful and in accordance with military usage, were virtually the acts of the General Commanding; since he who legally acts by another is himself, in law, the actor.

If these State officers made these demands or purchases, it was only because there were not Federal officers to be had, to act in repelling this invasion. Nor was it at the option of these State officers to refuse to obey the commands of General Willcox, in the premises, any more than they might have refused to march when he ordered them to do so. Those who surrendered their property believed, and had every reason to believe, that they did so in obedience to military law: and that the General Government would reimburse them, as it has done in similar cases when its military officers have made similar demands.

In this particular instance the case is the stronger, from the fact, already doubtless officially communicated to your Department, that horses and mules abandoned in large numbers by the raiders, were taken up and turned over to the United States Quartermasters' Department, and by that Department sold, to the amount of between sixty and seventy thousand dollars. It is evident that if the State troops are to be considered to have acted, in repelling this raid, as under State authority, these abandoned animals should have been turned over to the Quartermaster of the State of Indiana. That they were claimed, and sold by the Quartermasters' Department of the United States, surely carries with it the admission, that supplies taken or purchased by the troops whose operations caused such abandonment, should be admitted to have been taken or purchased under the authority of the United States.

Therefore, the undersigned respectfully submits, that it is just and legal that all horses or other military supplies taken or purchased on behalf of the troops employed to resist this raid, though by officers not mustered into the service of the United States, should be paid for as though taken or purchased by Federal officers; and that instructions be issued to the United States Quartermaster at Indianapolis, or otherwise, accordingly.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed.)

OLIVER P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

Document No. 110.

DAMAGES BY THE MORGAN RAID.

EXTRACT FROM GOVERNOR MORTON'S MESSAGE, JANUARY 6, 1865.

In the month of July, 1863, the State was invaded by the rebel General John Morgan, and the forces under his command. In response to a call which I issued for military forces for the purpose of capturing and punishing this robber horde, our people flew to arms in numbers and with an alacrity before unknown in the history of the war. In a few short hours the invasion was converted into a flight, and the invaders all being mounted were enabled to effect their escape over our eastern border, into Ohio, where they were finally captured. During their brief presence in the State, however, they inflicted much damage by the destruction of property, the plundering of stores, the stealing of horses and provisions, and robberies of various kinds. The true theory of our government is that it shall protect the people in their persons and property against invasion and loss from the public enemy, or injury by domestic insurrection. Where losses in property have been thus sustained, it is much easier for the people of the State to bear them in their collective capacity, than it is for the particular individuals upon whom they have fallen. In many instances, persons who lost their property in the Morgan raid were in humble circumstances, and were put to great inconvenience thereby, and in some cases even reduced to destitution. I therefore recommend that a commission be created, clothed with such powers as well enable them to make a full and careful appraisalment of the damages sustained, and that an appropriation be made to defray them out of the Treasury, when they have been legally assessed. As there is a natural tendency to exaggerate damages, when they are to be paid for by the public, such safeguards should be adopted by the commission as will prevent imposition upon the State.

MORGAN RAID.

EXTRACT FROM GOVERNOR MORTON'S MESSAGE, NOVEMBER 14, 1865.

I again respectfully invite the attention of the General Assembly to the damages occasioned to some of our citizens, by the invasion of the State by John Morgan, in 1863. I have seen no cause for changing the views expressed on this subject in my regular message, delivered at the commencement of your last session, and therefore repeat the recommendation therein made.

Document No. 111.

MORGAN RAID CLAIMS.

EXTRACT FROM ADJUTANT TERRELL'S COMMUNICATION TO THE LEGISLATURE, JANUARY 26, 1867.

During the Morgan Raid through the State in 1863, a large amount of property belonging to citizens, consisting principally of wagons, horses, forage, and commissary supplies, was impressed for the use of the United States forces; a still larger quantity was forcibly taken, damaged, or destroyed by the rebel army. A good deal of damage was also done by our own troops.

Frequent inquiry has been made at this office as to the probability of an adjustment of these claims by the State or General Government, and it has come to my knowledge that there are a large number of really meritorious cases in which, if proper action was taken, the claimants, under existing laws, could be reimbursed by the United States for at least a part of their losses. I am advised that the Quartermaster General's Department and the Commissary General's Department at Washington, will adjust and settle all proper claims for horses, horse equipments, wagons, forage, provisions, and other necessary supplies, taken by the United States Army, if accounts for the same are properly made up and certified, or substantiated by proofs usually required in such cases. The erroneous idea seems to have obtained, generally, that the General Government will have nothing to do with these claims, and, therefore, parties interested naturally look to the State for relief. At the last two sessions of the Legislature, the matter was taken under consideration, but no law on the subject was passed. It was proposed on the part of claimants that the State should pay for the property captured, and damage inflicted by the rebels, as well as for property taken and impressed and damages caused by the forces organized to expel the enemy. In the aggregate, probably a half million dollars would not cover these items, should the State undertake to pay all of the several classes of claims mentioned.

As the subject will doubtless again be brought before you during the present session, I regard it as important that you should have all the information concerning it that can be obtained.

The following extract from the act of Congress, approved July 4, 1864, will be of interest:

* * * * *
 "SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That all claims of loyal citizens in States not in rebellion, for Quartermaster's stores actually furnished to the army of the United States, and receipted for by the proper officer receiving the same, or which may have been taken by such officers without giving such receipt, may be submitted to the Quartermaster General of the United States, accompanied with such proofs as each claimant can present of the facts in his case; and it shall be the duty of the Quartermaster General to cause such claim to be examined, and if convinced that it is just, and

of the loyalty of the claimant, and that the stores have actually been received or taken for the use of and used by said army, then to report each case to the Third Auditor of the Treasury with a recommendation for settlement.

"*Sec. 3. And be it further enacted*, That all claims of loyal citizens in States not in rebellion, for subsistence actually furnished to said army, and receipted for by the proper officer receiving the same, or which may have been taken by such officers without giving such receipt, may be submitted to the Commissary General of Subsistence, accompanied with such proof as each claimant may have to offer, and it shall be the duty of the Commissary General of Subsistence to cause each claim to be examined, and, if convinced that it is just, and of the loyalty of the claimant, and that the stores have been actually received, or taken for the use of, and used by said army, then to report each case for payment to the Third Auditor of the Treasury with a recommendation for settlement."

It will be seen that Congress only provides for the payment of claims for Quartermasters' and Commissaries' supplies and stores actually furnished to or taken by United States troops. Damages, thefts, and depredations committed by either army, and captures by the enemy, are not included in the act, and there is no provision of law authorizing the payment of such claims. Indeed, it has always been the settled policy of the United States Government, to decline the adjustment and payment of claims of this character. Since the Morgan Raid, several bills have introduced into Congress providing for a change of this policy, but they have all failed to pass.

The Legislature of Ohio, in 1864, authorized the appointment of a State Commission for the purpose of investigating and certifying the claims of all persons who furnished supplies, or suffered loss or damage in that State by the Morgan Raid. The Commission was duly appointed, and, after due notice was given, attended in the several counties through which Morgan's command passed, and investigated a large number of cases brought before them. The testimony establishing or affecting claims was thus perpetuated, and was duly laid before the Legislature; but that body, as in our own State, refused to pass any law or make any appropriation for their payment. After the Legislature adjourned, Brigadier General Cowen, Adjutant General of Ohio, undertook the work of preparing a certain class of the claims for presentation to the proper Departments at Washington, which had been authorized by Congress to audit and pay them.

In his recent report, General Cowen, referring to this matter, says:

"The claims selected were those for supplies delivered to or taken by the Union forces under command of United States military officers. To place these claims in proper form to comply with the requirements of the War Department, further evidence than had been required by the State Commission was absolutely essential. To do this, much time and labor has been required, but the claims have now been for some time in the hands of the proper officers at Washington, and it is hoped that their payment will be commenced at an early day.

"Inasmuch as many of the claims audited and allowed by the State Commission were for damages or losses sustained by thefts or depredations committed by troops, and, therefore, not a proper class for payment by the General Government, this class of claims was left untouched, and are now as they were left on the adjournment of the Commission."

General Cowen further shows, by a published list, giving the names and residences of 549 claimants, that he has certified and forwarded accounts in their favor as follows: To the Quartermaster General's Department, \$64,675 98; to the Commissary General's Department, \$4,982 20.

The claims which accrued in Indiana for commissary supplies furnished United States forces, were mostly settled soon after the raid by Captain Thomas Foster, United States Army, Commissary of Subsistence, then stationed at this post, so that the majority of claims yet unadjusted are for horses and other quartermaster's supplies, and should be settled through the United States Quartermaster General's Department, as before stated.

What action ought to be taken by the State with regard to the claims for damages, and for property taken or destroyed by the enemy, I am unable to advise, but, in the absence of any other plan, think it not improper to suggest, in anticipation of some future action for the relief of these claimants, that measures be taken now, to secure and preserve the evidence upon which the validity of their claims may depend. If this is delayed, it will be difficult, and in many cases impossible, to ascertain the facts necessary to establish their demands.

Document No. 112.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS

IN REGARD TO THE APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONERS TO ADJUST THE MORGAN RAID CLAIMS.

Resolved by the Senate, (the House of Representatives concurring.) That, First. The Governor of the State of Indiana shall appoint three Commissioners, whose duty it shall be, after having, before some competent officer, taken an oath to faithfully and impartially discharge their duties, to proceed to hear, determine, and adjust all claims for losses which have heretofore accrued by reason of the injury, destruction, loss, or impressment of property, had or held by any inhabitant of the

† The term "Army of the United States" has been construed, and I presume is so construed under this law, to include State troops and Minute Men called into active service in times of public danger, or to repel rebel raids, by Governors of States. During the Morgan Raid all of our troops were placed under command of Brigadier General Willcox, U. S. A., commanding the District of Indiana, and the money paid by the State for their services has been acknowledged as a proper claim against the United States, and, in part, has been settled accordingly.

State, by rebel forces under the command of the rebel John Morgan, in the year 1864, or caused by the State or National forces engaged in repelling said invasion, or caused by organizing and equipping troops to repel the threatened invasion of the State by the rebel forces under the command of Adam Johnson, in the year 1864.

Second. All persons having claims as aforesaid, shall, on or before the 1st day of June, 1867, file with the Clerk of the Circuit Court in the counties of Posey, Knox, Vanderburgh, Warrick, Daviess, Pike, Gibson, Harrison, Floyd, Washington, Jackson, Scott, Clark, Jennings, Bartholomew, Lawrence, Orange, Perry, Spencer, Crawford, Jefferson, Brown, Ripley, Dearborn, Decatur, Fayette, Franklin, Switzerland, Ohio, and Johnson, the claims hereinafter required. And it shall be the duty of said Clerks to file said claims in their respective offices. And immediately after said 1st day of June, 1867, make out and forward to said Commissioners a complete list of the names, numbers, and amount of said claims. Each claim filed with the Clerk, as aforesaid, shall contain a concise statement of the property lost, injured, impressed, or destroyed, the nature of the injury, and the amount of damage sustained, and in what county, and at or about what time the loss occurred, and (if the fact is known) whether it was caused by the rebel, or by the State, or National forces; also, that such claimant has received no compensation for such loss, and did not invite, encourage, or assist said raiders, or any of them. Which claim shall be verified by the oath of the claimant.

Third. The Governor shall also appoint an attorney, who shall be present at all the meetings of said Commissioners, and shall act as the attorney of the State, and shall look after and protect the interests of the State. Said attorney shall, before entering upon his duties, take an oath to faithfully discharge the duties of his office.

Fourth. Said Commissioners shall have power to appoint a clerk, who shall take an oath to discharge the duties of his office. And it shall be the duty of said clerk to keep a complete record of the proceedings of said Commission, and file and preserve the papers thereof, under the direction of said Commissioners.

Fifth. Said Commissioners shall organize on or before the first Monday of June, 1867, and a session of said Commissioners shall be held at the county seat of each one of the counties through which the raid of said Morgan's forces was made, and at such other places as said Commissioners may determine. Due notice shall be given of the time and place of such meetings by the Commissioners, and the Clerk of each county shall also notify each claimant of the time and place the Commissioners are to meet in such counties.

Sixth. The Commissioners shall have power to compel the attendance of witnesses and administer oaths in the same manner as is provided by law for the Circuit Court, and the Sheriff of the county in which the Commissioners are holding their sessions shall be required to serve all process required by said Commissioners; but the State shall, in no event, be liable for the cost of witnesses summoned in behalf of the claimants, nor for the cost of summoning such witnesses.

Seventh. Said Commissioners shall examine all claims duly presented, and ascertain the amount of loss thereon, and whether the claim be meritorious, as upon the evidence before them they may deem just and equitable, separating said claims into the following classes:

1. Claims for property taken, or destroyed, or injured, by the Union forces, under command of United States officers.

2. Claims for property taken, or destroyed, or injured, by the Union forces, under State officers.

3. Property taken, or destroyed, or injured by the rebels.

4. Property taken, or destroyed, or injured, where claimant is unable to identify by which the loss occurred.

Eighth. Said Commissioners shall have power to adopt all such forms, rules, and regulations, as may be necessary and proper to facilitate the discharge of their duties, and they shall require the clerk of said Commission to make a complete record of each claim presented, and a comprehensive abstract of the testimony taken, and also the finding of said Commission, or its decision thereon, which decision shall be signed by said Commissioners and attested by the clerk; and, upon the completion of their labors, on or before the first day of January, 1868, said Commissioners shall report their proceedings, their findings, and the facts upon which each claim is founded, to the Governor, who shall report the same to the next General Assembly with his recommendation thereon.

The Governor shall also recommend the amount of compensation which shall be paid said Commissioners and other officers in carrying out this resolution: *Provided*, That not more than three thousand dollars be used to defray the expenses of such Commission.

The Governor shall cause this resolution to be published, and ten copies forwarded to the Clerk of each of the counties hereinbefore mentioned, who shall have the same posted up in public places, and copied into the newspapers of such county, if any be published therein.

Passed the Senate, March 11, 1867.

Passed the House, March 11, 1867.

O. M. WILSON,
Secretary Senate.
CYRUS T. NIXON,
Principal Clerk.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, INDIANAPOLIS, March 18, 1867.

The above and foregoing is a true copy of the original resolution on file in this Department.

CONRAD BAKER,
Lieutenant Governor of Indiana, acting as Governor thereof.

WAR MESSAGES.

Document No. 113.

GOVERNOR MORTON'S MESSAGE

TO THE EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE, APRIL 25, 1861.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

You have been summoned together under circumstances of the most grave and important character. Our country is placed in a condition hitherto unknown in her history, and one which all patriots and lovers of liberty throughout the world had fondly hoped would never occur. Civil war, that has ever been the bane of republics, has been inaugurated by certain rebellious States which, unmindful of their constitutional obligations, and regarding not our common history, blood, interests and institutions, are seeking to dismember the nation and overthrow the Federal Government, so wisely, and as we had believed, permanently established by our fathers.

The origin of this most wicked rebellion dates back more than thirty years. It is well known that distinguished Southern statesmen, as early as 1829, cherished the dream of a vast Southern Slaveholding Confederacy, comprehending the conquest of Cuba, Mexico and Central America. The determination was then formed to break our Republic into pieces by any available pretext. The first one seized upon by South Carolina was the tariff question; and had not the nation had for its Executive a man greatly distinguished for patriotism, courage, and decision of character, widespread and disastrous consequences might have followed. By prompt and energetic action the rebellion was crushed out for the time, to be revived, as subsequent events have shown, on new pretenses and in another form.

The election of a President of the United States, through the forms of the Constitution, entertaining opinions obnoxious to certain States of the Confederacy is boldly published to the world as just cause for the dissolution of the Union, and bringing on, if necessary for that purpose, all the horrors of a bloody revolution. It would be an insult to your intelligence to argue that the admission of this pretense as a justification would be clearly fatal to all republican government; that popular institutions can only be sustained by submission to the will of the people as expressed through the forms of the Constitution, trusting to the peaceful remedy of the ballot-box for the redress of grievances. And the wickedness of this pretense is greatly aggravated by the reflection that it is utterly hypocritical; that it was only put forward in furtherance of schemes entertained for years and supported by notoriously false assumptions of fact and logic.

When we read the history of the late Democratic Convention at Charleston by the light of subsequent events, can we fail to see that the scheme of secession and dismemberment of the republic was then completely formed, and that the disruption of that Convention was one of the steps towards its consummation. If confirmation of this opinion were needed, it will be found in the fact that certain traitorous members of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet were systematically engaged, for many months before the late Presidential election, in placing the arms and defenses of the nation in a position to be readily seized by the seceding States.

Secession was at first argued as a right springing from the Constitution itself, but as the movement gained strength, the flimsy pretext was abandoned and ceased to be a subject of discussion, and what in an hour of weakness was claimed by feeble argument, is now boldly asserted by military power.

The North, conscious of her strength and the rectitude of her intentions, has hitherto remained quiet, making no preparation whatever for a conflict of arms. Her forbearance has been construed into cowardice, and her efforts to keep the peace have but provoked increased insolence and aggression. The secession movement has from the beginning been an act of war. Ordinances of secession have been immediately followed, and sometimes preceded, by the violent seizure and plunder of national property, and the forcible expulsion of the agents and officers of the Federal Government. From the very first, and at every step in its progress, it has been distinguished by acts of hostility and outrage, alike injurious to the nation and insulting to the people of the loyal States.

The secessionists were profoundly convinced that the co-operation of the Border Slave States could not be procured without a conflict of arms between them and the Federal Government, and hence have labored assiduously to place the government in a position that a collision could not be avoided, except by the most abject submission and humiliation. The intention to force a conflict has been most apparent, and delay was suffered only that they might complete their preparations; and when at last their preparations were complete, and wearied by the long forbearance of the government, they inaugurated hostilities by assaulting and reducing Fort Sumter.

The place where Fort Sumter is situated had been regularly ceded by the State of South Carolina to the Federal Government, and by an express provision of the Constitution was under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States. It was unfinished, and held by a garrison of less than one hundred men, and while in this condition was invested by a large army, cutting off all approach to it by sea or land. The stock of provisions was almost exhausted, and the immediate prospect was presented to the feeble garrison of starvation or of yielding up into the hands of an avowed enemy a fortress of the United States. At this juncture the Federal Government, which had waited long—perhaps too long—declared its determination to send provisions to the garrison. Before this attempt could be made, and before a single sail of the fleet was seen off the harbor, a powerful cannonade was opened upon Sumter, which resulted in its destruction and surrender.

Every day brings us intelligence of new outrage and assault. Throughout the rebellious States is heard the note of preparation for an extensive and aggressive campaign. The National Capital is menaced, and every avenue of approach for Federal troops and provisions is attempted to be cut

off. The free navigation of the Mississippi river, the great artery of commerce of the Northwest, is obstructed; and the usurping government of the rebellious States has issued a proclamation inviting the robbers of all the world to prey upon our national commerce.

We have passed from the field of argument to the solemn fact of war, which exists by the act of the seceding States. The issue is forced upon us, and must be accepted. Every man must take his position upon the one side or upon the other. In time of war there is no ground upon which a third party can stand. It is the imperative duty of all men to rally to the support of the government, and to expend in its behalf, if need be, their fortunes and their blood. Upon the preservation of this government depends our prosperity and greatness as a nation, our liberty and happiness as individuals. We should approach the contest not as politicians, nor as ambitious partizans, but as patriots, who cast aside every selfish consideration when danger threatens their country. The voice of party should be hushed, and the bitterness that may have sprung out of political contests be at once forgiven and forgotten. Let us rise above these paltry considerations, and inaugurate the era when there shall be but one party, and that for our country. The struggle is one into which we enter with the deepest reluctance. We are bound to the people of the seceding States by the dearest ties of blood and institutions. They are our brothers and our fellow countrymen. But if they regard not these tender relations, how can we? If they wage war upon us and put themselves in the attitude of public enemies, they must assume all the responsibilities incident to that position. But while I deplore deeply the character of the contest in which we are engaged, nevertheless we should meet it as men.

To our sister State of Kentucky we turn with hope and affection. She has grown rich and prosperous in the Republic; could she do more if she were out of it? It would be a sad day that would sever the bond which binds these States together, and places us in separate and hostile nations. I appeal to her by the ties of our common kindred and history; by our community of interest, by the sacred obligations that bind us to maintain the Constitution inviolate, to adhere to the Union, and stand fast by that flag in defence of which she has so often shed her best blood. I pray her to examine her past history and perceive how the tide of her prosperity has flowed on unbroken, and ever increasing, until her limits are filled with material wealth and her people are respected, elevated and happy; and then inquire if all this is not the result of that Union she is called upon to break, and of that government she is invited to dishonor and overthrow. To ask Kentucky to secede, is to ask her to commit foul dishonor and suicide. I trust that the good sense and patriotism of her people will not suffer her to be dragged by the currents of events, which has been cunningly invented for that purpose, into the vortex of disunion; nor permit her to be artfully inveigled into an armed neutrality between the rebellious States and the Federal Government. Such a position would be anomalous and fatal to the peace and perpetuity of the Union. There is no ground in the Constitution midway between a rebellious State and the Federal Government upon which she can stand holding both in check and restraining the Government from the enforcement of the laws and the exercise of its constituted authority. Such an attitude is at once unconstitutional and hostile. At a time like this, if she is not for the Government aiding and maintaining it by the observance of all her constitutional obligations, she is against it. If the voice of her people can be heard, I fear not the result. Secession can only triumph, as it has triumphed in other States, by stifling the voice of the people and by the bold usurpation, by demagogues and traitors, of the powers which rightfully belong to them alone. And I might here remark, it is quite manifest that the schemes of the authors and managers of the rebellion, extend far beyond the dissolution of the Union, and embrace the destruction of the democratic principle of government, and the substitution of an aristocracy in its stead. In the seceding States the control of public affairs has been withdrawn substantially from the people, and every proposition to submit to their consideration measures of the most vital importance has been contemptuously overruled; and we are in truth called upon to fight not only for the Union, but for the principle upon which our State and National Governments are founded.

If the rebellious States hope to profit by dissensions in the North, they have erred egregiously, and have wholly failed to comprehend our people. Our divisions were merely political, and not fundamental; and party lines faded instantly from sight when the intelligence went abroad that war was being waged against the nation. When the sound of the first gun reverberated through the land, the people of the North arose as one man, and declared that the Government must be sustained and the honor of our Flag preserved inviolate at whatever cost. The events of the last ten days are pregnant with instruction and moral grandeur. They present the action of a people who have suffered much and waited long; who were slow to take offense and incredulous of treason and danger; but who, when the dread appeal to arms was made and the issue could no longer be avoided with honor or safety, promptly abandoned the peaceful pursuits of life and devoted themselves to the service of their country. I trust that the force of this lesson may not be lost upon our erring brethren of the South, and that they will at once perceive they have inaugurated a contest from which they cannot emerge with honor and profit.

On the 15th day of the present month the President of the United States issued his Proclamation calling upon the loyal States to furnish 75,000 men for the protection of the Government, the suppression of rebellion and the enforcement of the laws. Subsequently the quota to be furnished by Indiana was fixed at six regiments, of seven hundred and seventy men each. In obedience to this call I issued my Proclamation calling for volunteers, and in less than eight days more than 12,000 men have tendered their services, and the contest among companies has been earnest and exciting as to which shall secure a place within the quota. This response has been most gratifying and extraordinary, and furnishes indubitable evidence of the patriotism of Indiana, and her entire devotion to the Union. Without distinction of party, condition, or occupation, men have rallied around the national standard, and in every part of the State may be heard the sound of martial music and witnessed the mustering of companies into the field. In view of this remarkable response made to the Proclamation, on the 20th inst. I tendered to the President, for the service of the United States, six additional regiments; but telegraphic and postal communication having been cut off with Washington, no answer has been received up to this time. A camp was formed in the neighborhood of this city for the reception of the troops, and Major Wood, of the U. S. Army, has been busily engaged for several days in mustering them into the service. There are in camp — companies, being an excess of the number called for by the President, and in addition to that, every company largely exceeds, and in some instances more than doubles the number that can be finally received into the company. Some companies came by mistakes unavoidably occurring in the office of the Adjutant General, and others without marching orders. They will be retained in camp, and provided with quarters and subsistence, awaiting the action of the Legislature. I can not refrain from here expressing the opinion that has been uttered by many who have visited the camp, that finer material for a gallant army was never assembled.

The report of the Adjutant General, Lewis Wallace, is herewith transmitted, and I beg leave, in this manner, to tender him my hearty thanks for his able and efficient services in that department.

In view of all the facts, it becomes the imperative duty of Indiana to make suitable preparations for the contest by providing ample supplies of men and money to insure the protection of the State and General Government in the prosecution of the war to a speedy and successful termination. I therefore recommend that one million of dollars be appropriated for the purchase of arms and munitions of war, and for the organization of such portion of the Militia as may be deemed necessary for the emergency. That a militia system be devised and enacted looking chiefly to volunteers, which shall insure the greatest protection to the State, and unity and efficiency of the force to be employed. That a law be enacted defining and punishing treason against the State. That a law be enacted suspending the collection of debts against those who may be actually employed in the military service of the State or the United States. That suitable provision be made by the issue of the bonds of the State or otherwise for raising the money herein recommended to be appropriated. And that all necessary and proper legislation be had to protect the business, property, and citizens of the State, under the circumstances in which they are placed.

O. P. MORTON, Governor.

Document No. 144.

GOVERNOR MORTON'S MESSAGE

TO THE LEGISLATURE, JANUARY 3, 1867.

[EXTRACTS.]

To the Senate and House of Representatives of Indiana:

In the Message which I am about to read in your hearing, I will endeavor to present a brief but comprehensive outline of the operations of the State Government for the past two years, and the present condition of the State.

NUMBER OF TROOPS.

The following statement will show as near as the data in the Adjutant General's office will enable me, the number of troops Indiana has furnished to the United States in the prosecution of this war.

UNDER THE CALL FOR 75,000, APRIL, 1861.

6 Regiments of Infantry—three months service.

UNDER THE CALL FOR 500,000, JULY, 1861.

- 2 Regiments of Infantry—twelve months service.
- 47 Regiments of Infantry—three years service.
- 4 Companies of Infantry—three years service.
- 3 Regiments of Cavalry—three years service.
- 15 Batteries of Artillery—three years service.

UNDER THE CALLS OF JULY, 1862.

- 1 Regiment of Infantry—twelve months service.
- 30 Regiments of Infantry—three years service.
- 6 Companies of Infantry—three years service.
- 2 Regiments of Infantry—three months service.
- 1 Regiment of Infantry—thirty days service.
- 1 Regiment of Infantry—sixty days service.
- 2 Regiments Indiana Legion—three months service.
- 2 Regiments of Cavalry—three years service.
- 9 Batteries of Artillery—three years service.

Total ninety-eight Regiments of Infantry and Cavalry and twenty-seven Batteries of Artillery and comprising ninety-five thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven officers and men.

To this number are to be added 6341 recruits, who joined old regiments and batteries in the field, making, in all, 102,698 men. The above does not embrace all who are enrolled, or who left the State and joined regiments and batteries in other States, but only such as were actually mustered into the service in the State of Indiana.

THE DRAFT.

On the 1st day of July, 1862, the President of the United States called for 500,000 additional volunteers. On the 7th day of August, 1862, he called for a second 500,000, to be raised by a draft, if enough volunteers could not be procured. Under each call the quota of Indiana was fixed by the War Department at 21,250 men, making the 42,500 men. By the 20th of September both of these calls had been filled by volunteers, except 6,000, for which number it became necessary to draft. The number of men to be drafted was apportioned among the townships, giving credit to each township for all the volunteers previously furnished. When the enrollment was completed it was found that six hundred and thirty-five townships had furnished the number required of them, leaving the deficiency to be supplied by the remaining three hundred and thirty-four townships. One-quarter of each township was assessed on the 20th of September, and the draft took place on the 6th day of October. The privilege of volunteering to supply the deficiency was continued up to the time of the draft, at which time the number required by draft was reduced to 3,003, for which number the draft was made. The draft was conducted throughout the State without interruption or disturbance, except on a single instance, and at the time fixed the drafted men, with few exceptions, reported themselves in camp for service.

It is only necessary to state these facts as evidence of the prompt and quiet obedience with which the people of Indiana submit to law and the demands of the Government.

The Constitution of Indiana provides that no person conscientiously opposed to bearing arms shall be compelled to do military duty, but such person shall pay an equivalent for exemption. As the draft was upon the militia of the State, all persons included in the Constitutional provision were entitled to its benefit. The Legislature had omitted to prescribe any amount for the equivalent, and Assistant Adjutant General Buckingham, of the War Department, under whose supervision the draft was conducted throughout the United States, fixed the sum at two hundred dollars, which was supposed to be the ordinary amount required at that time to hire a substitute. The draft was made under the first section of the act of Congress of July 17th, 1862, which authorized the Secretary of War, where there is no State law, or where the State law is deficient, to adopt such rules and regulations in regard to calling out the militia as he may deem best.

The whole number who established their claims to the benefit of the Constitutional provision was 3,162, as is shown by the report of the Commissioner. A portion of these took exceptions to the plan adopted by Mr. Siddall, the Commissioner of drafting, by which it was determined how many, and by whom, the equivalent should be paid, and to the amount of the equivalent itself. An appeal was taken from his action in the premises. As the Constitution and laws of Indiana make no provision beyond the fact that persons conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, shall not be compelled to do military duty, and as the authority by which the draft was made was derived solely from the act of Congress, and the action of the War Department, I referred the questions involved at once to the decision of Assistant Adjutant General Buckingham. After mature deliberation, he decided that as the exemption was made by virtue of the Constitution of the State only, the War Department had no authority and could confer none upon the Executive of the State to enforce the collection of the equivalent, or determine its amount.

In the correctness of this decision I fully concur, and therefore refer the whole matter to the Legislature as a proper subject for its consideration.

I appointed J. P. Siddall, Esq., a Commissioner, under whose direction and supervision the draft was made. His duties were novel and difficult, but were performed with great promptness and ability. His report is herewith submitted.

SIX REGIMENTS.

At the extra session of the Legislature, an act was passed authorizing the organization of six regiments of State troops, enlisting for the period of twelve months. These regiments were raised, and shortly after their organization four of them were permitted to re-organize and enter the service of the United States, for three years or during the war; the remaining two were subsequently transferred to the service of the United States, under provisions in the act authorizing such transfer to fill the requisition for troops made by the President of the United States, the general Government assuming all expenses incurred in their organization and support.

SUPPLIES.

During the first five months of the war there was no Federal Quartermaster in this State, and the general Government furnished no supplies of any kind for the equipment of Indiana troops, but all necessary supplies were furnished by the State. The State has also furnished large supplies from time to time, since that, where they were required for the health and prompt equipment of our troops, and where the Government has failed or was unable to furnish them in time.

STATE ARMS.

When the war began the stock of arms on hand belonging to the Government was small and generally of a very inferior quality. It was due to the lives and honor of the brave men who went to the field to the character of the State and the success of our cause, that our troops should be furnished with the best arms that could be procured. Accordingly I sent my agents into the market from time to time, and purchased the best arms that could be obtained upon fair terms, and this I continued to do until such time as the Federal Government requested the State to desist from the further purchase of arms, alleging that it increased the competition and raised the prices, and declaring that it would supply all troops, and would pay for no more arms purchased by the State. With the exception of a few thousands, all the first class arms in the hands of Indiana troops were purchased by the State; but it has been a source of great trouble and mortification, that a large portion of our troops, despite of all efforts made, have been supplied with arms of an inferior quality.

In the months of August and September last, the rebel army entered Kentucky and the war was brought to our very border; the Ohio river was lost, and could be held in many places by cavalry, and even infantry, and the peace of the State was seriously threatened. In this emergency, I believed it to be my duty to purchase ten thousand superior arms for the used Indiana troops, and I sent an agent to New York, who succeeded in purchasing that number of the best quality at fair prices. Mr. D. R. Martin, President of the Ocean Bank, without requiring any security, and upon the credit of the State, advanced the money to pay for them, in all \$27,230. Shortly after the purchase of the arms, the rebel force was driven from Kentucky, the tide of war flowed back from our borders, and the danger so seriously threatening the State passed away. At that time, we had in the State about eight thousand troops preparing for service, but who were unarmed, and no arms had been provided for them at all proper to be taken to the field. I thereupon gave these arms in their hands upon a special agreement of the Government, to pay for them at once. There was a delay of a few weeks in getting the warrant through the Department at Washington, but the Government has now paid the principal, and not the interest; the officers of the Treasury alleging the want of authority to pay the interest.

ARSENAL.

When our first regiments were ready to take the field, they were unprovided with ammunition, and as none could be readily procured, it became necessary to have it prepared. Mr. Sturm, now the Lieutenant Colonel of the 54th Regiment was engaged for that purpose. He had studied the art in Europe, and was thoroughly instructed in all its details. He succeeded well in the enterprise from the beginning, and his ammunition was pronounced the very best in use. Thus was the Arsenal established, and as the demand for ammunition daily increased, and the necessity so far from passing away, became constantly greater as the war progressed, what was first intended as a temporary expedient, became a large and permanent establishment. Lieutenant Colonel Sturm continued at the head of the establishment, managing it with great success and ability, preparing ammunition of every description, for artillery and small arms, not only supplying our own troops when sent to the field, but sending immense quantities to the front in the West and

South. In several emergencies, the armies in the West and South were supplied from here, when they could not procure it in time from other arsenals, and serious disasters thereby avoided.

Shortly after the Arsenal was fully established, it was brought to the attention of the War Department, and the ammunition having been thoroughly tested, the Government agreed to pay for what had already been issued, and to receive and pay for what should be prepared thereafter, at prices which were mutually satisfactory to both parties. These prices were generally below what the Government paid for ammunition, but such as it was believed would fairly indemnify the State for all costs and expenses incurred on that account. Every effort was made to conduct the operations of the Arsenal with great economy, while paying a fair price to the many operatives employed. Persons have been employed sometimes to the number of five hundred, and profitable occupation has thus been furnished to many who otherwise would have wanted the means of support. My direction to Colonel Sturm was to give the preference to those whose relatives and supporters were in the field.

Up to the first day of January, 1862, there has been prepared at the Arsenal 92,600 rounds of artillery ammunition, and 21,915,500 rounds of ammunition for small arms.

The report of Lieutenant Colonel Sturm, herewith submitted, will show the extent and result of the operations in the Arsenal.

An examination of the Arsenal account will show that the State has not lost a dollar by it. The prices fixed for the ammunition were intended merely to cover all costs and expenses incurred in its preparation, but by economy and successful management, a balance will be found in favor of the State.

QUARTERMASTER AND COMMISSARY GENERAL.

The first Quartermaster General I appointed after the beginning of the war, was General Thomas A. Morris. He held the office but a short time, when he resigned, and was succeeded by General John H. Vujen, who remained in office till March 12th, 1862, when he resigned, and was succeeded by General John C. New. On the 15th day of October, 1862, General New resigned, and General Asahel Stone, the present acting Quartermaster General, was appointed. The reports of these several officers are herewith submitted.

General Isaiah Mansur, the first Commissary General, resigned on the 20th day of May, 1861, and was succeeded by General Asahel Stone, who has held the office since. Their reports are herewith submitted.

The operations in the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments have been large, involving many contracts, and the disbursement of large sums of money. They are a proper subject for legislative investigation, to ascertain whether they have been well and faithfully performed.

CARE OF THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

Shortly after the war began, it became apparent that our sick and wounded soldiers, when all had been done for them that could be, by Regimental and Hospital Surgeons, under the regulations, must, in very many cases, suffer greatly from want of attention and necessary supplies. Accordingly, I very early adopted the plan of sending agents to look after the condition, and as far as possible supply the wants of the Indiana troops. These agents had their instructions to follow in the track of our armies, to pick up the sick and the wounded who may have fallen by the wayside, visit the hospitals, report the names of the sick, wounded, and dead, afford relief where ever it could be afforded, inform the State authorities what kind of supplies were needed, and where; visit the troops in the field and ascertain their wants and condition, and aid in having their requisitions for supplies promptly filled. These agents have generally performed their duty well, and I believe, have been the instruments of saving the lives of hundreds of our gallant soldiers, and of relieving a vast amount of suffering and destitution. Many of their reports, all of which are herewith submitted, are descriptive of sufferings, sorrows, and death, that would melt the stoniest heart, and show better than can be learned in any other way, the dreadful horrors of war. The labors of these agents were not confined to any particular duties, but extended to every kind of relief that soldiers might need. They aided in procuring furloughs for the sick and wounded, discharges for such as would not be able to serve again, in furnishing transportation at the expense of the State, for such as had not the means of travel, and getting home; receiving the soldiers' money and distributing it to their families, hunting up the descriptive rolls for such as had been long confined in hospitals, but for want of their rolls could not be paid or discharged, visiting battle fields, bringing home the wounded, and distributing sanitary stores. In some cases, I directed the chartering of steamboats for the transportation of the sick and wounded, and in general, instructed my agents to incur such expenses as were absolutely necessary to enable them to execute their mission. But notwithstanding all that has been done, I have to lament that the efforts have come far short of the mighty demand, that much suffering has gone unrelieved, and that many of our brave sons have languished and died among strangers, in destitution and neglect, with no friend present to soothe their last hours, or mark the spot where their ashes sleep.

I have employed and sent to the field many additional Assistant Surgeons, to remain until the emergency they were sent to relieve had passed. After severe battles, the Regimental Surgeons, worn down by fatigue and exposure, were found to be inadequate to the care of the wounded, and additional aid became indispensable.

Many times all the Surgeons of a regiment were either sick or absent on detached duty, and their places had to be supplied by temporary appointments. They have generally discharged their duty with ability, and to the satisfaction of those to whom they were sent, and for the promptitude with which they left their business and responded to these sudden calls, are entitled to the thanks of the State.

After the battle of Shiloh, and in anticipation of the conflict to come off at Corinth, I applied to the Secretary of War for permission to appoint two additional Assistant Surgeons to each regiment in the grand army of Major General Halleck. The permission was granted, under which I sent about seventy Surgeons to that army, and I am gratified to believe that this movement led to the amendment of the law by which a third Surgeon was added to each regiment, a measure greatly needed.

I have also established at Washington, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, Cairo and Columbus, Ky., permanent agents, who have rented houses and kept public offices, where sanitary goods are deposited for distribution, and to which soldiers can resort for relief. These agencies are found to work well, and are accomplishing a great deal of good. Permanent agents have been employed at Philadelphia, St. Louis, Keokuk and New York, for the relief of such Indiana soldiers as may be carried to those points.

The number of soldiers passing through the city, to and from the army, or coming here to procure discharges and furloughs, made it necessary to provide quarters where they could receive clothing and subsistence during their stay. Accordingly I procured the erection of a "Soldier's Home," which has been, in the main, well managed, and has been the source of relief and comfort to thousands.

While upon this subject, it is with great pleasure that I lay before you the report of Dr. Hannan and Alfred Harrison, Esq., the President and Secretary of the Sanitary Commission.

The Commission began its operations regularly on the first of March, 1862, and up to the first of January, 1863, had received from various sources, in goods and money, the sum of \$66,488.54. During the same period they have supplied to sick and wounded Indiana soldiers \$60,379.31, in such articles as were best suited to their wants and condition, leaving a balance in their hands of \$2,942.89 in goods, and \$2,768.49 in money.

I avail myself of this opportunity to tender, on behalf of the State, to the officers of the Commission, and the gentlemen associated with them, my sincere thanks for the unflinching industry and devotion with which they have labored, without reward or the hope thereof, in this great work of patriotic benevolence.

The above statement only embraces those supplies of stores and money which have passed through the hands of the Commission, and does not include those large but irregular contributions which flowed through so many other channels for the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers.

The greater part of all the stores, in whatever manner sent, have been contributed by the noble and patriotic women of Indiana. Not only have they contributed most liberally of their money, but they have labored unceasingly with their hands in preparing those articles so necessary to the comfort and recovery of the sick and wounded.

They have their reward in the inexpressible gratitude that swells the hearts of the brave men who are the recipients of their deeds of mercy. On this subject I quote a brief extract from the report of the Commission:

"The committee desire to express, in the strongest terms, their gratitude to the women of Indiana who have responded, with all the enthusiasm and generosity of their sex, to the calls of the committee; they have in fact done the work, by their labors, their contributions, and their example; the committee have been merely their agents in receiving and dispensing the fruits of their unbounded liberality. The same work and labor of love is still before them, and the same spirit which has so far actuated them will, no doubt, continue to furnish occupation for the Commission so long as the occasion requires it."

Immediately upon the first establishment of camps in this city, the treatment of the sick was committed to the care of Drs. Kitchen and Jameson. I subsequently authorized the establishment of a Hospital here, known as the "City Hospital," under the care and direction of the same gentlemen. Their administration has been highly successful and satisfactory, and the Hospital is justly regarded as one of the very best in the United States. The whole number of patients treated at this hospital, from May 1, 1861, to January 1, 1863, was 5,495.

Your attention is invited to the report of Drs. Kitchen and Jameson, and to the just acknowledgment therein made of the services of the "Sisters of Providence."

WAR LOAN.

By an act of the Legislature, approved May 13, 1861, the Governor was authorized to issue bonds to the amount of \$2,000,000, bearing interests at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and falling due 20 years after date, and Hugh McCullough, James M. Ray and John H. O'Boyle, Esqs., were appointed a Board of Loan Commissioners to negotiate their sale.

Hugh Metcalf, Esq., having failed to accept the position, I appointed Jesse J. Brown, Esq., to fill the vacancy. The report of the operations of the board is herewith submitted, from which it will appear that the bonds were sold on terms favorable to the State, in view of the then depressed condition of the money market, and when compared with the sale of other Western securities. Of the whole amount sold \$1,225,500.00 remains outstanding, and are a debt against the State. The remainder having been redeemed at the same price at which they were sold, adding only interest for the time they were outstanding. To provide for the payment of this debt, a tax was levied, the proceeds of which, it is estimated, will extinguish it in four years.

NATIONAL DIRECT TAX.

By the 6th section of an Act of Congress approved August 6th, 1861, a direct annual tax of twenty millions of dollars was levied upon the United States, and apportioned among the several States.

The apportionment devolved the payment of \$904,875.33 on the State of Indiana.

By the 53d section of the Act it was provided that any State might assume, assess and collect its portion of the tax and pay the same into the Treasury, and if thus paid on or before the last day of June of the year for which it was levied, should entitle such State to a deduction of fifteen per cent. of the gross amount to be paid by such State. The section further provides that notice of the intention of the State to assume and pay her portion of the tax, without the intervention of the Federal officers, must be given to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Governor, or other proper officer, on or before the second Tuesday of February of each year in which the tax is to be paid. The section also contains this proviso: That the amount of direct tax apportioned to any State shall be liable to be paid or satisfied in whole or in part by the release of such State, duly executed to the United States, of any liquidated and determined claim of any such State, of equal amount against the United States: Provided, that in case of such release, such State shall be allowed the same abatement of the amount of such tax as would be allowed in case of the payment of the same in money.

From the very beginning of the war, the State was compelled to advance large sums of money to equip and supply our volunteers, and, in fact, furnished supplies of every kind until the Fall of 1861, and it was believed shortly after the passage of that act, that our advances, over and above all reimbursements, would soon be sufficient in amount to set off the amount of tax apportioned against the State. Accordingly I opened a correspondence with the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject, and ascertained from him that the advances made by the State on behalf of our troops would be regarded as a "claim" within the spirit and meaning of the act, and would be admitted in payment of the tax to an amount which should be found due on settlement. After consultation with the Auditor, Treasurer and Secretary of State, and in conjunction with them, on the — day of December, 1861, I filed, in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, a paper officially signed, of which a copy is herewith transmitted, in which we assumed that the State

would pay her portion of the direct tax without the intervention of Federal officers, and proposing to set off against the same a like sum due to the State for advances made in furnishing our troops, and to release the United States from further liability for the sum thus set off and advanced against the tax. This paper was accepted by the Secretary of the Treasury, who thereupon declined to appoint the officers provided by the law to collect the tax within this State. On the — day of January, 1862, Mr. Lange, the Auditor of State, proceeded to Washington with the papers and vouchers embracing our claims against the Government up to that time, for the purpose of making settlement. He found, however, that the mode of settlement with the several States had not been determined upon, by the Treasury Department, and that the press of business in the Department was such as to prevent the taking up of our accounts. He was directed to file them in the Department to be taken up for adjustment whenever they could be reached. It then became obvious that our accounts would not be settled and adjusted by the last day of June, 1861, so as to be "liquidated and determined" within the meaning of the Act of Congress, as before quoted, and that, after all, our set off against the tax was about to fail.

Accordingly, I brought the matter to the attention of our Congressional delegation, and asked them to procure, if possible, such legislation as would facilitate the settlement of our accounts, and if that could not be done, to procure an extension of the time in which accounts could be filed and settlements made, so that the advantage of the set off need not be lost. After much trouble and delay, they procured the passage of an act, which was approved on the 13th day of May, 1862, the concluding part of which is as follows: "Provided, that in case of such release, such State, Territory or District shall be allowed the same abatement of the amount of such tax as would be allowed in case of the payment of the same in money," shall be construed as applying to such claims of States for reimbursement of expenses incurred by them in enrolling, subsisting, clothing, supplying, arming, equipping, paying and transporting its troops employed in aiding to suppress the present insurrection against the United States, as shall be filed with the proper officers of the United States before the thirtieth of July next. And in such cases the abatement of fifteen per centum shall be made on such portion of said tax as may be paid by the allowance of such claims, in whole or in part, the same as if the final settlement and liquidation thereof had been made before the thirtieth of June."

This act healed the difficulty, and under it we have filed with the proper officers, anterior to the 30th of July last, claims against the United States, due to the State, more than enough to cover the amount of tax due from the State, after deducting the fifteen per cent. from the gross amount.

By this operation, the State has saved fifteen per cent. of the original amount, which is \$135,731 30, reducing the amount from \$901,875 33 to \$765,144 03, and the latter sum is set off and paid by our advances. The arrangement is mutually advantageous to the State and General Government. It would do the Government no good to draw a large amount of money from the people of the State for taxes, while she was debtor to the State to a still larger amount, which indebtedness must sometime be paid by money raised by taxation. Besides this, the Government was in no condition to re-imburse the State in the full amount of her advances, and if these advances were not used to pay the direct tax, the tax must have been collected from the people of Indiana immediately, while the advances would, in all probability, remain as a suspended debt for years to come, on which the Government, if it followed former precedents, would pay no interest. I respectfully recommend that the Legislature approve my action, and that of the State Officers, in the premises.

At the last session of Congress, the operation of the act levying the direct tax upon the States was suspended for three years.

WAR EXPENSES.

The whole amount of expenses incurred on account of the war, by the State, is one million nine hundred and sixty-nine thousand two hundred and forty-eight dollars and thirty-six cents, (\$1,969,248 36). The whole amount paid is one million eight hundred and twenty-two thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight dollars and forty-nine cents, (\$1,822,968 49). Leaving unpaid and outstanding on the 1st day of January, 1863, claims amounting to one hundred and forty-six thousand two hundred seventy-nine dollars and eighty-seven cents, (\$146,279 87) all of which have been duly audited and certified by the Military Auditing Committee.

The account of the State against the United States, for expenses incurred for war purposes, to January 1, 1863, stands as follows:

Total amount of expenses incurred.....	\$1,969,248 36
Government draft returned to United States Treasury.....	68,701 60

Total	\$2,037,949 96
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On this account the United States are entitled to the following credits:

Proceeds of \$450,000 Treasury Notes.....	\$132,639 30
Paid by United States Quartermaster.....	196,728 16
Paid on account of Ammunition.....	273,803 71
Direct tax of 1861, deducting 15 per cent.....	769,144 03
	<hr/> \$1,678,315 20

Leaving the amount due from the United States, January 1, 1863.....	\$359,634 75
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In the account against the United States are included expenditures to the amount of \$43,160 62, for which the State could not claim to be re-imbursed under existing laws, but which are an equitable debt against the United States, and to cover which, I have no doubt, an act of Congress will yet be passed.

GALLANTRY OF INDIANA TROOPS.

While we rejoice in the bravery displayed by all the armies of the United States, it is a subject of profound congratulation that the Indiana troops have behaved with uniform and distinguished gallantry in every action in which they have been engaged. They form a part of every army in the field, and have been among the foremost in deeds of daring, while their blood has hallowed every soil.

The American Annual Cyclopaedia justly declares that "the Indiana troops have been perhaps more widely scattered through the different corps d'armee than those of any other State." The

same high authority, in another place, speaks of the conduct of Indiana troops in the field as follows: "Whenever they have been engaged in battle they have been eager to advance, steady in the fight, and utterly averse to retreating."

Our troops, hitherto engaged in the peaceful pursuits of trade and agriculture, have manifested that lofty courage and high-toned chivalry of which others have talked so much and possessed so little, and which belongs only to the intelligent patriot, who understands well the sacred cause in which he draws his sword.

Indiana has already made a large investment of her best blood in the cause of this Union, and will never consent to its dismemberment, or a dishonorable peace. The bones of her sons mingle with the soil from Virginia and Missouri to Louisiana, and she will not confess that the sacrifice has been made in vain, or acknowledge that it was in an unholy cause. General Hackleman, Colonels Brown, Bass, Link, Lieutenant Colonels Hendricks, Bachman, Keith, Gerber, Kirkpatrick, Crosswait, Topping and Wolf; Majors Tanner, Gavitt, May, Arn, Abbott and Conklin, and many others, of lower rank, but with valor not less distinguished, have yielded up their lives upon the field that our country might be preserved. Thousands of our private soldiers, with equal courage and patriotism, have fallen, the victims of this unnatural rebellion. They were fighting from deep convictions of duty and the love they bore their country. Their unlettered graves mark an hundred battle-fields, and our country can never discharge to their memory and their posterity the debt of gratitude it owes. Our gratitude should be testified by the tender care we take of their families and dependent ones whom they left behind, by the education of their children, and by the honor we pay to their memory.

Nor should we forget those who have perished by disease in the camp or hospital. They were denied the soldier's privilege of dying in battle, but their sacrifice was none the less. To die in the field, amid the clash of contending armies and the roar of battle, fighting in a holy cause, is glorious; but when death comes slowly on, in the loneliness and desolation of the hospital, with no mother or sister present to soothe the passing spirit and minister as only love can minister; with none but the rough hand of a comrade to press the clammy brow and perform the last offices to the dying, it is terrible.

SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

Notwithstanding all that was being done by public and private benevolence, toward supporting the families of soldiers, the evidence came to me from every part of the State, that many families were destitute, and that great suffering must ensue during this winter, unless active steps were taken to raise contributions and provide for the needy.

Accordingly, I issued an appeal to the people of the State, a copy of which is herewith filed, stating the necessity and calling upon all who were able to contribute of their means. I am gratified to be able to report, that a very generous response has been made to the appeal, that active measures have been initiated in many counties in the State, to relieve the necessities and provide for the comfort of the families of our soldiers who have abandoned home and all its endearments to fight the battles of our country. The clergy of the State were especially called upon to engage in the work of visitation and collecting contributions, and have, as I am informed, generally responded with zeal and energy.

It is, however, manifest that all efforts will fall short of meeting the necessities of the case, and that legislative aid will be required.

The circumstances by which we are surrounded are novel and extraordinary, and should be met by prompt and extraordinary measures.

I therefore earnestly invite the early and favorable consideration of this subject by the Legislature.

LEGION.

At the Extra Session of the Legislature a Militia Law was passed, providing for the organization of the Indiana Legion.

Although this law was defective in many respects, and should be amended, yet it provided the frame-work of an organization which has rendered most valuable service during the war. To the officers and men of the Indiana Legion, the State chiefly owes the immunity she has enjoyed from invasion, plunder and murder by the guerrilla and marauding bands which infested many of the adjoining counties in Kentucky. Not only so, their aid and protection has been cheerfully and successfully extended to the loyal citizens of Kentucky, when it has been called for. On several occasions they met the enemy in battle, when they ably maintained the credit of the State, and behaved with that distinguished courage which has characterized the soldiers of Indiana throughout this war. Some have fallen in battle, and I earnestly recommend that their families be provided for, and placed on a footing at least equal to the families of those who fall in the Federal service. They also rendered prompt and efficient service in guarding rebel prisoners when the Federal forces performing that duty were called into the field. Although the organization and operation of the Legion have been chiefly confined to the counties bordering on the Ohio river, yet much has been done in some of the interior counties, and among them I would especially notice the counties of Jennings, Decatur, Shelby, Tippecanoe, Putnam, Parke and Vigo. The response which was made from those counties, on sudden calls for military force, was of the most energetic and satisfactory character. For a full account of the operation of the Legion, I refer you to the able and interesting report of Major General Love. Your attention is also especially called to the recommendations contained in his report relative to the amendment of the Militia Law. It is very important that provision be made presenting inducements to join the Legion, by proper exemptions and payment, and conferring the authority and pointing out the manner, by which members of companies shall be compelled to attend meetings for drill and respond to calls for service. Such authority is doubtless contained in the Law now, but its mode of exercise is not determined. The Legislature appropriated, for the support of the Legion, \$70,000 for the year 1861, and \$70,000 for the year 1862. As will appear from the Auditor's report, only the sum of \$7,352 23 has been expended on these appropriations up to the 31st day of October last. The distribution of the Fund among the counties and regiments, as required by the act was never made by the Adjutant General, because of insuperable difficulties growing out of defects in the Law, and the organization of the companies. I trust the Legislature will make prompt provision for the payment of all claims growing out of the operations of the Legion, and for a proper distribution of the Fund.

Strongly impressed how much the peace and security of the State depended on the efficiency of the Legion, in the month of October, I summoned the officers to this city to receive military instruction in a school temporarily organized and conducted by Major General Love. Some four hundred gentlemen were in attendance, and the spirit and devotion manifested by them, and their progress in military knowledge, were of the most encouraging and satisfactory character.

PROCLAMATION CALLING OUT THE MILITIA.

At the time of the invasion of Kentucky by Kirby Smith, the guerrillas infested the Kentucky side of the Ohio River from Lawrenceburg to Mount Vernon, and at several points large bodies of rebel cavalry were assembled, and seemed to be awaiting an opportunity to cross the river and invade the State. The river was very low, in many places fordable, and much alarm prevailed in our border counties.

Accordingly, I issued a Proclamation, of which a copy is herewith filed, requiring all the able-bodied men, subject to military service, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, in the counties bordering on the Ohio River, to assemble at stated periods, with whatever arms they could command, to organize themselves into companies and be instructed in military tactics. This Proclamation was very generally requested in, and carried into execution by the people, and was continued as long as the emergency seemed to require. The preparations thus made, in connection with the Legion, for repelling and punishing invasion, deterred the guerrilla and marauding parties, who were plundering and murdering the Union men on the other side of the river, and protected the lives and property of our citizens.

ADJUTANT GENERAL.

I lay before you the able and interesting report of Adjutant General Noble.

It contains a brief history of the operations of the State in furnishing troops for the prosecution of the war, and much most valuable information. I have instructed him to prepare another report, to contain the name of every officer and private soldier who has entered the army from Indiana, with the number of the regiment, company or battery to which he belonged. Such a report would be invaluable hereafter as a work of history.

UNITED STATES ARSENAL AND ARMORY.

At the last session of Congress an act was passed appropriating \$1,000,000 for the purchase of grounds and construction of buildings, and necessary machinery for an Arsenal and Armory to be located in this city.

The grounds have been purchased and the construction of the buildings will be commenced as soon as the Legislature shall have relinquished the jurisdiction over such grounds, so far as required by the laws of the United States.

THE WAR—PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

A number of States are in rebellion against the Government, endeavoring to dissolve the Union, and establish a new Confederacy; they have large armies in the field, and are making war upon a grand scale. It is said by some that we can compromise, and make peace. But what is meant by compromise? Would consenting to a dissolution of the Union, dismemberment of our territory and establishment of an Independent Confederacy be regarded as a compromise? If so, we can compromise. Have the rebels ever intimated, or held out proposals for peace on any other terms? If they have, I have no knowledge of it. On the contrary, they have, in every form and on every occasion, declared their unalterable purpose to accept only of disunion and independence.

Some two weeks ago, Wm. L. Yancey, one of the most able and influential men in the rebel States, was invited to address the Legislature of Alabama. In the course of his speech, he reviewed in the most scornful and contemptuous language, the proposals of compromise and peace, which had come from the North, and spit upon the men who offered them, declaring that they would prove as false to the South as they did recreant to the North. He expressed, however, a hope that the South would receive great benefit from dissensions in the North, and upon that subject used the following language:

"We have something to hope, however, from this division of the councils of our enemies—from their fierce party strife and jealousies. Upon this hope let us build our own unity—upon their jealousies let us build our own harmony—upon these clashing of party interests let us bind together our own patriotic energies—upon their selfishness and folly let us base a prayer to God that he would enable us to exhibit, in behalf our beloved country, a self-sacrificing wisdom, both in opinion and action, in all matters appertaining to our defense."

Why then should the people of the North be deluded with the idea that compromise is possible, and thus induced to abandon their efforts to suppress the rebellion? Why should they be divided among themselves, and weakened by the proclamation of a hope so utterly fallacious? Some there are who profess to believe that all we have to do to bring about peace and a restoration of the Union, is to lay down our arms and withdraw from the conflict. Peace, temporary and hollow, might be had upon such terms, but not a restoration of the Union. It would be a dishonorable and shameful surrender, forever tarnishing the character of the Nation, and History would write down as infamous the instruments by which it was accomplished.

Others say that we should re-construct the Union, in doing which the New England States should be left out. But what have the New England States done that they should be left out? It is said we are paying heavy duties on imports to sustain their manufacture, and are in that way oppressed. If so, let us repeal them. The New England States are but six, while the States of the North-West alone are nine, with the prospect of an indefinite increase. That, however, is not the real objection. It is that their political principles are offensive, and the men who would turn them out, desire to construct a Republic in which they can hold the power. Such a project would be criminal to the last degree, if it were not insane. The fortunes of parties are variable. The party in power to day is down to-morrow, and the victors are, in turn, overwhelmed, and so it goes from year to year. The scheme of constructing a Republic, taking in such States as are favorable, and turning out such as are not, presents the last stage of partisan insanity. It would be forming a Republic for the party, and not the party for the Republic. A government founded upon such ignoble purposes could not stand, and would not deserve to.

In every point of view, the scheme just considered, is full of dishonor and ruin. Our Union once dissolved, and our present relations broken up, all that is traditional and sacred would be lost, and any future alliances that States might form with each other would be regarded as mere arrangements of convenience, possessing no tie beyond the interests of the hour, and liable to dissolve at the first outbreak of faction.

The President has issued his proclamation offering freedom to slaves held in certain of the rebellious States. It remains to be seen what effect this proclamation will have in suppressing the rebel-

tion; but whether it be effected or not, the purpose for which it was intended, the authority upon which it was issued is beyond question.

If the rebels do not desire the Government of the United States to interfere with their slaves, let them cease to employ them in the prosecution of the war. They should not use them to build fortifications, manage their baggage trains, perform all the labor of the camp and march, and above all to raise provisions upon which to subsist their armies. If they employ the institution of slavery as an instrument of war, like other instruments of war, it is subject to destruction. Deprive them of slave labor, and three-fourths of the men composing their armies would be compelled to return home to raise food upon which to subsist themselves and families. If they are permitted to retain slave labor, they are enabled to maintain their armies in great force, and to destroy that force we are compelled to shed much of our best blood. Let us not be more tender of their property, than we are of our blood.

But it is said the emancipation of the slaves will lead to insurrection, and the sacrifice of innocent women and children. Such an event would be greatly deplored. But it is not in my judgment, a necessary result, or one likely to occur. The history of insurrections shows that they spring not from emancipation, but from despair. But if it were, I should say to the rebels, that if they were unwilling to incur the dangers of insurrection, and do not wish the Government to meddle with their slaves, they must cease to employ them in the prosecution of the war. With what propriety can they employ the institution of slavery as a means of our destruction, and at the same time ask us to let it alone? As well might they place their women and children in front of their ranks, fire over their heads at us, and then call upon us not to fire back for fear of hurting them.

The madness which would inaugurate civil war in the North, and set neighbors and brothers to cutting each others throats, because the President has proclaimed freedom to slaves in States which have attempted to secede from the Union—have utterly rejected the authority of the Constitution of the United States—have formed for themselves a new Constitution—made a new flag, and to maintain these are waging an unnatural and bloody war, is beyond human comprehension.

That we should fall upon and devour each other, to protect the Constitutional rights of those who declare to the world that they have forever renounced and abjured all allegiance to the Constitution and Government of the United States, would be a spectacle so monstrous that no parallel could be found in history.

There is but one salvation for this people, and that is the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union; and this can surely be accomplished if we are but united; and I pray God that the storms of party and passion, which now obscure the heavens, may speedily pass away, and again discover us to the world a united people, unalterably resolved to vindicate our honor, and preserve the Union which our fathers gave.

I believe that the masses of men of all parties are loyal, and are united in their determination to maintain our Government, however much they may differ upon other points; and I do sincerely hope that men of all parties will be willing to abate much of their peculiar opinions in subordination to the great cause of preserving our national honor and existence. And in conclusion, allow me to express my confidence that your deliberations will be animated only by an ardent desire to foster the honor and interests of our blessed State, and to cherish and protect, at whatever cost, the power and the glory of the government of our common country.

OLIVER P. MORTON, Governor of Indiana.

January 9th, 1863.

Document No. 115.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF SOLDIERS.

GOVERNOR MORTON'S SPECIAL MESSAGE.

STATE OF INDIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
INDIANAPOLIS, February 4, 1863.

To the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

Owing to the immense drafts that have been made on the Treasury of the United States, the Government has been unable to promptly pay the troops the wages to which they are entitled. To most of the soldiers, four months pay is due, and to many of them six. I am informed, however, that enough money has recently been furnished to Paymasters to pay all arrearages up to the first of November last, which will still leave due and unpaid their wages for two months ending on the first of January. The failure by the Government to pay the army the money due to it at the period fixed by law for its payment, which is every two months, operates with great hardship upon the wives, children, and parents who are dependent upon it for their support. The compensation of the private soldier is small, and if the payment of it be greatly delayed, much suffering must ensue. The brave and generous men who have gone to the field to peril their lives in battle and endure the hardships of war, should not be allowed to feel that the payment of their scanty compensation is delayed, if there be any means by which delay can be avoided. The soldier needs money while in camp and on the march, and often suffers greatly in health and comfort for want of it.

The Government, I believe, is doing all in its power to meet its engagements promptly, but the question is, whether the State could not, without serious detriment to herself, remove the difficulty, so far as the Indiana troops are concerned, by advancing their unpaid wages. If proper legislative authority were given, the State could, I have no doubt, borrow of the banks or individuals in Indiana, New York, or other places, at legal interest, enough money for the purpose, and an arrangement could be made with the Secretary of the Treasury by which the amount advanced should be refunded to the State by the United States whenever the Government was able to pay the same to the troops, if they had not been paid by the State. The State would be reimbursed for her expenditures, probably every sixty or ninety days, and the interest paid upon the loans would be trifling compared with the amount of good that would be accomplished; and this interest would no doubt be refunded by the Government.

The plan for doing it, I would briefly suggest as follows: Let the officers and soldiers, in proper form, assign the pay due them to the Treasurer of the State, with a direction in the assignment to whom the money should be paid by the State. If the money is to be paid to the family or friends of the officer or soldier living in this State, it can be done through the Treasurer of the county in which such persons live. If the money is to be sent to the soldier in the field, it can be done by Federal Paymasters, under an arrangement with the Paymaster General at Washington; or, if it be preferred, the money can remain in the State Treasury as a deposit, subject to the order, at any time, of the person entitled to draw it. Upon the pay-rolls thus assigned to the Treasurer of the State, he can, from time to time, settle with the United States and receive back the monies advanced.

The measure proposed has several important advantages. *First.* By the prompt payment of the troops a prolific source of discontent and desertion is removed. *Second.* Officers and men are enabled to provide for their own necessities in the field, and for the support of their families and dependent ones at home. *Third.* By the plan proposed of paying through the County Treasurers, families and dependent ones at home will receive a large amount which would never reach them, even though it were promptly paid to those entitled while they were in the field. *Fourth.* Much money would be held in trust as a deposit in the State Treasury, which, if paid to the soldiers in the field, would be squandered or lost.

The recommendation is not intended to be confined to pay now in arrear, but to apply in the future, when the Government is unable to promptly meet its engagements with the army. Should the plan suggested not be deemed feasible, or the best, I will cheerfully co-operate with you in the adoption of any other by which the main purpose, the prompt payment of Indiana troops, can be accomplished.

I would respectfully invite your early consideration of the subject.

O. P. MORTON, Governor of Indiana.

Document No. 116.

GOVERNOR MORTON'S MESSAGE

TO THE LEGISLATURE, JANUARY 6, 1865.

To the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

From the report of the Adjutant General I am able to give the number of men who have gone into the military service of the United States, from this State, from the beginning of the war until the first day of January, 1865:

VOLUNTEERS TO JANUARY 1, 1862.		
Infantry, 6 Regiments, three months.....	4,698	
Infantry, 2 Regiments, one year men.....	1,698	
Infantry, 48 Regiments, three years men.....	47,595	
Cavalry, 3 Regiments, three years men.....	3,238	
Artillery, 17 Batteries.....	2,222	
	59,451	
UNDER CALLS FOR 1862.		
Infantry, 1 Regiment, 54th, 1 year.....	1,923	
Infantry, 39 Regiments, 3 years men.....	28,772	
Cavalry, 2 Regiments, 3 years men.....	2,167	
Artillery, 7 Batteries.....	175	
	32,937	
RECRUITS 1861 AND 1862, AND TO SEPTEMBER 5, 1863.		
Infantry.....	4,849	
Cavalry.....	597	
Artillery.....	499	
	5,945	
UNDER CALLS OF 1862 AND 1864.		
Infantry, 4 Regiments, 6 months men.....	3,773	
Infantry, 6 Regiments, 3 years men.....	7,505	
Infantry, 2 Regiments, 1 year men (140th and 142d).....	1,889	
Cavalry, 7th Regiment.....	1,167	
Cavalry, 6 Regiments.....	6,091	
Artillery, 1 Battery, 25th.....	144	
	14,667	
RECRUITS FROM SEPTEMBER 5, 1863, TO DATE.		
Infantry.....	9,797	
Cavalry.....	1,317	
Artillery.....	1,298	
	12,412	
Additional number, shown by rolls in the Adjutant General's office, say.....	900	
Additional for 28th U. S. Colored Volunteers.....	518	
One hundred days volunteers, 8 regiments.....	7,129	
Re-enlisted Veterans.....	11,491	
	148,850	
Drafted men and substitutes, forwarded and in camp, as reported by General Carrington, Superintendent.....	14,580	
Enlisted in regular army.....	1,110	
Enlisted in the navy.....	774	
	16,461	
Total number of men furnished.....	165,311	

RECRUITS FOR EXPIRED TERMS.

There is a peculiar friendship existing in regard to the recruits of 1862 for the old regiment. They undoubtedly enlisted upon the understanding that they were to be mustered out along with their regiments, and would not be held for three years from the time of their enlistment. This understanding was participated in by their recruiting officers, the general mustering officer stationed here by the Government, and by the State authorities. When the time came for mustering out their regiments, they demanded their discharge, which was refused. I presented the matter to the Secretary of War, who declined to act on it, on the ground that the formal muster-roll which they had signed showed that they had entered the service for the period of three years, and left him no objection to interfere in their behalf. This was true; but nevertheless, the understanding existed in full force, as the statement in the muster-roll was explained by the mustering officer as a mere technical necessity. I afterwards addressed a memorial on the subject to Congress, stating all the facts, and inviting them to take action for the relief of these men, but they failed to do so at the time. I present the matter for your consideration, trusting that you will see fit to lay it before Congress.

GALLANTRY OF INDIANA SOLDIERS.

The duty of appointing officers to command our regiments is full of responsibility and embarrassment. I have commissioned many whom I did not know, and for whose fitness I was compelled to rely entirely upon the opinion of others. But it affords me great gratification to state that the Indiana officers, as a body, have been found equal to those of any other State; that they have, upon every battle field, nobly sustained the great cause, and shed lustre upon the flag under which they fought. Many have been appointed to high commands, in which they acquitted themselves with the greatest honor and ability, and very many have nobly laid down their lives in battle for their country. Our private soldiers have behaved with uniform and distinguished gallantry in every action in which they have been engaged. They form a part of every army in the field, and have been among the foremost in deeds of daring, while their blood has hallowed every soil. Hitherto engaged in the peaceful pursuits of trade and agriculture, they have manifested that lofty courage and high-toned chivalry of which others have talked so much and possessed so little, and which belongs only to the intelligent patriot who understands well the sacred cause in which he draws his sword. Thousands have fallen the victims of an unnatural rebellion. They were fighting from deep convictions of duty and the love they bore their country. Their unlettered graves mark an hundred battle fields, and our country can never discharge to their memory and their posterity the debt of gratitude it owes. That gratitude should be testified by the tender care we take of their families and dependent ones whom they have left behind, and by the education of their children.

GETTYSBURG CEMETERY.

After the battle of Gettysburg, arrangements were made by the State of Pennsylvania for the establishment of a National Cemetery upon the battle field, in which each State having troops engaged should have a place set apart for the burial of its dead. As Indiana lost many gallant and cherished sons in that great conflict, I took the responsibility of co-operating with Pennsylvania and other States, by the appointment of Colonel John H. Stephenson as Commissioner to select the place and superintend the removal thereto of our dead. These duties he faithfully performed, and for more full information, you are referred to his report, herewith submitted; and for an account of the expenses incurred, to the financial report of Mr. Tarell. For my action in this matter, your approval is respectfully solicited.

CARE OF SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

I invite your immediate attention to the necessity of making an appropriation for the relief and support of the families of our soldiers. It is too well understood to require argument or statement, that the monthly pay which they receive, especially after deducting that part which their own wants in the field absolutely require them to expend, is wholly insufficient for the support of their families at this period of high prices. The duty resting upon the people of the State to provide support and prevent suffering and destitution in these cases, is also too clear for argument, and needs only to be stated to command general assent. If the relief be furnished in the manner proposed, the burden will fall upon all the people of the State according to their several capacities to bear it, and will be so light as to be scarcely felt, and will, I am sure, be cheerfully borne. It is an hour of great trial to the Nation, and solemn duties are devolved upon the people, whether at home or in the field. Our soldiers are performing their duties gloriously, and to the admiration of the world. Let the people at home do theirs, and all will be well.

INDIANA STATE SANITARY COMMISSION.

I have thought proper to lay before you the report of Dr. Hannaman, President, and Alfred Harrison, Treasurer, of the Indiana State Sanitary Commission. Since its formal organization on the 23 day of March, 1862, it has received contributions in money to the amount of one hundred and fifty-five thousand seven hundred and ninety-six dollars and forty-five cents, and supplies for the army valued at three hundred and thirteen thousand six hundred and five dollars and sixty-six cents, making an aggregate of four hundred and sixty-nine thousand four hundred and two dollars and eleven cents. As to the manner in which this money and these supplies have been expended and distributed, and the number, management, and operations of the various military agencies that have been established, the appointment of special surgeons, and traveling Sanitary Commissioners, you are referred to Dr. Hannaman's report. This Commission has been instrumental in preserving many lives, and relieving untold suffering and distress. It has received no support from the fairs held in the great cities, in which large sums have been realized, but has been sustained by a system of collections and voluntary contributions on the part of our people, which are fully described by Dr. Hannaman. I am aware that, as this Commission has not been established by law, and is not, therefore, legally responsible to the Legislature, it may be said by some that you should take no cognizance of it whatever; but as the people of the State have a right to know what disposition has been made of their patriotic gifts, and as the soldiers of Indiana are deeply interested in its continued success, which can only be maintained by preserving the confidence of the people in its integrity and efficiency, it is my desire, and that of all the officers engaged in its administration, that you should take cognizance of it, and institute such investigations, by a proper committee, as will establish its merits and claims to public confidence, or enable its enemies to point out its defects.

I cannot leave the subject without expressing to Dr. Hannaman my sincere thanks for the devotion, ability, and disinterested patriotism with which he has presided over its affairs. For more than two years, he has entirely abandoned his own business, and given his time and labor wholly to

the great work of relief to our sick and wounded soldiers—without reward, or the hope of it—and has thus set a noble example before our countrymen of the spirit in which the burdens and duties of the war should be borne. Nor should I omit to return thanks to the Treasurer, and all other officers of the Commission, for their devotion and efficiency in the discharge of their duties; and especially to the patriotic women of Indiana, by whose labors and influence the greater part of the contributions have been made. Their zeal has not been diminished by the protraction of the war, but has increased with the increasing wants of our soldiers; and while many have labored unceasingly with their hands, others have given most liberally, and often from very small means. They have their reward in the support they have given to the cause and in the gratitude of the many thousands of brave hearts that they have made light and happy.

The duty of collecting back pay, pensions, and bounties, for our soldiers and soldiers' widows and orphans, free of charge, I devolved upon the agencies established at Washington and in this city nearly two years ago, and they have accomplished much good in that way. But I have not been able to employ the force necessary to meet the demands of a business so large and important, and I recommend that such legislation be had as will establish agencies upon a permanent basis, with a force sufficient to transact the business, and save the claimants from the great sacrifices they may otherwise be compelled to make, many of whom are but poorly able to bear it.

SOLDIERS' VOTES.

Under the provisions of our Constitution, no person can vote except in the precinct in which he resides. This should be so amended, in my opinion, as to enable such of our citizens as are in the military service of the Government, and who would be entitled to vote if at home, to vote wherever they may be, in camp or field, under such reasonable regulations and safeguard as might be prescribed by the Legislature.

I can conceive of no greater political injustice, than the exclusion from the right of suffrage, of those gallant men who are absent from home, because they are fighting the battles of their country. I earnestly hope that immediate steps will be taken to relieve our Constitution of this injustice, and although it may not be accomplished in time to become operative during the war, it should not on that account be neglected.

LEGION.

It is important to the peace and security of the State that we have a well organized and equipped militia, which may be speedily called out in an emergency. To the officers and men of the Indiana Legion, the State chiefly owes the immunity she has enjoyed from invasion, plunder and murder, by the guerrillas and marauding bands which have infested many of the adjoining counties of Kentucky. On several occasions they met the enemy in battle, when they ably maintained the credit of the State, and behaved with that distinguished courage which has characterized the soldiers of Indiana throughout this war. Some have fallen in battle, and I earnestly recommend that their families be provided for, and placed upon a footing at least equal to the families of those who fall in the Federal service.

The organization, discipline and efficiency of the militia should be encouraged and promoted by every means and inducement which the Legislature can present, and placed, if possible, upon an enduring basis. It should be so organized that every person capable of performing military duty, might, in an emergency, be compelled to render military service, and the defense of the State not left to those only who enter voluntary organizations. Where all are equally interested, all should be subject to equal duties and obligations, and no militia system can be regarded as efficient for the protection of the State, under which every able-bodied man within military age cannot, when necessary, be called into the field. In this respect the present law is entirely wanting, and in many others is so defective as to make it a matter of surprise that the organization of the Legion should have been so efficient and well maintained as it has. I therefore call your attention to the necessity of so amending the law, as to create a military organization that will be efficient and suited to the circumstances by which we are surrounded.

The very able report of Major General Mansfield, of the general operation and condition of the Legion for the last two years, herewith submitted, is interesting and important.

QUARTERMASTER'S REPORT.

The report of the Quartermaster and Commissary General is herewith laid before you, and your attention especially called to its contents. The administration of this department by General Stone has been highly successful and satisfactory.

EXPENDITURES OF THE PAYMASTER.

The State Paymaster, Major Stearns Fisher, has disbursed for all purposes the sum of two hundred and fifty-eight thousand six hundred and ten dollars and ten cents. Of this amount I advanced to him one hundred and seventy-one thousand six hundred and sixty-one dollars and eighty-eight cents, of which he repaid to me the sum of fifty thousand dollars. He drew by my order from the special military fund, created by the law of 1861, the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars. When this latter sum was refunded to me by the Government upon filing with it the receipted pay-rolls, I paid the money into the State Treasury to the credit of the appropriation from which it was drawn, and from which he has drawn again, the sum of sixty-nine thousand eight hundred and forty-two dollars and nine cents. According to his report, which is herewith submitted, the whole amount of liabilities incurred to the Indiana Legion and minute men, for military services, is four hundred and nineteen thousand seven hundred and forty-two dollars and eight cents, of which amount the sum of two hundred and thirty-five thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight dollars and forty-six cents has been paid, leaving unpaid the sum of one hundred and eighty-three thousand nine hundred and seventy three dollars and sixty-two cents. But the Paymaster has still in his hands the sum of twenty-seven thousand four hundred and seventy-three dollars and seventy-seven cents in cash, leaving the balance to be provided for.

DAMAGES BY THE MORGAN RAID.

In the month of July, 1863, the State was invaded by the rebel General John Morgan, and the forces under his command. In response to a call which I issued for military forces for the purpose of capturing and punishing this robber horde, our people flew to arms in numbers and with an alacrity before unknown in the history of the war. In a few short hours the invasion was con-

retired into a flight, and the invaders all being mounted were enabled to effect their escape over our eastern border, into Ohio, where they were finally captured. During their brief presence in this State, however, they inflicted much damage by the destruction of property, the plundering of stores, the stealing of horses and provisions, and robberies of various kinds. The true theory of our government is that it shall protect the people in their persons and property against invasion and loss from the public enemy, or injury by domestic insurrection. Where losses in property have been sustained, it is much easier for the people of the State to bear them in their collective capacity, than it is for the particular individuals upon whom they have fallen. In many instances, persons who lost their property in the Morgan raid were in humble circumstances, and were put to great inconvenience thereby, and in some cases even reduced to destitution. I therefore recommend that a commission be created, clothed with such powers as will enable them to make a full and careful appraisal of the damages sustained, and that an appropriation be made to defray them out of the Treasury, when they have been legally assessed. As there is a natural tendency to exaggerate damages when they are to be paid for by the public, such safeguards should be adopted by the commission as will prevent imposition upon the State.

ARSENAL.

When our first regiments were ready to take the field they were unprovided with ammunition, and as none could be readily procured, it became necessary to have it prepared. Colonel Sturm then was engaged for that purpose. He had studied the art in Europe, and was thoroughly instructed in all its details. He succeeded well in the enterprise from the beginning, and his ammunition was pronounced the very best in use. Thus was the Arsenal established, and as the demand for ammunition daily increased, and the necessity so far from passing away became constantly greater as the war progressed, what was first intended as a temporary convenience, became a large and permanent establishment. Colonel Sturm continued at the head of the establishment, managing it with great success and ability, preparing ammunition of every description for artillery and small arms, and not only supplying our own troops when going to the field, but sending immense quantities to the armies in the West and South. In several emergencies, the armies in the West and South were supplied from here, when they could not procure it in time from other arsenals, and serious disasters were thereby avoided.

Shortly after the Arsenal was fully established, it was brought to the attention of the War Department, and the ammunition having been thoroughly tested, the Government agreed to pay for what had already been issued, and to receive and pay for what should be prepared thereafter, at prices which were satisfactory to both parties. These prices were generally below what the Government paid for ammunition, but such as, it was believed, would fairly indemnify the State for all costs and expenses incurred on that account.

The operations of the Arsenal were suspended during the session of the late Legislature, and its condition and results fully reported to that body. No legislative action having been taken in regard to it, and the necessity for its continued operation still existing in full force, I proposed to the Auditor and Treasurer of State that they should co-operate with me in carrying it forward. This they declined to do, on the ground that it was not authorized by law. Afterwards I determined to take the responsibility of continuing it, provided the Legislative Auditing Committee would examine and audit all items of expenditure that might be incurred on that account. To this the Committee agreed, upon condition that one of their number should be selected to be present at the Arsenal at all times, for the daily examination of its expenditures and inspection of its operations. With this arrangement I was well satisfied, and the Committee selected Hon. Samuel H. Euskirk for that duty. He continued in the performance of the duty thus assigned him with ability and industry until the final winding up of the Arsenal, at which time the Committee made a full report of its operations, which is herewith submitted. It will be found from an examination of this report, and the detailed accounts of the Arsenal from the time of its starting, that it yielded a net cash profit to the State of seventy-one thousand three hundred and eighty dollars and one cent, (\$71,380.01), besides leaving on hand for future use, if necessary, all the tools and apparatus stored away in the Quartermaster's Department, valued at four thousand and two dollars and forty-four cents. All sums at any time drawn from the State Treasury, on account of the Arsenal, have been returned, and the profits only have remained in my hands, which I have charged against myself in the general account, and have used in defraying the expenses of the State Government. It was no part of the original plan that profits should result to the State from its operations, and they have sprung solely from the economical and skillful management, for which Colonel Sturm is entitled to the chief credit. Its original establishment and continuance were strictly a military necessity, and whether absolutely covered by the law or not, have been of great benefit to the State and the Government. It entailed upon me great responsibility and anxiety, from which I gladly escaped at the earliest moment.

MILITARY EXPENDITURES.

Upon the adjournment of the Legislature I found myself unprovided, with the exception of a small balance of the military contingent fund, with money or appropriations for military purposes. New regiments could not be raised under the requisitions of the Government, nor recruiting carried forward, without the use of large sums of money. The Legion had received no pay for their services from the beginning of the war, and the organization could not be successfully continued unless payment was made, and the men reimbursed for their actual expenditures for which the appropriation for the Legion fund, made in 1861, was inadequate. The Southern border was still disturbed by threats and danger of invasion, and such steps were to be taken, if possible, as would guarantee peace and security to our people. In this dilemma, I determined to apply to the President for an advance under an appropriation made by Congress on the 31st of July, 1861, which act is in these words:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of two millions of dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be expended, under the direction of the President of the United States, in supplying and defraying the expenses of transporting and delivering such arms and munitions of war as in his judgment may be expedient and proper, to place in the hands of any of the loyal citizens residing in any of the States, of which the inhabitants are in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or in which the rebellion is, or may be threatened, and likewise for defraying such expenses as may be properly incurred, in organizing and sustaining, while so organized, any of said citizens into companies, battalions, regiments, or otherwise, for their own protection against domestic violence, insurrection, invasion, or rebellion."

After a full consideration of the condition of affairs in Indiana, the President advanced to me, as a disbursing officer, out of said appropriation, the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000). It will be perceived that this money was not paid to me as a loan to the State, or an advance to the State upon debts due to her from the General Government, and creates no debt against the State whatever, but that in theory it is an expenditure made by the President, through me, as his disbursing agent. It has, however, been disbursed exclusively in the name and for the benefit of the State, in the payment of necessary military expenses, for which the State should have made ample appropriations. I have advanced to the Paymaster of the State forces, at different times, the sum of one hundred and seventy-one thousand six hundred and sixty-one dollars and eighty-eight cents, of which the greater portion, however, has been reimbursed to me by the General Government, upon my filing in the proper Department the receipted pay-rolls of the Indiana Legion, for services rendered in the war. For a detailed account of the expenditures of the military fund, the Legislature is referred to the financial report of Hon. W. H. H. Terrell, Financial Secretary, which is herewith submitted, and to the vouchers on file in this Department. All of these expenditures were laid before the Auditing Committee, appointed by the late Legislature, for examination, and received their approval. As will be shown by the report, I had on hand on the 1st day of January, 1865, of the military fund, the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand four hundred and eighty-seven dollars and twenty-eight cents, and the question is now presented as to the proper method of settlement with the Government for this fund. One of two ways may be adopted. *First*, by returning to the Government the balance of the fund unexpended, and by settling with it for the amount expended, upon vouchers of expenditures, after the same shall have been approved by the Legislature; and this would be in accordance with the theory upon which the money was originally advanced by the President. *Second*, by paying into the State Treasury the unexpended part of the fund, and treating the whole as an advance to the State, to be accounted for by her in her general settlement with the Government for advances made. This latter plan is, in my judgment, more consonant with justice and the honor of the State, the money having been expended for purposes for which the State was honorably and patriotically bound to make provision.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The total amount of cash received by me is.....	\$1,026,321 30
I have disbursed for civil purposes on vouchers.....	\$109,644 93
For military purposes on vouchers.....	702,420 15
Total.....	\$902,665 08
Leaving a balance in my hands of.....	\$123,656 22

Of this balance, \$8,708 95 belongs to the funds received on account of civil expenses, and \$115,457 28 on account of funds received for military expenses.

In conclusion, on this subject, I respectfully request that a joint committee of the two Houses be speedily appointed to investigate the civil and military expenditures I have made since the adjournment of the last Legislature, and to examine the vouchers for the same on file in my department, and that the Legislature will make prompt provision for the repayment of the money I have borrowed for public purposes. It was advanced from patriotic motives, with a full reliance upon the good faith of the State for its reimbursement, and without it the machinery of the State Government could not have been kept in motion.

I appointed Hon. W. H. H. Terrell as Financial Secretary, and placed under his care and management the examination and settlement of all accounts. He deserves great credit for the ability and success with which he has conducted the business, and I desire in this public manner to express to him my thanks for his services. His report is herewith submitted as an accompanying document.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

The labors in the Executive Department have been greatly increased by the war, and by the peculiar condition of the State Government for the last two years. The force which I have employed is small compared with the amount of work which has been done. Much responsibility has been devolved upon the Financial and Military Secretaries, and their labors have been most arduous. Colonel William H. Schlater has performed the duties of Military Secretary for more than three years with marked ability and fidelity, and to the satisfaction of myself and the army. Captain George H. West and Captain John M. Commons have performed with efficiency and to my entire satisfaction the labors appertaining to their desks. Colonel John C. New, an able and efficient officer, has succeeded to the place held by Colonel Terrell, who has been appointed Adjutant General, which office had been most able filled by General Laz. Noble.

ELECTIONS AND CONSPIRACIES.

While engaged in a civil war of gigantic proportions, a Presidential election has quietly taken place: its results have been peaceably and readily acquiesced in, and the bitterness and personal animosities which are usually engendered in such a contest, have passed away as speedily and perfectly as at any former period in our history. The ability of the people to come together under such circumstances, and peaceably elect a Chief Magistrate, has been regarded alike by the friends and enemies of republican institutions as the great test of their capacity for self-government, and accordingly we find that the result of the late elections has made a profound impression throughout the old world, and has given renewed assurances of the perpetuity of our Government.

I congratulate you on the returning harmony of the people of our State, and that the dangers which threatened us with internal dissensions, have apparently passed away. Some misguided persons, who mistook the bitterness of party for patriotism, and ceased to feel the obligations of allegiance to our country and Government, conspired against the State and National Governments, and sought by military force to plunge us into the horrors of revolution. A secret organization had been formed, which by its lectures and rituals, inculcated doctrines subversive of the Government, and which, carried to their consequences, would evidently result in the disruption of the nation. The members of this organization were united by solemn oaths, which, if observed, bound them to execute the orders of their Grand Commanders without delay or question, however treasonable or criminal might be their character. I am glad to believe that the great majority of its members regarded it merely as a political machine, and did not suspect the ulterior treasonable

action contemplated by its leaders, and upon the discovery of its true character, hastened to align all connection with it. Some of the chief conspirators have been arrested and tried by the Government, and others have fled; their schemes have been exposed and baffled, and we may reasonably hope that our State may never again be endangered and dishonored by the renewal of these insatiable and criminal designs.

THE WAR.

We are in the midst of a bloody civil war, forced upon the Government by the rebellious inhabitants of certain States. The theory upon which this war was begun, was the pretended right of a State to withdraw from the Union whenever its rights under the Constitution of the United States were violated, of which violation it had the exclusive power to judge and determine. This claim was founded upon the dogma that the Union was a compact of sovereign and independent States, to which they were parties in their municipal character; that the United States were not a nation, but an aggregation of nationalities united in a copartnership for certain purposes, and upon certain conditions, which were contained in the articles of copartnership known as the Federal Constitution. The exercise of the right of secession, or withdrawal from the Union, was justified by the allegation that the people of the Northern States had violated their constitutional obligations by refusing to capture or permit to be captured in their midst, fugitive slaves escaping from their masters, and by various other acts of hostility to the institution of slavery; and by the further declaration that there was good reason to believe that the Government of the United States, under the administration of Mr. Lincoln, would perform acts of violence subversive of the prosperity and even the existence of slavery. To have conceded the right claimed, and permitted any number of States peaceably to withdraw from the Union, would have involved not only the destruction of the Government, but the absolute dissolution of the nation, breaking it into as many fragments as there are States, each claiming sovereignty and independence as to all the others. When the war was begun, therefore, there was but one of two things for the Government to do—either to suppress the rebellion and assert its integrity as a nation, or to abdicate its authority and confess itself without right to enforce its decrees and perpetuate its existence, by conceding the want of national unity and the right of secession. It must be admitted that between these two there was no middle ground, and the Government was forced at once to a choice between national life and national death, the life only to be preserved by the total suppression of the rebellion that menaced it. Between these contending theories there could, in the nature of the case, be no compromise, as they were utterly antagonistic and irreconcilable. The rebellion was begun upon an alleged right upon which it must stand or fall, and was resisted by the Government upon the ground that its own life could not be preserved if the existence of this right were in any manner or to any extent conceded.

It is hardly worth while to consider what would be our condition if this rebellion were successful. The most thoughtless or stupid mind cannot fail to perceive that the several States, fragments of a once powerful and happy republic, could not live together in prosperity and peace; but that war following upon war, anarchy and the destruction of personal liberty, would inevitably result, to be succeeded by the night of despotism, burying in utter darkness the fair hopes and glorious prospects which once illuminated our national horizon. Whatever it may cost us to preserve the Union, we may be assured it will cost us everything to lose it. A refusal to prosecute the war, because it is expensive, would not be unlike the case of the man who should resolve to die because the employment of a physician would embarrass his financial affairs. Nor would it be less absurd to refuse to sustain the Government and prosecute the war upon the pretence that by so doing constitutional rights and personal liberty would be endangered, when we know perfectly well that if the rebellion succeeds, civil and religious liberty and constitutional rights, of whatever kind, will be overwhelmed in one common ruin.

Let us hope that human slavery, which has ever been the source of national dissensions and heart burnings; which from the beginning has arrayed our people into classes, and fretted them into mutual hatreds, and for the preservation and prosperity of which it has been solemnly avowed that this mighty war and most bloody rebellion were begun and are prosecuted, has received its mortal wound, and will soon be consigned to the common grave of loathsome tyrannies, from which there is no resurrection. Should the Congress of the United States pass a joint resolution to prohibit slavery, or involuntary servitude, throughout the United States, I do most earnestly hope that the people of the several States will hasten to give it their solemn sanction, so that it may pass into our fundamental law, and go out to all the world that our country is in fact, as in name, "the land of the free," as well as "the home of the brave."

O. P. MORTON.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Indianapolis, Indiana, January 6, 1867.

Document No. 117.

GOVERNOR MORTON'S MESSAGE

TO THE EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE, NOV. 11, 1867.

[EXTRACTS.]

SOLDIERS' RELIEF LAW

The restoration of peace and the consequent discharge from the service of the United States of the major part of the Volunteers of this State, since the adjournment of the General Assembly, render it proper that there should be a complete and thorough revision of the act for the relief of the families of soldiers, seamen and marines, and sick and wounded soldiers in hospitals, approved March 14th, 1865. Difficulties have arisen in the construction of the act, and although the Auditor of State

has taken great pains to prevent a diversity of action in taking the enumeration contemplated by the act, I regret to say his efforts have not been successful in procuring entire uniformity. There is also a want of uniformity of construction as to the persons entitled to receive the benefits of the act, the local authorities in some counties, as I am informed, holding that the soldier's family must be reduced to a condition of absolute pauperism before they can receive the allowance provided for by the act, while in other counties relief has been afforded whenever the soldier's family was, in the language of the seventh section of the act, otherwise without "sufficient means for their comfortable support," although they might possess some property or means. The latter is obviously the proper construction, and it is greatly to be regretted that the act should not have been liberally construed in all parts of the State. There is also some uncertainty as to the time when the weekly allowance provided by the act shall commence, or from what time it shall be computed to those entitled, although in my opinion the Auditor of State has properly decided that the allowance should commence from the date of the passage of the act. So far as it may be necessary to continue the provisions of the act in force, I recommend the adoption of such explanatory legislation as may be necessary to remove existing ambiguities, and to secure the benefits of the act to all those within its scope and spirit, and to prevent the illiberal construction before alluded to. The act contemplates the levy and collection of a three mill tax on all taxable property and a poll tax of one dollar on each taxable poll for each of the years 1865 and 1866. I respectfully suggest that under existing circumstances it will neither be necessary nor proper that these taxes should be levied or collected for the year 1866, believing that the levy for 1865, if properly disbursed, will be sufficient to furnish all the relief that the altered condition of the country demands.

SOLDIER'S AND SEAMEN'S HOME.

I earnestly invite your attention to the necessity for the speedy establishment of an Institution in which Indiana soldiers and seamen, disabled by wounds or disease contracted in the service of the United States, shall be cared for and maintained during the continuance of the disabilities under which they are laboring. Justice, humanity, and the honor of the State, forbid that these brave men should be permitted to suffer for the comforts of life, or be compelled to receive from the public such assistance as is accorded to ordinary paupers.

On the 15th day of May last, for the purpose of enlisting the sympathies of the people in the establishment of such an Institution, I issued an address, of which a copy is herewith respectfully submitted. In pursuance of the invitation contained in this address, two successive meetings were held at Indianapolis, for the purpose of effecting a temporary organization of a Home for disabled Indiana soldiers and seamen, and to inaugurate a system for the collection of voluntary contributions sufficient to place it ultimately on a permanent foundation.

At the second of these meetings, held on the 24th day of May last, a temporary organization was effected, the basis of which will be seen by reference to a copy of the proceedings of said meeting herewith respectfully submitted.

Soon after, applications for relief on the part of disabled soldiers were presented to the officers of the Association, and the Common Council of the City of Indianapolis generously tendered the gratuitous use of the City Hospital buildings to the managers of the Association for a temporary Home, which offer was accepted, with the distinct understanding that its acceptance should not, in any degree, influence the ultimate location of the Institution, should the effort to place it on a permanent basis be successful. The temporary Home was opened on the seventh day of August last, and the absolute necessity for such an Institution is demonstrated by the fact that already forty-six disabled soldiers have been admitted into the Institution, twenty-one of whom, after remaining some time and receiving the best care and medical treatment, have been discharged with the prospect of being sufficiently restored to enable them to take care for themselves, and one has died, leaving twenty-four still to be cured for. Of the twenty-four still in the Institution, seventeen are totally disabled, either by old age, disease, or wounds received in battle.

The funds received by the Treasurer of the Home from voluntary contributions, amount in the aggregate to \$4,994.55, in addition to which there are unpaid subscriptions, the estimated amount of which will increase this to over \$20,000. It is to be feared that the Institution cannot be placed upon a permanent foundation by voluntary contributions, and in view of this, I submit the entire subject to the General Assembly, and respectfully, but earnestly recommend that prompt measures be taken to secure the object in view, feeling assured that it will commend itself to your judgment and sympathies.

The U. S. General Hospital, at Jeffersonville, is one of the most complete establishments of the kind in the country, and is well adapted to the purposes of a Soldier's Home. I have written to the Secretary of War and Surgeon General for information, as to whether the Government would be willing to turn over this Hospital to the State of Indiana, to be used in the establishment of such an Institution, should the State desire it. The answer when received will be communicated to the General Assembly.

MORGAN RAID.

I again respectfully invite the attention of the General Assembly to the damages occasioned to some of our citizens, by the invasion of the State by John Morgan, in 1863. I have seen no cause for changing the views expressed on this subject in my regular message delivered at the commencement of your last session, and therefore repeat the recommendation therein made.

INDIANA TROOPS.

The part Indiana has taken in the war for the suppression of the rebellion, is a matter upon which the citizens of the State may justly pride themselves.

In the number of troops furnished, and in the amount of voluntary contributions rendered, Indiana, in proportion to her population and wealth, stands equal to any of her sister States. It is also a subject of gratitude and thankfulness that, whilst the number of troops furnished by Indiana alone in this great contest would have done credit to a first class nation, measured by the standard of previous wars, not a single regiment, battery, or battalion from this State has brought reproach upon the national flag, and no disaster of the war can be traced to any want of fidelity, courage, or efficiency on the part of any Indiana officer.

The endurance, heroism, intelligence, and skill of the officers and soldiers sent forth by Indiana to do battle for the Union, have shed a lustre on our beloved State of which any people might just-

ly be proud. Without claiming superiority over our loyal sister States, it is but justice to the brave men who have represented us on almost every battle field of the war, to say that their deeds have placed Indiana in the front rank of those heroic States which rushed to the rescue of the imperiled government of the nation.

The total number of troops furnished by the State for all terms of service in the armies of the Union, exceeds two hundred thousand men, much the greater portion of these being for three years; and in addition to this not less than fifty thousand State militia have from time to time been called into active service to repel rebel raids and defend our southern border from invasion; all of which will be fully shown in the official report of the Adjutant General, now in course of preparation for publication.

Since the end of the war, all the Indiana troops have been mustered out of service except eighteen regiments of infantry, and three regiments of cavalry. Every effort consistent with the interests of the Government has been made by the Executive Department of the State to procure the early muster out of these remaining Indiana regiments, and assurances have been received that orders for their discharge will be issued as soon as their services can be dispensed with. For other interesting details relating to our troops you are respectfully referred to a communication from the Adjutant General herewith submitted.

REORGANIZATION.

Since the adjournment of the Legislature the civil war which had desolated our country has terminated in the complete triumph of the Government and the suppression of the rebellion. The evacuation of Richmond, and the capitulation of Lee's army, were rapidly followed by the surrender of every other rebel army in the field, and irregular guerrilla warfare almost entirely passed away in a few weeks. The suppression of the rebellion and the subjugation of armed rebels seems to be complete, while every rebel State has confessed to the irretrievable destruction of the institution of slavery. The people of the South have been beaten and overpowered in the field; they have wholly lost their property in slaves; much of their country has been overrun and made desolate by the march and ravage of great armies; poverty and wretchedness have been brought home to large classes who before had lived in wealth and luxury; large numbers of their population have perished in the conflict, and there is prevailing among them great exasperation and bitterness which time alone can assuage.

The great majority, however, appear to regard the verdict of the war as irreversible, and to promptly accept the situation as one they cannot modify or put aside. But while the heresy of State sovereignty has been extirpated, and the questions involved in the conflict settled by the arbitrament of arms, it is yet of the greatest importance to the nation that these questions be adjudicated and determined by the highest judicial tribunal, which might most appropriately be done in the trial, for high treason and other atrocious crimes, of the chief instigator and head of this most wicked and bloody rebellion. It should be definitively established as a principle in our Constitution, both by judicial decision and example of punishment, that rebellion is treason, that treason is a crime which may not be committed with impunity; and that there is but one sovereignty, which resides in the collective and undivided people of the United States.

The work of reorganizing the Governments of the rebel States, and bringing them again into practical relations with the Government and people of the United States, is now upon the country, and demands for its successful performance the greatest wisdom, patience, and forbearance.

But while it is important that the work of reorganization shall not be unnecessarily delayed, it is more important that it shall proceed upon sound principles, which will furnish guarantees for the future integrity and peace of the Republic. The principal discussions which arise on this subject pertain to the future status of the negro in the Southern States. By some it is urged that conferring suffrage upon him shall be made a condition of reorganization, or in other words that the States lately in rebellion shall not be permitted to resume their practical relations with the Government, except upon the terms of first conferring the rights of suffrage upon their freedmen. As to the manner in which this measure shall be accomplished, the friends of it differ. Some are in favor of persistently excluding the members of Congress from the Southern States, until negro suffrage has been incorporated into their several State Constitutions. Others assume that the States lately in rebellion are no longer members of the Union, but have forfeited and lost their character as States, and are in fact held as conquered provinces, and, like unorganized territories which may have been acquired by the Government, are under the complete control and jurisdiction of Congress, which may confer suffrage upon whomsoever it pleases.

The subject of suffrage is, by the national Constitution, expressly referred to the determination of the several States, and it can not be taken from them without a violation of the letter and spirit of that instrument.

But without stopping to discuss theories or questions of Constitutional law, and leaving them out of view, it would, in my opinion, be unwise to make the work of reconstruction depend upon a condition of such doubtful utility as negro suffrage.

It is a fact so manifest, that it should not be called in question by any, that a people who are just emerging from the barbarism of slavery are not qualified to become a part of our political system, and take part, not only in the government of themselves and their neighbors, but of the whole United States. So far from believing that negro suffrage is a remedy for all of our national ills, I doubt whether it is a remedy for any, and rather believe that its enforcement by Congress would be more likely to subject the negro to a merciless persecution, than to confer upon him any substantial benefit. By some it is thought that suffrage is already cheap enough in this country; and the immediate transfer of more than half a million of men from the bonds of slavery, with all the ignorance and degradation upon them which the slavery of generations upon southern fields has produced, would be a declaration to the world that the exercise of American suffrage involves no intellectual or moral qualifications, and that there is no difference between an American freeman and an American slave, which may not be removed by a mere act of Congress. What is far more important to the freedmen than suffrage, is that their several States shall give them the right to testify in courts of justice, afford to them the ordinary judicial machinery for the protection of their civil rights, provide for their education, and thus enable them to qualify themselves for the higher political duties of the citizen. It is not less vital to their interests, that the Constitutional Amendment be adopted, which not only forever prohibits slavery throughout the nation, but confers upon Congress the power of legislating for the protection of their liberty and civil rights; and these things, among others, the President of the United States has imposed as precedent conditions in the work of reorganization, and has declared his purpose to hold and govern these States by military authority, as in a state of war, until they have been complied with. Time, and the influence of the

new conditions by which they are surrounded, will elevate the condition of one race, and soften the prejudices and asperities of the other, and will accomplish what legislation and violent political changes cannot. The inevitable presence of both races upon the same soil, the demands and necessities of capital and labor, and the unavoidable community of interest, will, in process of time, I cannot doubt, force a reciprocity of rights and privileges. The institution of slavery was so closely intertwined about the foundation of society in the Southern States that when it was destroyed, society was uprooted and broken to pieces. The process of its reconstruction is but beginning, but it is very certain that the new structure will differ, in most essential particulars, from the old. Free labor, free speech, and free schools, will come into it as new and powerful elements of change and progress, and large emigration from the Northern States and from Europe, bringing commerce, manufactures and improved agriculture, will exert a modifying and beneficial influence, the effect of which can hardly be over estimated.

Another amendment, not only conducive to the interests of the freedmen, but demanded by the rights and interests of the white people of the North, should be made, changing the basis of representation in Congress and the apportionment of political power among the several States. The present provision in the Constitution of the United States concerning this, reads as follows: "Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States, which may be included within this Union, by adding to the number of free persons, including those that may be bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, *three-fifths* of all other persons," the phrase *three-fifths* of all other persons was a periphrastic description of the slave population, and gave representation for three-fifths of their number. By the abolition of slavery this population is added to the "number of free persons," and thus increases the basis of representation by the addition of two-fifths.

The inequality produced between the several States by this form of representation, is too palpable to require argument. By its operation, eight millions of white people in the Southern States, held, and exercise political power, full sixty per cent. greater than an equal number of white people in the Northern States, by reason of having in their midst four and a half millions of negroes. This provision was the chief compromise which our fathers made with the institution of slavery, and although through a sense of its great injustice, it has been impatiently acquiesced in by the northern people, yet it has been carried out in good faith; but now that slavery, the foundation of this compromise, has passed away, the provision should be so changed as to suit the altered condition of the country, and do justice to every part of the nation. If it were so amended as to apportion representation and political power among the several States according to the actual number of male voters over the age of twenty-one years, it would be equally fair for all, and would put it out of the power of the people of any State, or class of States, to increase or double their political power by the presence in their midst of a population which they themselves deprive of all political rights; and thus an inducement would be presented to the several States, in order to enlarge their power in the Government, to confer political rights upon every class of persons, without regard to color or nationality, as rapidly as might be deemed consistent with their true interests.

By the census of 1860, the fifteen slave States were allowed eighty-four members of Congress, because of the representation of three-fifths of their slaves, and now that the slaves are made free, and the other two-fifths added to their basis of representation, they would be entitled to fourteen members more, although perhaps in point of law this increase cannot take place anterior to the year 1870. If the negro population was equally diffused throughout all the States, this inequality would not exist, but the fact is, it is not so diffused, and the probability is that the concentration in the Southern States will become greater from year to year by the emigration thither of the colored population of the North. According to the census of 1860, the Southern States upon a *white* basis would have been entitled to sixty-six members of Congress, instead of eighty-four according to the existing basis.

Whatever opposition there may be to the adoption of this proposed amendment, it amounts, when stripped of its coverings and sophistries, simply to this: that the white people of the South shall continue to exercise in the future, as in the past, sixty per cent. more of political power in the National Government, than an equal number of white people in the North, and for this great inequality and injustice I am wholly unable to perceive any good or sufficient reason.

Should such an amendment be passed by the requisite majorities through the Congress of the United States, before your final adjournment, I would most respectfully, but earnestly, recommend its immediate ratification on your part.

In conclusion upon this subject, I am not of the opinion that the Herculean work of reconstruction will be accomplished at one time, by any general and sweeping process, but that it will proceed State by State, as each one shall conform to the requirements of the Government, and show itself loyal and prepared to resume its practical relations in the Union. The conditions which have been imposed upon these States by the President, are not only reasonable and legitimate, but are dictated by justice and a wise foresight for the future of the Republic, and although they may not be accepted this year, or even the next, yet that they ultimately will be I have no doubt. And if the work of reorganization shall be successfully completed within the same period which was required to put down the rebellion, it will be within the limit of my expectations.

CONCLUSION.

The war has established upon imperishable foundations, the great fundamental truth of the unity and indivisibility of the nation. We are many States but one people, having one undivided sovereignty, one flag, and one common destiny. It has also established, to be confessed by all the world, the exalted character of the American Soldier, his matchless valor, his self-sacrificing patriotism, his capacity to endure fatigues and hardships, and his humanity, which in the midst of carnage has wreathed his victorious achievements with a brighter glory.

He has taught the world a lesson before which it stands in amazement, how, when the storm of battle had passed, he could lay aside his arms, put off the habiliments of war, and return with cheerfulness to the gentle pursuits of peace, and saw how the bravest of soldiers could become the best of citizens.

To the Army and Navy, under the favor of Providence, we owe the preservation of our country, and the fact that we have to-day a place, and the proudest place, among the nations.

Let it not be said of us, as it was said in olden time, that "Republics are ungrateful." Let us honor the dead, cherish the living, and preserve in immortal memory the deeds and virtues of all, as an inspiration for countless generations to come.

OLIVER P. MORTON.

Document No. 118.

GOVERNOR BAKER'S MESSAGE

TO THE EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE, NOVEMBER 29, 1865.

EXTRACTS.

To the Senate and House of Representatives.

INDIANA SANITARY COMMISSION.

I beg leave herewith, respectfully, to submit the report of Dr. William Hannaman, President of the Indiana Sanitary Commission, setting forth a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Commission from the 10th day of December, 1864, to November 10th, 1865; and also showing the aggregate receipts and disbursements since its establishment. The Commission was organized in February, 1862, and it will be seen from the report of the President, now submitted, that its cash receipts since that time amount to the sum of \$296,605.26, while the contributions in stores and supplies, at their estimated cash value, amount to the further sum of \$352,000.03—making a grand total of \$648,605.29, of voluntary contributions by the people of Indiana to administer to the comforts and supply the wants of our soldiers.

The cash expenditures of the Commission, during the same period, amount to the sum of \$296,105.26, leaving a balance of cash in the Treasury of the Commission at this time of \$500.00; all the stores and supplies contributed having been applied as contemplated by the contributors. This record is highly creditable to the humanity, patriotism, and justice of the people of this State. It was the desire of Governor Morton to communicate to the General Assembly his high appreciation of the services of the gentlemen who have contributed so much of their time, energy and talents to the collection, management, and distribution of these moneys and supplies, and I deeply regret that circumstances beyond his control prevented him from properly acknowledging these services in his official capacity. I desire to say, in this connection, that Dr. William Hannaman, the able and faithful President of the Commission, is entitled to the gratitude and thanks of the people of the State for the industry, prudence and fidelity with which he has presided over the operations of the Commission since its organization. Alfred Harrison, Esq., the patriotic Treasurer of the Commission, is no less entitled to be held in grateful remembrance for the ability and fidelity with which he has managed the funds of the Commission. The zeal, intelligence and industry of Chaplain J. J. Lezier and Captain A. Atkinson, in commending the cause of our brave soldiers to the sympathies of the people, and collecting contributions to the sanitary work, are known throughout the State, and appreciated wherever known. To enumerate all those who have devoted their energies to the furtherance of this great work of beneficent justice, would exceed the limits prescribed for this communication, but their labors will long be remembered by the people, and especially by the soldiers and their friends.

MILITARY AGENCIES.

I also herewith submit the reports of Dr. Wm. Hannaman, General Military Agent of the State, showing the condition and operations of all the Indiana Military Agencies established by the Governor from December, 1864, to the present time. I especially commend this report to the careful consideration of the General Assembly. The good performed and the sufferings prevented or alleviated through the instrumentality of these Agencies, cannot be too highly appreciated. I respectfully recommend that provision be made for the continuing of the Agency at Washington City, and for placing it on a permanent basis. The wants of our discharged soldiers, and the families of such as have given their lives to their country, will probably require such a central Agency for several years. A necessity, also, in my opinion, exists for the continuance, for the present, of an Agency at Indianapolis. The small sum that it will cost the people of the State to continue these two Agencies, will be a trifle in comparison to the large amounts which will be saved to the surviving soldiers of this State, and to the families of those who have died in the service, in the preparation and preservation of their claims against the Government. The few remaining agencies, as will be seen by the Report, above referred to, will soon be closed.

CONRAD BAKER,

Lieutenant Governor, Acting as Governor.

Document No. 119.

GOVERNOR MORTON'S MESSAGE

TO THE LEGISLATURE, JANUARY 11, 1867.

EXTRACTS.

GOVERNOR BAKER.

I was absent from the State, on account of ill health, from the 10th day of November, 1865, until the 17th day of April, 1866, during which period the duties of the office, under the Constitution, were performed by Governor Baker. The great ability and fidelity to the interests of the State which distinguished the administration of Governor Baker, commanded the general approval of the people, and makes a public acknowledgment on my part, as soon as well as convenient possible. The duties which devolved upon him were of an important character, and were so well and faithfully discharged as to be satisfactory to all.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

The office of Adjutant General has been well and ably administered by General Terrell. The report which he is publishing will consist of eight large volumes, of which six have been already issued, and will be invaluable as a history of the officers and soldiers of Indiana during the late rebellion. It is intended to give the name and military history of every officer and soldier who went into the army from this State, and thus furnish a public record of the service and honorable discharge of every good soldier, and fix the status of every deserter and of every man who was dismissed or punished for cowardice or crime. The value of the record will increase with years, and will be held sacred by coming generations, to whom it will perpetuate the honorable deeds of their ancestors; and it is to be regretted that the Legislature did not make provisions to have the work stereotyped and the plates purchased and held by the State. From those who have compared it with the reports from other States, I am assured that it will be found to be more complete in its information and perfect in its arrangement than any similar work, and General Terrell is certainly entitled to great credit for the ability, care and industry displayed in its preparation.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The State received from the General Government at various times during the war for the use of the Indiana Legion (41,572) forty-one thousand five hundred and seventy-two pieces of small arms, and twenty-one pieces of artillery, with carriages, caissons, and equipments, all of which were charged to the State, and required to be accounted for.

The report of the State Quartermaster, General Stone, shows that (41,212) forty-one thousand two hundred and twelve guns have been returned to the proper United States ordnance officers at this point, and (539) five hundred and thirty guns lost and destroyed in the service have been accounted for by proper receipts, making a total of (41,751) forty-one thousand seven hundred and forty-two guns accounted for to the General Government, and that all the artillery, caissons and equipments have been returned. This leaves the State clear of all liability on the score of arms for the use of the militia, and the account has been closed, which is a most desirable result.

General Stone's report is lengthy, and gives a comprehensive statement of the operations of the Quartermaster's Department from the time of his appointment. The Department has been a large and cumbersome machine, but has been managed with great fidelity, ability and success, for which General Stone is well entitled to the thanks of the State. His position has been one of great responsibility and labor, and its duties have been performed to my entire satisfaction. Your attention is especially invited to the interesting details in his report.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

The report of Major Stearns Fisher, Paymaster of Indiana Legion, shows that about fifty thousand men have received pay for military service in repelling rebel raids and guarding against invasion.

The whole amount of money disbursed by him for military service amounts to five hundred and sixty-six thousand three hundred and ninety dollars and twenty-eight cents (\$566,390 28). There still remain unpaid claims allowed by the Auditing Committee amounting to over thirty-three thousand dollars, which are being paid as fast as presented. And there are also claims, apparently just, amounting to twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars, which have been presented since the Auditing Committee was abolished, but cannot be paid until an appropriation is made for that purpose. Although the amount of money disbursed is not very large comparatively, yet it has been paid out in small sums and the business has been complex, involving a great number of accounts, and has been ably and faithfully performed by Major Fisher.

COLONEL WILLIAM H. SCHLATER.

Colonel William H. Schlatter has acted as my Military Secretary, except during the time that he was in the field, from the beginning of the war. His ability for the correct and rapid dispatch of business as a Secretary, is without a superior, and his accurate recollection of names, dates, and minute circumstances connected with the organization of the army, rendered his services most valuable. Our relations have been most agreeable, and it affords me pleasure to make this public acknowledgment.

MILITARY AGENCIES.

The military agencies in this city and in Washington for the prosecution and collection, free of charge, of bounties, back pay and pensions, due to soldiers and soldiers' widows and orphans, have been kept in operation, and have transacted a large amount of business and rendered great service to those who are poorly able to pay for it. The report of William Hannaman, Esq., gives a full statement of the transactions of the two agencies, and contains matter and suggestions of much interest and importance. In my opinion the agencies ought to be maintained and their sphere of usefulness enlarged by appropriate legislation.

SOLDIERS' AND SEAMEN'S HOME.

When the war ended and our armies were mustered out of the service, and hospitals broken up, there were many gallant soldiers who were disabled by wounds and diseases contracted in the service from making their own living, and taking care of themselves. Many of them were without homes and without friends, who must either pass into the common poor houses of the country as paupers, be subsisted by private charity, or provided for by the State. The support furnished by private charity would be precarious and uncertain, and justice, humanity, and the honor of the State forbade that these men should suffer for the comforts of life, or find that the poor-house and the society of paupers should be their end and reward for their campaigns, in which they had sacrificed their health and capacity to provide for themselves. The State had called them to the field, and they had nobly responded by abandoning their occupations, leaving behind them family, friends, the comforts and pleasures of life, and entered the army to fight for a cause in which they had no greater interest than those who remained at home to pursue their avocations and live quietly and safely with their families and friends.

It was not charity, it was not benevolence, on the part of the people or the State to make liberal and generous provision for these men, but it was a duty than which none could be higher or more sacred. Accordingly, to meet immediate demands for relief, and to inaugurate a measure imperatively demanded by humanity and the strongest obligations, on the 15th day of May, 1865, I issued an address for the purpose of enlisting the sympathies of the people in establishing a Soldiers' and Seamen's Home, and in pursuance of the invitation contained in it, two successive meetings were

held at Indianapolis for the purpose of effecting a temporary organization of a Home for Disabled Indiana Soldiers and Seamen, and to institute a system for the collection of voluntary contributions sufficient ultimately to place it on a permanent foundation.

At the second of these meetings, held on the 21th of May, 1865, a temporary organization was effected, the basis of which will be seen by reference to a copy of the proceedings of said meeting herewith respectfully submitted. The temporary Home was opened in the city hospital building, at Indianapolis, on the 27th day of August, 1865, and up to the 30th day of November, 1866, the number of men admitted was 224. Of this number 134 have been discharged, fourteen have died, and seventy-six remain in the Home. Early last spring the Board of Directors purchased the property known as the "Knights-town Springs," in Rush county, at a cost of \$8,500, to which place the Home was removed on the 26th day of April. The total expense of maintaining the Home from the time it was opened until the 30th of November last, not including the cost of purchase, is \$17,000 84. This includes the salaries of officers. If we add to the above sum the cost of purchase, it will make the sum of \$26,500 84, all of which has been raised by private contribution.

I herewith submit the report of Dr. Wishard, the excellent and successful Superintendent of the Institution, and quote from it the following extract, as descriptive of the property which has been purchased:

"The farm consists of fifty-four (54) acres of excellent land, thirty-five (35) of which are under cultivation—the balance a beautiful grove of forest timber. The buildings are large and commodious, affording ample room for about one hundred patients. They were, however, much dilapidated and out of repair, but have been repaired until they are now very comfortable. Some additions have also been made in the way of hospital buildings, which are of great advantage in the treatment of the sick and wounded."

As lingering wounds, disease and old age do their work, the number of men to be cared for must largely increase for some years, and the question is presented, in what manner the institution shall be maintained?

Thus far it has been built up and supported by private contribution, resulting from the labor of a few men, but it cannot be kept in operation longer in this way. The obligation to support our disabled veterans rests equally upon all, while the number of persons who give by private contributions is small, and they are already taxed and demand that the burden shall be made to fall upon all the people according to their capacity to pay. That this demand is just and patriotic, I will not farther argue, and earnestly recommend that committees be appointed to investigate and examine into the character of the institution, and upon their report, if satisfactory, it be adopted by the State, and appropriations made to carry it on for the next two years.

The National Government has made arrangements for the establishment and maintenance of Soldiers' and Seamen's Homes in several of the States, and it is quite possible that these institutions when established will have capacity to receive and accommodate all, including disabled soldiers and seamen of Indiana.

When this comes to pass, it will not be necessary to continue our Home, as such, longer, and the fine property where it is located can doubtless be turned to some other humane purpose. But until that occurs, it is, in my judgment, the duty of the State to adopt the Home and make appropriations for its support.

It would not be just to pass from this subject without stating the fact that the general management and supervision of the Soldiers' Home, since its first organization, has been under the care and direction of William Hannaman, Esq.; his heart has been in his work, and he has given to it unremitting attention, and much of its success has resulted from his labor.

THE SOLDIER'S ORPHAN.

The soldier's orphan has not been provided for. From a return made by County Auditors, to a circular addressed to them by Mr. Hannaman, it is estimated that there are in the State two thousand and seventy orphans, whose fathers have perished in the army, and a number of whom are now in the county poor houses. Their natural protectors and guardians, by whose labor they were to be supported and educated, have died in the service of their country. Many of these orphans are left in destitute and helpless circumstances, without relatives or friends who are able or willing to give them training or education. Are they not the wards of the State? Is it not the duty of the State, dictated alike by justice, humanity, and the sacrifice made by their dead fathers, to step forward, as far as possible, take the father's place in giving these orphans protection and a sufficient education to fit them for useful and honorable members of society? Can the proposition be strengthened by argument? Does not the bare statement of it carry conviction to the mind and touch the heart of every patriotic man? The way and manner in which this can be accomplished, is a proper subject for legislative research and discovery. But it has been suggested that if the General Government shall finally provide for our disabled soldiers and seamen, that the beautiful property near Knights-town might be converted into a "Soldiers' Orphans' Home."

CEMETERIES AND MONUMENTS.

The report of Colonel James Blake, who was appointed Commissioner to repave and Indiana on the Board of Managers of the Gettysburg Cemetery, contains a full history of the Cemetery, its condition, the amount of money required to finish it, and the proportion due from Indiana.

Papers will also be laid before you in relation to the Cemetery at Antietam, and asking a small appropriation to defray so much of the expense as falls to Indiana in the general arrangement.

The Board of Trustees of Crown Hill Cemetery, situated about two miles from this city, donated a sufficient and beautiful part of the Cemetery for the burial of Union soldiers who died in the camps and hospitals at this place, and such as might be brought from elsewhere. The Government of the United States, represented by General Ekin, accepted the donation, and agreed to pay the Crown Hill Cemetery Association the sum of five thousand dollars, to be expended in the improvement of the grounds, and the dead have already been removed from the places where they were first laid and buried, to the new Cemetery.

In this Cemetery there is a high hill, quite overlooking the city, and I recommend that upon this hill the State erect a monument in memory of her brave soldiers who perished in the rebellion. We can not pay too much honor to the memory of the men who died for their country. This monument, overlooking all the country around, would be the first object to greet the eye of the traveler as he approaches the capital, and in the language of the great Webster, when he laid the cornerstone of the Bunker Hill Monument at Boston: "Let it rise! let it rise! till it meets the sun in its coming; let the earliest light of the morning gild it, and parting day linger and play upon it."

submit." To the monument each county in the State should be requested to contribute one block, bearing such inscription as it might choose, in commemoration of its dead and the part it bore in the war.

RECONSTRUCTION AND CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The people of the North have not been animated by a spirit of resentment and revenge in their dealings with the South since the conclusion of the rebellion. On the contrary, they have earnestly hoped that the people of the South would kindly and sincerely accept the situation, and co-operate with them in the settlement of our national difficulties upon a permanent basis; and had the Southern people met them in this spirit, adjusted their constitutions and laws to the new order of things—rendered justice and given equal protection to all her citizens, confiscation, disfranchisement, and punishment, would scarcely have been demanded. When, upon the surrender of Lee's army, General Grant gave absolute to the Confederate officers and soldiers, upon the sole condition of not again bearing arms against the Republic, the nation acquiesced in his conduct almost without a murmur; and when all the rebel forces laid down their arms, and the war was at an end, the misfortunes of the South, the fallen and prostrate condition of the people, inspired in the North feelings amounting almost to compassion and forgiveness. At the time, the South declared full submission, asked for lenient terms, but claimed no rights, and dictated no conditions. But since then, the temper of her people seems to have undergone a radical change. They have passed from submission to defiance, and the mercy which was extended to them has been requited in bloody persecutions upon the Union men and negro population in their midst. Their course has had its natural and inevitable effect upon the public mind of the North, which is rapidly passing from mercy and forgiveness to the stern demands of justice, and the exaction of the penalties for treason. The logic of events against which the arguments of the statesmen weigh not, moulds the public mind, and sweeps it on rapidly from confusion to conclusion. The impossible of yesterday is the possible of to-day, and the radicalism of to-day becomes the conservatism of to-morrow.

The patriotic and loyal members of Congress who voted for the "Winter Davis Bill," in 1864, would stand aghast before it as a scheme of reconstruction in 1866. It was then thought the wisest thing to be done, but we can now see, in the light of two years' experience, how fatal it would have been to the Nation. It was manifest, from the beginning, that no scheme of reconstruction could be, or ought to be, accepted by the people of the North, which did not involve the equalizing of representation in Congress and the Electoral College. The people of the North could not consent, honorably to themselves, nor without a disregard to the principles of Republican government, that those lately in rebellion should return to their places in the Government and retain in perpetuity the right to represent four millions of colored people whom they deprive of all political rights, which would give to them, after 1870, at least thirty votes in the Electoral College and in the House of Representatives. Should the Southern States be permitted to return without the rectification of this great wrong, it would constitute a source of constantly increasing dissatisfaction in the North—would be regarded as an intolerable burden, and would dangerously threaten the future peace of the country.

I have received from the Secretary of State of the United States an official copy of a joint resolution passed by Congress at the late session, two-thirds of each House concurring, proposing to the States an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which I herewith submit to your consideration.

The first clause of the amendment establishes the great fact that all persons born in the United States are subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside, and that no State shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, or deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, or deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

The second clause establishes equality of representation in the lower House of Congress and in the Electoral College, by excluding from the basis of representation any race or class of people who are deprived of the right of suffrage, and thus takes away from all the States the right to have representation for the colored people in their midst, unless they first give to them the right of suffrage. It proceeds upon the principle that white people do not have their political rights enlarged by reason of having in their midst a colored population whom they deprive of all political rights; upon the principle that people who are not good enough to have representation for themselves are not good enough to give it to others; upon the principle that people who are not qualified to vote themselves are not qualified to duplicate the voting power of others.

The third clause declares ineligible to any National or State office any person who, having once taken an official oath to support the Constitution of the United States, afterwards committed perjury by going into the rebellion. This will tend to make treason odious by excluding from office the perjured politicians and political paupers who brought on the war.

The fourth clause declares the validity of the public debt, forever forbids the assumption or payment of the rebel debt, and prohibits the payment of any claim for the loss or emancipation of slaves. The four clauses constitute one amendment, which was submitted to the people of Indiana for their approval or rejection at the late election.

It establishes the great principle of national unity and citizenship, equality of representation, disability for treason, the good faith of the nation to her creditors, and guards the nation in future times against the corruptions of the rebel debt. It is of inestimable value to the country, and can not be safely substituted by mere legislation which is liable to repeal or destruction at the hands of the Supreme Court.

The cardinal principles of reconstruction should be planted in the Constitution, whence they can be uprooted only by the same process by which they were established. No public measure was ever more fully discussed before the people, better understood by them, or received a more distinct and intelligent approval. I will enter into no argument in its behalf before this General Assembly. Every member of it understands it, and is prepared, I doubt not, to give his vote for or against, on the question of ratification. I venture, however, to recommend that you give to it your speedy consideration, and hope that its ratification will soon be published to the world as a declaration of the spirit and purpose of the people of Indiana.

But what if the Southern people reject the amendment? But what if they continue this reign of terror, this flagrant disregard of liberty and life? Do they imagine that the North will recede, or that affairs will be allowed to remain as they are? These things are impossible. A quarter of a million of lives have been lost, billions of money wasted, the tears of the widow and orphan are flowing, the shrieks of the murdered freedmen are heard, Union men are flying for their lives, and now the blood of the nation is up, and the cry for vengeance is abroad in the land. Let the people

of the South flee from the wrath to come. Let them put away the perjured traitors who hurried them into rebellion and now darken their counsels, and make haste to abandon their sins and accept the proffered terms.

The constitutional provision declaring that the United States shall guarantee to each State a republican form of government, was not intended to furnish merely a paper guaranty, but authorized the government of the United States to interfere in a certain contingency, with the government of a State. The guaranty is to be made by the United States—that is, by the government of the United States, which is not the President or Congress, but both together, and must, therefore, be a legislative act.

The President could not establish a State government and accept it finally as loyal and republican in its form, and legal and complete in its structure without assuming that he is the government of the United States, which would manifestly be absurd.

What the extent of this power is has never been settled by any precedent; and has not been defined by Kent, Story, or any of our writers on Constitutional law. It is a vast undefined power, given to the United States to guard the States against revolution, anarchy or change to monarchical or aristocratic government. If a State government has been destroyed by rebellion, the United States must set up or re-establish a republican form of government. If a State government should be converted into an aristocracy the United States must restore it to a republican form. How, or in what manner this shall be done is not marked out by the Constitution, and must, therefore, as far as we can judge, depend upon the circumstances of each case.

The government is armed with supervisory power to keep the States in their orbits by maintaining within them republican governments, and the measure of power must, therefore, be the extent of the means necessary to accomplish the purpose.

It is a well recognized principle of Constitutional law, that where a duty is enjoined, all the powers necessary to the performance of the duty are included.

Where a certain demand is made by the Constitution the means necessary to produce the result must be inferred, else the demand would be nugatory.

The only measure, therefore, we can give to this power is that it embraces whatever may be truly necessary to guarantee to each State a republican form of government. If a State government falls into anarchy, the United States must re-establish it upon a republican basis, and must be held to have the right to employ whatever instrumentalities are necessary for that purpose.

Ordinarily, and when the country is in a normal condition, the subject of suffrage is in the control absolutely of the several States, and has been so treated from the first formation of the Government, and may be regarded clearly as one of the reserved rights of the States. But, if a State government shall fall into anarchy, or be destroyed by rebellion, and it is found clearly and unmistakably, that a loyal new one can not be erected and successfully maintained without conferring upon a race or body of men the right of suffrage, to whom it has been denied by the laws of the State, it would clearly be within the power of Congress to confer it for that purpose, upon the principle that it can employ the means necessary to the performance of a required duty.

Not that Congress could make a Constitution for a State, in which the right of suffrage should be fixed, but that it could call a Convention to form a new Constitution and establish a new government, and prescribe the qualifications of those who should vote for the members of that convention and participate in the organization of the new government.

The power which I claim for Congress is vast and dangerous, and should be exercised with deliberation, and only in case of clear necessity, as it trenches directly upon the general theory and structure of the Government, yet it unquestionably exists.

If, when other remedies have failed, it be the clear and deliberate judgment of Congress that loyal Republican State governments can not be maintained except by conferring the elective franchise upon the negro race in those States, Congress may confer it upon the ground that it is necessary to the performance of a prescribed duty. In this view it is not necessary to regard the rebel States as Territories, as the constitutional provision applies, in express terms, to States.

As a practical question it cannot be supposed that four millions of free colored people can for a great time be kept in a state of political vassalage and denied their voice in the government by which they are controlled, and which they help to support. As a political question, our Republican theory, which asserts that "governments exists only by the consent of the governed," and that "taxation and representation" should go together, does not admit that suffrage shall be limited by race, cast, or color. As a question of natural right, it is hard to say that suffrage is not a natural right, when upon its exercise may depend the possession and enjoyment of all other acknowledged natural rights. It is hard to say that a man has a right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and yet has no natural right to a voice in that government by which these other rights will be protected or denied. But as all other natural rights are subject to restriction and limitation for the general welfare of society, this should be no exception to the rule. The proposition at once to introduce to the ballot-box half a million of men, who but yesterday were slaves, the great mass of whom are profoundly ignorant, and all impressed with that character which slavery impresses upon its victims, is repugnant to the feelings of a large part of our people, and would only be justified by necessity resulting from inability to maintain loyal republican State governments without them.

But the necessity for loyal Republican State Governments that shall protect men of all races, classes and opinions, and shall render allegiance and support to the Government of the United States, must override every other consideration of prejudice or policy.

If it be found necessary not to accept the present State Governments in the South, and to exercise the great power which has hitherto lain dormant in the Constitution, the people of the South will have the consolation of knowing that it is their own act and deed. By the unrestrained slaughters of Memphis and New Orleans: by the unpunished murder of loyal men; by the persecution and exile of those who adhered to the Union; by the contemptuous rejection of the generous terms that were offered, they are fast proving that the extraordinary powers of the Constitution must be summoned to cure the evils under which the land is laboring.

Let them take warning, and speedily reform their ways before they have driven the nation to a point where theory, passion and prejudice must all give way to the stern necessity of establishing new governments that will protect all men in equal enjoyment of life, liberty and property.

But come what will, the Nation will live, and its unity and power be established. Throughout the late conflict, we discerned the hand of God leading the Nation through blood, to a purer morality and clearer perception of the rights of men, and cannot doubt that in His own time, and by His chosen means, He will conduct it safely through this sea of troubles to a fraternal peace, unstained by oppression, unbroken by rebellion, and crowned with the choicest blessings ever vouchsafed to any people.

OLIVER P. MORTON.

MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS.

Document No. 120.

THREE MONTHS' TROOPS—FIRST CALL.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

WHEREAS, An armed rebellion has been organized in certain States of this Union, having for its purpose the overthrow of the Government of the United States;

AND WHEREAS, The authors and movers in this rebellion have seized, by violence, various forts and arsenals belonging to the United States, and otherwise plundered the Government of large amounts of money and valuable property;

AND WHEREAS, Fort Sumter, a fortress belonging to the United States, the exclusive possession and jurisdiction over which were vested in the General Government by the Constitution of the United States, has been besieged by a large army, and assaulted by a destructive cannonade and reduced to submission, and the National flag hauled down and dishonored;

AND WHEREAS, The President of the United States, in the exercise of the power vested in him by the Federal Constitution, has called upon the several States remaining true to their allegiance to aid him in the enforcement of the laws, the recovery of the National property, and the maintenance of the rightful authority of the United States;

Now, therefore, I, Oliver P. Morton, Governor of the State of Indiana, call upon the loyal and patriotic men of this State, to the number of six regiments, to organize themselves into military companies, and forthwith report the same to the Adjutant General, in order that they may be speedily mustered into the service of the United States. The details of the organization are set forth in the instructions of the Adjutant General, herewith published.

OLIVER P. MORTON, Governor.

LEWIS WALLACE, Adjutant General.
Indianapolis, April 13, 1861.

Document No. 121.

GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION, OCT. 2, 1861.

CALL FOR ADDITIONAL VOLUNTEERS—TO THE PEOPLE OF INDIANA.

In the progress of events, this wicked and unnatural rebellion, having for its object the overthrow of our Government, and the subversion of our institutions, has extended into our neighboring State of Kentucky: On several occasions within the last few months, the people of Kentucky, by overwhelming majorities, have declared their loyalty to the Union, and their determination to adhere to the Constitution. There is, however, within her borders a desperate and factious minority, who are determined, at all hazards, to plunge the State into revolution and all the horrors of civil war.

To this end they have inaugurated a reign of terror, and throwing off all restraints of law, proclaim a war of destruction and desolation against the lives and property of all loyal and Union-loving citizens.

In this atrocious attempt to coerce a loyal State into rebellion, they are aided by large bodies of armed men from Tennessee and other seceding States. These rebel troops have entered the State from the southeast through the Cumberland Gap; also from the southwest, occupying Columbus and other points, but chiefly from the direction of Nashville, toward Louisville, seizing and holding the Nashville & Louisville Railroad, up to within forty miles of Louisville. A glance at the map will show the immense importance of their position, and the advantages they have gained. From their camps south of Louisville, they can communicate by railroad with every seceding State but two; and can thus transport to their aid, in a few hours, men and munitions of war, from every part of the South. It is the determination of the invaders and conspirators, to subjugate the loyal people of Kentucky, and seize for plunder and vengeance the wealthy and populous cities on the border of Ohio and Indiana.

It should require no argument or appeal now, to arouse the people of Indiana to put forth all their strength. When our State was in her infancy, the brave men of Kentucky came to the rescue of our people from the scalping knife of the savage, and their blood is mingled with our soil on many a field. And shall we not stand by Kentucky now, in this her hour of peril? Not to do so, were base ingratitude and criminal folly. We can best defend Indiana by repelling the invader from Kentucky, and carrying the war thence to the hearts of the rebellious States.

Indiana has already done as well as any other loyal State, and better than many. Her troops are to be found in every camp from the Potomac to the Missouri, and wherever their valor has been put to the test, they have been found equal to the occasion. But because other States have not done their whole duty, it would be worse than madness for us to refuse to do even more than ours to crush out this rebellion and bring about the speedy restoration of the Union and peace with all its blessings. We have done much, but we can do more, and the sooner it is done the quicker the

conflict will be ended. There is no curse like that of a lingering war. If, with the immense superiority in wealth, population and resources of the loyal States, their power was promptly exerted in anything like an equal ratio with the efforts made in the seceding States, this rebellion would be speedily extinguished. Let Indiana set the glorious example of doing her whole duty, and show to the world how much can be accomplished by the brave and loyal people of a single State.

To this we are prompted by every consideration of hope, interest, and affection. All that we are, all that we hope to be, is at issue. Our cause is the holiest for which arms were ever taken, involving, as it does, the existence of our Government, and all that is valuable and dear to a free people.

If other considerations are required than those of duty and devotion to the cause, they may be found in the fact that the war has reached our own borders, and that if the energy and insolence of the rebels are not promptly met and punished, our own soil is not secure from pollution by an army of traitors.

I, therefore, call upon all men capable of bearing arms, and who can leave their homes, to cast aside their ordinary pursuits, and enroll themselves in the ranks of the army. Let the farmer leave his plow, the merchant his store, the mechanic his workshop, the banker his exchange, and the professional man his office, and devote themselves to their country, and by enrolling themselves either in the service of the General Government or under the military law of the State, be prepared to defend their country and their homes. Every man in the State capable of bearing arms should be in the service of the General Government or the State. Let personal ease and private interests submit to the overruling necessities of the hour, and let us show to the world by the sacrifices we are willing to make in person and property, that we are worthy of our sires, and deserve to retain the inheritance they have bequeathed to us.

Upon those who remain at home, I would urge the solemn duty of making provision for the families of those who have or may hereafter enter the army. The soldier in the field should have the sweet assurance that his wife and children, and all who are dependent upon his labor for a living, will be provided with sufficient food and clothing. Such an assurance would nerve his arm in the hour of battle and enable him to bear with cheerfulness the hardships and privations of a soldier's life. It would be a lasting disgrace to our people if the family of any soldier should want for bread or raiment while our country is full to overflowing with all the necessities of life.

In a time like this, we should give freely of our subsistence for the relief of those whose husbands, fathers and brothers are periling their lives in battle.

I therefore earnestly recommend that every town, township and neighborhood take efficient and systematic steps for the accomplishment of this purpose.

O. P. MORTON, Governor of Indiana.

Document No. 122.

CALL FOR FIVE REGIMENTS—JANUARY 24, 1862.

TO THE PEOPLE OF INDIANA.

The Government of the United States has called upon Indiana for five additional regiments of infantry, to complete the crushing out of the present rebellion. The necessity for this call need not be stated; it is sufficient to say that it exists, and as patriotic and loyal citizens, it only remains for us to meet it. Indiana has done nobly hitherto in furnishing her brave and heroic sons to defend and maintain the Constitution and Union of our fathers; they have rallied around their country's standard, "Many as the sands, one as the sea," and their gallant deeds in the field is the theme of praise on every tongue.

Let this call, which I trust is the last I shall have to make during this war, be responded to with the same zeal and alacrity as former ones have been.

The published orders of the Adjutant General give specific directions for recruiting and mode of organization. It is proper to state that in the five regiments called for are included the 12th and 16th regiments now re-organizing.

Given under my hand, at Indianapolis, this 24th day of June, A. D. 1862.

OLIVER P. MORTON, Governor of Indiana.

Document No. 123.

GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION—JULY 7, 1862.

CALLING FOR TROOPS.

To the People of Indiana:

The large number of troops required to garrison and hold the great extent of territory which has been wrested from the possession of the rebels by the many and distinguished victories that have attended the Union arms, enables the rebels to greatly outnumber our forces now in the vicinity of Richmond. The greater part of the rebel army has been concentrated at Richmond—their last stronghold—for a final and desperate struggle; and the army of the Union—while fighting with a gallantry hardly equaled, and never surpassed, in the annals of warfare—has, by overwhelming numbers, been compelled to a short and temporary retreat.

The President, in the exercise of the powers vested in him by the Constitution and Laws of the United States, has called for 200,000 men, a force deemed entirely adequate to the crushing out of the rebellion and the restoration of peace and the Union of the States.

Again I call upon the loyal and patriotic men of Indiana to come forward and supply the quota due from our State. Up to this hour, Indiana occupies a most exalted position connected with the war. Her troops have been in almost every battle, and have behaved with uniform and distinguished gallantry. Never before has the State held so proud a place in the opinion of the world, and it should be the prayer and effort of every loyal citizen that she may not now falter, and that nothing may hereafter occur to detract from her well-earned honors. But while we are justly proud of the high rank to which Indiana has attained, we should never forget that our allegiance and highest duty are due to the Nation, of which Indiana is but a part; that in struggling for our National Government, we are contending for our National existence, honor, and all that is dear to freemen, and that in this struggle we must succeed, at whatever cost; that it is the duty of every State to furnish, promptly, her full proportion of the military force called for by the President, and that in doing so, she has no right to dictate the terms of his military policy or prescribe conditions precedent upon which such force shall be furnished. To do so, would be to recognize the odious doctrine of State Rights, as it has been taught by rebel politicians for many years, and which is but another name for secession and the cause of all our woes.

I therefore call upon every man, whatever may be his rank and condition in life, to put aside his business and come to the rescue of his country. Upon every man, individually, let me urge the solemn truth, that whatever may be his condition or business, he has no duty or business half so important to himself and family as the speedy and effectual suppression of the rebellion.

Those who from age and infirmity cannot enter the army, can do much to stimulate others; and I want every man to feel especially called upon to exert himself, and by public and private exhortation, and by every legitimate influence, to encourage the immediate filling up of the new regiments. And to the women of Indiana, whose hearts are so full of love of country, and who, by their labors and contributions, have done so much to relieve the sick and wounded soldiers, let me especially appeal. Emulate the virtues of the Roman matron—urge your sons, husbands, and brothers to the field. Your influence is all-pervading and powerful. And to the maiden let me say, beware of that lover who, full of health and vigor, lingers at home in inglorious ease when his country calls him to arms.

The 12th and 16th Indiana Regiments will rendezvous at Indianapolis, as before provided.

At present, one regiment will be called for from each Congressional District, to be numbered and located as follows:

<i>Congressional District.</i>	<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Where Located.</i>
First.....	Sixty-Fifth.....	Evansville.
Second.....	Sixty-Sixth.....	New Albany.
Third.....	Sixty-Seventh.....	Madison.
Fourth.....	Sixty-Eighth.....	Greensburg.
Fifth.....	Sixty-Ninth.....	Richmond.
Sixth.....	Seventieth.....	Indianapolis.
Seventh.....	Seventy-First.....	Terre Haute.
Eighth.....	Seventy-Second.....	Lafayette.
Ninth.....	Seventy-Third.....	South Bend.
Tenth.....	Seventy-Fourth.....	Fort Wayne.
Eleventh.....	Seventy-Fifth.....	Wabash Town.

Six Batteries are called for, to consist of 156 men each, to be rendezvoused at Indianapolis, or in the camps in the District in which they may be raised, respectively, as may be desired.

Tents, uniforms, arms, artillery, and equipments of every kind, will be furnished at the various camps as fast as required. Commanders of the camps will be promptly appointed, and every facility afforded for recruiting and providing for the troops.

The period of the enlistment will be for "three years or during the war," and the terms and mode of organization will be pointed out in an order to be issued in a day or two by the Adjutant General.

OLIVER P. MORTON, Governor of Indiana.

Executive Department, Indianapolis, July 7, 1862.

Document No. 121.

THE MILITIA PLACED UNDER ARMS.

GENERAL MILITARY ORDERS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA.

In order to be able to repel invasion and insure the public safety, it is hereby ordered:

I. That all able bodied white male citizens, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, who reside in the counties bordering on the Ohio River, in this State, immediately upon receiving notice of this order, shall meet at their respective places of holding elections, in their respective townships, towns, or wards, and form themselves into companies, for military duty, of not exceeding one hundred persons for each company. Each company will be organized by the election of one Captain, one First Lieutenant, and one Second Lieutenant; and the names of all the persons so elected, together with the names of all the members of the company, shall be reported by proper roll, to the Colonel of the Indiana Legion, or, in his absence, to the next officer in rank, in said county, who will give written appointments to said officers. The usual non-commissioned officers will be appointed by the Captains. The members of said companies will immediately arm and equip themselves with such arms and equipments as they can procure, and will prepare themselves, by discipline and drill, for active service, with the least possible delay.

II. All places of business, except drug stores, telegraph, and post offices, will be closed in the several cities and towns in said border counties, at three o'clock, P. M., each day, and the members of these companies, organized as aforesaid, are required to meet together at that hour and perfect themselves in military knowledge, by drill, for not less than two hours daily.

III. Companies formed in townships outside of cities and towns, are required to assemble on each Saturday, at one o'clock, P. M., armed and equipped, as far as possible, and at such other times as the Colonel or commanding officer of the Legion in the county may direct, at the usual places of holding elections, and diligently engage in drill during the afternoon of said day.

IV. The usual rules and regulations governing military companies will be observed and enforced in all companies which may be organized under the foregoing instructions.

V. All persons liable to do military duty, as above provided, will be held to a strict observance of these orders, and the Colonel or other officer of the Legion who may be in command, in each of said border counties, is charged with their faithful execution.

VI. All citizens who may be able to do military duty, over forty-five or under eighteen years of age, are earnestly requested to unite and act with the companies heretofore authorized.

VII. The citizens of the other counties in this State, not bordering on the Ohio River, are requested to form companies, in the manner above provided, and meet regularly for drill.

VIII. All persons who belong, or who may hereafter belong, to organizations of the Indiana Legion, and who meet regularly for drill, will be exempted from these orders, but it is enjoined that increased energy and attention be given to their duties.

IX. Should occasion require troops to be called out to repel invasion, or for other duty, the companies organized in each county will be under the command of the ranking officer of the Legion of the county, and at all other times they will be subject to his control, unless otherwise ordered by a superior officer.

X. These orders will be continued in force until suspended by this Department, of which public notice will be given.

Given at Indianapolis, this 5th day of September, A. D., 1862.

By the Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

OLIVER P. MORTON

STATE OF INDIANA, }
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
INDIANAPOLIS, September 19, 1862. }

The second paragraph of General Military Orders, issued September 5th, 1862, is modified so as to require that places of business be closed at four o'clock, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, of each week, and that companies meet at that hour on those days for drill. All persons will be governed accordingly.

By order of the Governor

LAZ. NOBLE,
Adjutant General of Indiana.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
INDIANAPOLIS, October 23, 1862. }

General Military Orders, No. 4.

The exigency no longer requiring that the military companies heretofore organized in this State under General Military Orders, issued September 5, 1862, should be continued, said orders are hereby suspended, and the companies so organized may be disbanded at the option of the members.

Companies desiring to continue their organization, may do so, by complying with the laws of the State providing for the organization of the Indiana Legion.

Those having arms will immediately return them to the officers from whom they were received, or to the Auditor of the county.

Officers who have distributed arms to all such companies will attend to having them returned immediately.

By order of the Governor

LAZ. NOBLE,
Adjutant General of Indiana.

Document No. 125.

CALL FOR TROOPS.

STATE OF INDIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., January 14, 1864. }

To the People of Indiana.

The quota of Indiana, under the last call of the President for three hundred thousand men, was about nineteen thousand. This number was reduced by credit to 16,141 on the 20th of October, when the President's call appeared. The returns are not in, so that the exact numbers cannot be given, but it is safely estimated that between thirteen and fourteen thousand men have been recruited in the State for the old and new regiments since the last mentioned date. This leaves a balance against the State of between two and three thousand men, which is undoubtedly covered

by the re-enlistments of veteran Indiana troops in the field. By express order of the War Department the re-enlisted veterans are to be credited upon the quotas of the several States to which they belong.

The re-enlistment of the veterans in the field has far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the Government, and thousands have volunteered for a second term where perhaps but hundreds were expected. This result is of the most gratifying and auspicious character, but it requires no argument to prove that if the re-enlisted veterans are largely counted upon the quotas of the several States, that the Government will come off far short of getting three hundred thousand additional men called for by the President, and necessary for military operations during the next spring and summer. In this way another call by the President may become necessary, and in order to avoid the renewed liability of the State, and to render to the Government that full and complete support which is due from the State, I earnestly exhort the people of the various counties and townships yet in arrears to make all necessary exertions to furnish the number of volunteers required of them under the apportionment of the quota heretofore published. To do this will be the only security against a future draft. I trust the various recruiting officers, county and township authorities, and military committee will not relax in their exertions until the quota of the State has been completely filled by the enlistment of men within the State. It is much easier to do this now than at any future time, and the efficient support rendered to the Government, and the example set before the nation, will be of the most salutary character.

O. P. MORTON, Governor of Indiana.

Document No. 126.

CALL FOR ONE HUNDRED DAYS TROOPS.

[Note.—This call should have appeared as part of Document No. 4—see pages 49, 50, 51, 52—but was omitted by mistake.]

TO THE PEOPLE OF INDIANA.

The Governors of Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Indiana, have offered to raise for the service of the General Government, eighty-five thousand men for the period of one hundred days, to perform such military service as may be required of them in any State. They will be armed, subsisted, clothed and paid by the United States, but receive no bounty. They will be mustered into the service of the United States for the period designated, the time to commence from the date of muster.

The importance of making the approaching campaign successful and decisive is not to be over-estimated, and I feel confident that this call will be promptly and fully responded to. I need not enter into the reasons which have induced the making of this offer and acceptance by the Government, as they will be suggested to all by the condition of the country and position of our military affairs.

I therefore call for Twenty-thousand (20,000) volunteers, to rendezvous at such places as may be hereafter designated, and to be organized under instructions to be given by the Adjutant General. Existing organizations of the Indiana Legion offering their services will be preserved when the regiment or company is filled to the minimum number under the regulations governing the army of the United States.

O. P. MORTON, Governor of Indiana.

Executive Department, Indianapolis, Indiana, April 23, 1864.

Document No. 127.

ENLISTMENTS IN OLD REGIMENTS FOR THE UNEXPIRED TERM OF SERVICE.

(From the Indianapolis Journal, June 27, 1864.)

Frequent inquiry has been made of us by correspondents in the army, as well as by citizens at home, respecting the term of service for which recruits would be held who volunteered in old regiments with the understanding that they were to serve only for and during the "unexpired term" of their respective regiments. We have repeatedly stated in our columns that the military authorities at Washington had refused to recognize enlistments (into old three years regiments) for a less period than the full term of three years. It is true that recruiting officers in their zeal to fill up the ranks of their companies, made representations to recruits that they would be held only for the balance of the term of service of the particular regiment or battery for which they were recruited, but these representations, as we have been informed from official sources, were unauthorized. However this may be, it is very certain that a large number of recruits were obtained under the impression that when the old regiments and batteries to which they were attached, were mustered out, they would also be discharged from the service. The plan of re-enlisting troops as veterans, at the time of which we speak, had not been adopted, and it seemed to be but reasonable that all the men composing a regiment or battery should be relieved from duty at the same time. This understanding was doubtless strengthened by the fact that recruits were not accepted for the general service, but in all cases for particular organizations. Besides, the belief was very general that the war would close sometime during the present year, and inasmuch as most of our old regiments and batteries would be discharged within the time, the services of the recruits would not be longer needed or required. These impressions were, without doubt, made upon the minds of recruits by the recruiting

officers, and assented to by the United States military officers, by whom the recruiting service was supervised, and we think, under the circumstances, it would be just and fair for the Government to permit the expectations of the soldiers to be realized. We know that Governor Morton, who has ever had the interest of our troops at heart, has twice presented this matter to the War Department, and urged as a matter of justice and good faith, that the understanding to which we have alluded be carried out; and similar applications have been made by other States. But, on the ground that the muster-in rolls show the men to have been enlisted for three years, and that to go behind the enlistments would establish a precedent which would seriously injure the public service, the Department has in every case refused to accede to the proposition.

As a last resort, the Governor recently addressed a memorial to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives on the subject, fully setting forth the facts, and asking that Congress take such action in the premises as justice, good faith and sound policy demand. The memorial reads as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 21, 1864.

To the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, Congress of the United States:

I desire to present to you, and through you to the Senate and House of Representatives, an important question growing out of the enlistment of recruits anterior to the 1st of January, 1863, for three years regiments then in the field. The men thus recruited in Indiana had the understanding that they were enlisted for the unexpired term of the regiments into which they went, and would be discharged along with them. This understanding grew up from several causes.

First. From the general impression which prevailed that the country would not need their services after the expiration of the term of the regiments, which would be from about the middle to the close of the year 1864.

Second. Because the recruiting was carried on for particular regiments and not for the general service, carrying with it the idea that the recruit was to serve in that regiment and no other, and it not being known that the regimental organization would be extended beyond the first three years by the re-enlistment of veterans or by any other process.

Third. Because this understanding was universally encouraged and presented by recruiting officers, and was agreed to and concurred in by United States mustering officers, as, I am informed and believe, then on duty.

Fourth. From the general reading, though perhaps not critical, of several orders issued by the War Department, providing for and regulating recruiting for old regiments, apparently proceeding on the hypothesis that the recruiting was for regimental and not for the general service, and that the recruits would be held only for the unexpired term of the regiments, and would be mustered out along with them.

But from whatever causes the understanding may have arisen, or however erroneous it may have been, it is absolutely certain that it existed, and so full was it that in the month of October, 1862, many of the men who had been drafted in Indiana for the period of nine months, volunteered into old regiments for the unexpired term, with the understanding that they should be held no longer; and I most respectfully submit that good faith requires that it should be strictly carried out.

Nor was this understanding, as I am advised, confined to Indiana, but prevailed extensively in other States. It is undoubtedly true that the rolls which the men signed described an enlistment for three years or during the war, but this was explained, as I learn, as the necessary technical form of the enlistment, and did not disturb the conviction in their minds that they would be held only for the unexpired term of the regiment.

The question has been presented to the War Department, and by it decided, that from the form of the enlistments, the men would be held for three years from the date of enlistment, and without regard to the expiration of the term of the regiments into which they volunteered. Although it may not be in the power of the War Department to grant the relief sought for, yet it is undoubtedly within the power of Congress, and I respectfully but earnestly call their attention to it as alike demanded by justice, good faith, and sound policy.

O. P. MORTON, Governor of Indiana.

RECRUITS FOR UNEXPIRED TERM.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Indianapolis, August 2, 1865. }

Circular.

In answer to numerous inquiries, I have the honor to state that while on a recent visit to Washington City, I received official information at the War Department—

1. That the Secretary of War had approved and presented the memorial of Governor Morton to Congress—asking for the discharge of recruits enlisted with the understanding that they were to serve only during the unexpired term of their regiments—with the recommendation that a law be passed authorizing the discharge of said recruits.

2. That owing to a press of business no action was had in the matter by Congress.

3. That the Secretary of War, in the absence of action by Congress, has decided that he had no power or authority to order the discharge of recruits enlisted under the supposition that they were to serve only for the unexpired term, the rolls showing that they were enlisted for the term of three years.

I was further informed that all Indiana troops would be mustered out as fast as the interests of the public service would admit.

W. H. H. TERRELL, Adjutant General Indiana.

Document No. 124.

QUOTAS AND CREDITS—MARCH 15, 1864.

TO THE PEOPLE OF INDIANA.

On the 14th day of September, 1863, a settlement was effected between the War Department and the State of Indiana, for the number of men furnished by the State, of which the following is a copy:

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 14, 1863. }

HIS EXCELLENCY, OLIVER P. MORTON, *Governor State of Indiana, Indianapolis, Indiana:*

SIR—I have the honor to inform you that the State of Indiana stands credited upon the books of the Adjutant General of the Army with an excess of 28,501 over all calls for troops, in 1861, 1862 and 1863, up to the 4th day of June.

The quota of the State for the present draft is 26,833. The excess of troops heretofore furnished by it, over the quota, is 1,668. There will, therefore, be no draft in Indiana under the present call for troops, and the number of 1,668 will stand to its credit in the future demands of the General Government.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

On the 19th day of October, 1863, the President of the United States issued a proclamation calling for 500,000 volunteers. On the 21st day of October, 1863, I received a dispatch from the Secretary of War, assigning the quota of Indiana, under this call, at 18,997 men. This quota was apportioned among the various counties of the State upon the basis of the settlement made between the State and the War Department, in September, taking into account the number of enlistments made between the date of the settlement, and the apportionment of the quota, as far as they could be ascertained.

On the 1st day of February, 1864, the President issued another call for 200,000 additional men. Adopting the ratio under the call of October, 1863, the quota of Indiana under this call would be 12,665 men, which, added to the quota under the call of October, would be in the aggregate 31,662 men. Immediately after the last call was made, Adjutant General Noble visited Washington, by my direction, to effect a settlement between the State and War Department, if possible, and ascertain the number of men already furnished, and the number that was still required from the State.

The War Department was not prepared to make the settlement or give the required information, and General Noble returned without accomplishing his mission. General Love returned from Washington last week, whither he had gone on the same business. He brought with him the adjustment which will be found hereafter in the letter addressed to Colonel Baker, but as it was not officially furnished, and was subject to revision, no publication was made. Yesterday Colonel Baker, the Assistant Provost Marshal General, received from Colonel James B. Fry, Provost Marshal General, the following communication:

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10, 1864. }

COLONEL CONRAD BAKER, *A. A. Provost Marshal General, Indianapolis, Ind.:*

SIR—The quota of Indiana to fill the call of the President for 500,000 men is as follows:

First Congressional District.....	5134
Second.....	2398
Third.....	2645
Fourth.....	2561
Fifth.....	2464
Sixth.....	3300
Seventh.....	2881
Eighth.....	3019
Ninth.....	3695
Tenth.....	3478
Eleventh.....	3346

The credit to the State for all men enlisted up to January 31, except veteran re-enlistments, is as follows:

First Congressional District.....	3843
Second.....	2940
Third.....	3242
Fourth.....	2649
Fifth.....	3021
Sixth.....	4015
Seventh.....	3531
Eighth.....	3701
Ninth.....	4529
Tenth.....	4248
Eleventh.....	4102

The surplus of these credits over quotas and credits for all men enlisted from February 1st to April 1st, will be carried to the credit of the districts and sub-districts, on future calls.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

From this it will be seen that Indiana, on the first day of February last, had furnished her quota under all calls, and had an excess of 7,330 men, not including re-enlisted veterans. To this excess is to be added the number of men mustered into the old and new regiments since the first of February, and the number supposed to be enlisted not mustered in, and the number of re-enlisted veterans, in all estimated at 17,000 men, making the total excess about 24,000 men, which number will probably be largely increased by the first of April next.

The settlement made in September was not satisfactory, as I believed that full credit had not been given for recruits which had joined the army in the field, and that the original basis itself was incorrect. But I had no data, nor did it exist in the War Department, upon which to correct it. In the present adjustment, it will be perceived that the September settlement is entirely ignored.

On the first day of March, Colonel Baker received from the Provost Marshal General the following dispatch:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29, 1864.

COLONEL CONRAD BAKER, A. A. P. M. *General, Indianapolis:*

Be fully prepared to commence the draft on (10th) tenth March, and to make it in every sub-district which shall not have raised its quota before March 1st. Volunteers between March first and tenth may be deducted after draft commences. Make known to Governor.

[Signed]

J. B. FRY, P. M. General.

On being furnished with a copy of this, I sent the following dispatch to Colonel Fry:

INDIANAPOLIS, March 1, 1864.

COLONEL J. B. FRY, P. M. General, *Washington City:*

Colonel Baker has just shown me a dispatch in which he is required to commence the draft on the 10th of March in all sub-districts that have not furnished their quota. Are we to infer from this that sub-districts are to be drafted when the State, in the aggregate, has filled her quota?

O. P. MORTON, Governor of Indiana.

To this I received the following answer:

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1864.

GOVERNOR O. P. MORTON, *Indianapolis:*

Section three (3), act approved February twenty fourth (24), eighteen hundred and sixty-four (1864), requires the draft to be made in every sub-district which is deficient in its quota. Orders for draft will be given accordingly, without regard to the aggregate raised by the State at large.

[Signed]

JAMES B. FRY, P. M. General.

The third section of the act approved February 24, 1864, is in these words, to-wit:

"Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That if the quotas shall not be filled within the time designated by the President, the Provost Marshal of the District within which any ward of a city, town, township, precinct, or election district, or county where the same is not divided into wards, towns, townships, precincts, or election districts, which is deficient in its quota, is situated, shall, under the direction of the Provost Marshal General, make a draft for the number deficient therefrom, but all volunteers who may enlist after the draft shall have been ordered, and before it shall be actually made, shall be deducted from the number ordered to be drafted in such ward, town, township, precinct, or election district, or county. And if the quota of any district shall not be filled by the draft made in accordance with the provisions of this act, and the act to which it is an amendment, further drafts shall be made, and like proceedings had, until the quota of such district shall be filled."

According to the construction given to this section by Colonel Fry, a draft would be made in every ward of a city, or township in a county, that may not have furnished its quota, although the State, in the aggregate, may have furnished its quota and more. Whether this construction will be adhered to and acted upon by the Government, I am unable to say.

The Adjutant General is preparing for publication as rapidly as possible a statement of the number of men furnished by each county from the beginning of the war, including the proper credits for the re-enlisted veterans. The veterans are re-enlisted in the field, and the locality to which they are to be credited is determined by themselves at the time of re-enlistment, and put down upon rolls. The statement cannot, therefore, be completed until these rolls shall have been received.

When we consider the great number of troops that have been furnished by the State for the prosecution of the war, the promptness with which they have responded to the calls of the Government, and the great and uniform gallantry they have displayed upon so many bloody fields we may well be proud of the record which Indiana has made.

Since writing the above, Colonel Baker has received the following dispatch:

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1864.

COLONEL CONRAD BAKER, A. A. P. M. *General:*

The President of the United States has made a call for two hundred thousand (200,000) men in addition to the call of February 1, 1864, for five hundred thousand. The quota will be two-fifths (2-5ths) of the quota of five hundred thousand, subject to additions for deficiencies and deduction for excesses on that quota. As soon as practicable you will be informed of the number required from each District of your State. Notify the Governor immediately.

[Signed]

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

Under this new call, the quota of Indiana, according to the ratio adopted under the call in October last, will be 12,665, but according to the assignment in the letter addressed to Colonel Baker, above quoted, will be 13,008 men. The excess furnished by the State over former calls is almost double the quota under the last, yet it is not unlikely that, under the operation of the section quoted from the act of February 24, 1864, as construed by the Provost Marshal General, the draft may fall upon a number of counties that have failed to do their part. As before stated, the liabilities and credits of each county will be given as soon as the necessary data can be procured in the Adjutant General's office, and when that has been done, the quota of each county can be approximately distributed among the several townships or wards in cities.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Indianapolis, March 15, 1864.

Document No. 129.

HONORARY MUSTER-IN OF OFFICERS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA, }
 ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
 INDIANAPOLIS, May 27, 1865. }

CIRCULAR.

To Commanding Officers of Indiana Regiments and Batteries:

Your attention is respectfully called to the accompanying communication from His Excellency, Governor Morton, to the Secretary of War, in relation to the muster-in of officers in the volunteer service from this State, who hold commissions for higher grades, but who cannot be mustered in upon the same, under the existing regulations of the service, because their commands are below the minimum. Under the rules of promotion adopted by the Governor, January 1, 1862, all officers of merit, belonging to Indiana organizations, are entitled to promotion in "regular line," upon the recommendation of their superior officers, without reference to whether they can be mustered into the higher grades to which they may be promoted, or not. And now that the rebellion is practically ended, and our organizations are about to be honorably mustered out, it is but simple justice that the services of those who have shouldered the responsibilities and discharged the duties pertaining to the positions to which they would have been entitled—but for the reduction of their commands by the casualties of war—should be recognized by the Government by allowing them to be mustered in upon the commissions issued to them for said higher grades.

It is confidently believed that the Secretary of War will take favorable action upon the Governor's recommendation; and, in view of such action, it is desired that every vacancy in field, staff, and line offices be filled by promotion, under and in accordance with the rules of promotion heretofore issued from this office.

I have the honor, therefore, to request that you will at once make and forward to this office recommendations accordingly. Commissions will be issued and transmitted without delay.

By order of Governor MORTON.

W. H. H. TERRELL, Adjutant General of Indiana.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, INDIANA, }
 INDIANAPOLIS, May 22, 1865. }

HON. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

SIR:—In view of the muster-out of a large number of volunteer officers, with their commands, under recent orders, I beg to submit for your consideration the following:

That all field, staff, and line officers, now in service and about to be mustered out, who have been promoted and commissioned to higher grades in their respective regiments and companies, but who have not been mustered into said grades by reason of their commands being below the minimum strength, be so mustered in as of the date of their muster-out.

In this State it has been the practice to promote and commission all officers of merit to fill vacancies in their regiments and companies, as a mark of distinction and respect, whether they could be mustered in or not. They have assumed all the responsibilities and discharged all the duties connected with the positions to which they have been commissioned; and while their muster-in, as proposed, would not increase their pay, or in any manner affect the Government, it would be regarded by the officers interested as a valued compliment, a mark of approbation, and a recognition, on the part of the Government, of their faithful services in saving and restoring the country.

I therefore respectfully and earnestly suggest that an order authorizing such musters be issued at once.

Very sincerely and truly,

O. P. MORTON, Governor of Indiana.

Document No. 130.

SOLDIERS' DISCHARGES.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA, }
 ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, INDIANAPOLIS, August 7th, 1865. }

To Discharged Indiana Soldiers:

Numerous inquiries having been made at this office in relation to the sale of soldiers' discharge papers, the following information and suggestions are published for the benefit of whom it may concern:

The only object any one can have in purchasing soldiers' discharges is to defraud or speculate off of the soldiers who may be foolish enough to sell their papers. It is believed that Congress, probably at its next session, will pass a law giving to the soldiers at least one hundred and sixty acres of land, and it may be that an additional bounty in cash will be granted to veterans and those who received none of the large local bounties paid to new recruits under the call of last year.

Speculators understand very well that no soldier can receive his land warrant, or any bounty that may be allowed by Congress, unless he can produce an honorable discharge. They therefore are now endeavoring to buy up these papers for a mere song, with a view of selling them back to the

persons discharged, or to their heirs, as soon as the law is passed, of course expecting to make a big profit in each case.

I therefore warn soldiers not to part with their discharges for any consideration whatever. The Government has land enough to give you each a farm, and a grateful people, appreciating your services and sacrifices, will see to it that Congress does you justice. Those of you who have fought through the war without receiving any local bounties, should certainly get as much as those who staid back until the war was nearly over, and then joined the army only for money.

Remember that your discharge papers must be produced before anything can be secured from the Government. Besides, allow me to remind you, your discharges are evidences of faithful and honorable service to your country, of which every soldier should feel proud. If for no other reason than this, you should keep them. They are your title papers to a nobility prouder and more valuable than kings or potentates can confer. If you lose them, duplicates can not be issued, and if you sell them you will never be able to get them, except at extravagant cost. Your duty and your interest is to carefully keep them.

By order of Governor MORTON:

W. H. H. TERRELL,
Adjutant General of Indiana.

Document No. 131.

STATE ARMS.

CIRCULAR.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA,)
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,)
Indianapolis, Indiana, June 5, 1867.)

In consequence of the numerous requisitions that have been made, and are likely to be made, upon this Department for arms and equipments for military companies, I am directed to announce that it is not, at this time, deemed advisable to organize any portion of the militia of the State.

Within the past two years, experience has demonstrated that it is impossible to maintain an effective and well disciplined militia force under existing laws. During the late war, it is true, the "Indiana Legion" rendered invaluable service in repelling rebel raids and guarding our Southern border against rebel invasion, yet it is also true that upon the surrender of Lee, every company of the "Legion" abandoned its organization. The inefficiency of the militia law rendered it impossible to enforce any sort of discipline or responsibility; and to save the State from great loss, the authorities were compelled to gather in the arms and other public property. This was only partially accomplished, and at an expense almost equal to the value of the arms and stores recovered. It is estimated that there are now outstanding, scattered throughout the State, not less than 7,000 muskets, most of which will probably never be reclaimed.

An additional reason why the militia can not now be effectively maintained, is, that there is no fund provided for defraying the expenses which would necessarily be incurred.

In a number of cases, it has been proposed to organize independent companies; but as these are not recognized by the law, there is no authority whatever for issuing to them the public arms.

In view of the foregoing facts, it is believed that the public interest will be best subserved by retaining the few hundred arms now in possession of the State until such time as the Legislature, or the General Government, may provide by a new and more stringent law for the proper organization of the militia.

The arms on hand are now and in perfect order, and have recently been carefully packed and stored for safety, at considerable expense, in the United States Arsenal near this city. In case of insurrection or riot, they may be required, and will be at once available.

BY ORDER OF GOVERNOR BAKER.

W. H. H. TERRELL, Adjutant General of Indiana.

Document No. 132.

RESISTANCE TO THE CONSCRIPTION LAW.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

WHEREAS, Resistance has been made in several cases to officers engaged in the execution of the Conscription Law, and to officers and soldiers engaged in arresting deserters from the army, in which blood has been shed and murder committed;

AND WHEREAS, These acts of resistance to the Government are high crimes, and fraught with great danger to the public peace, and to the honor of the State, I deem it my duty to solemnly warn all persons against resistance to the Government in any form, or hindering or obstructing any officer thereof in the performance of his duties. And, for the better information of such as have not convenient access to the penal statutes, enacted by the Federal and State Governments, and now in force, I herein set forth certain sections contained in said statutes.

An act of Congress, passed July 31, 1861, reads as follows:

"AN ACT TO DEFINE AND PUNISH CERTAIN CONSPIRACIES.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if two or more persons, within any State or Territory of the United States, shall conspire together to overthrow, or to put down, or to destroy by force, the Government of the United States, or to levy war against the United States, or to oppose by force the authority of the Government of the United States, or by force to prevent, hinder, or delay the execution of any law of the United States; or by force to seize, take, or possess any property of the United States against the will or contrary to the authority of the United States; or by any force, or intimidation, or threat, to prevent any person from accepting or holding any office, or trust, or place of confidence under the United States; each and every person so offending shall be guilty of a high crime, and upon conviction thereof in any District or Circuit Court of the United States, having jurisdiction thereof, or District or Supreme Court of any Territory of the United States, having jurisdiction thereof, shall be punished by a fine, not less than five hundred dollars, and not more than five thousand dollars; or by imprisonment with or without hard labor, as the court shall determine, for a period not less than six months nor greater than six years, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

Any combination, agreement, or understanding forcibly to prevent, hinder or delay the execution of any law of the United States, is by this law made a penal offense, although such combination, agreement, or understanding had not been carried into execution, and clearly covers the cases of disloyal societies, which are known to exist in several parts of the State.

The 24th and 25th sections of the Conscription Act, approved March 3, 1863, read as follows:

"Sec. 24. *And be it further enacted,* That every person not subject to the rules and articles of war, who shall procure or entice, or attempt to procure or entice, a soldier in the service of the United States to desert; or who shall harbor, conceal, or give employment to a deserter, or carry him away, or aid in carrying him away, knowing him to be such; or who shall purchase from any soldier his arms, equipments, ammunition, uniform, clothing, or any part thereof; and any captain or commanding officer of any ship or vessel, or any superintendent or conductor of any railroad, or any other public conveyance, carrying away any such soldier as one of his crew or otherwise, knowing him to have deserted, or shall refuse to deliver him up to the orders of his commanding officer, shall, upon legal conviction, be fined, at the discretion of any court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and he shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years, nor less than six months.

"Sec. 25. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person shall resist any draft of men enrolled under this act into the service of the United States, or shall counsel or aid any person to resist any such draft; or shall assault or obstruct any officer in making such draft, or in the performance of any service in relation thereto; or shall counsel any person to assault or obstruct any such officer, or shall counsel any drafted man not to appear at the place of rendezvous, or willfully dissuade them from the performance of military duties as required by law, such person shall be subject to summary arrest, by the Provost Marshal, and shall be forthwith delivered to the civil authorities, and upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or by both of said fine and imprisonment."

These sections are very broad, and cover every form of opposition to the arrest of deserters and the enforcement of the Conscription Law.

By the 25th section it is made a high penal offense to counsel or aid any person to resist the draft; to counsel any person to assault, obstruct, or hinder any officer engaged in making the draft; to counsel any drafted man not to appear at the place of rendezvous, or willfully dissuade him from the performance of military duty, as required by law. To bring a case within this section, it is not necessary that there should be a conspiracy or combination.

If one man shall give to another the counsel or advice prohibited in the section, he is subject to the punishment it prescribes. Nor is it material how he shall give this counsel or advice, whether by public speaking, publishing in pamphlets or newspapers, or by private conversation. Nor is it material that such counsel or advice shall be direct and in terms. The law holds a man responsible for the natural and legitimate consequences of his acts; so also for the natural and legitimate effects of what he may say. If what he speaks or publishes is naturally and reasonably calculated to excite the hatred of men against our Government, and resistance to the Conscription Law, he is within the purview of the section, although in the conclusion he might insert a saving clause, by formally declaring that the laws must be obeyed, and no resistance offered to the Government. In such a case the law will look to the spirit and treasonable effect of what is said, and not to the mere words employed.

It is within my knowledge that public speakers and editors have presented to their hearers and readers every statement, argument, and motive that could excite them to hatred of the Government and resistance to the laws, but, for their own protection, have interlarded their discourses with set phrases that there must be no violence, or resistance to the laws. Such men are cowardly and treacherous, as they exhort others to do what they are unwilling to do themselves, and seek to put their advice in a form for which they will not be held responsible. The subterfuge will not avail against the provisions of the section I am considering.

The Legislature of Indiana, at the Extra Session in 1861, passed "an act to define certain felonies and provide for the punishment of persons guilty thereof," approved May 9th. The first section of that act reads as follows:

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana,* That any person or persons belonging to or residing within this State, or under the protection of its laws, who shall take or accept a commission or commissions from any person or persons, State or States, or other enemies of this State, or of the United States, for the purpose of joining or commanding any army or band of men hostile to or in rebellion against this State, or the United States, or who shall knowingly and willingly aid or assist any enemies in open war, or persons in rebellion against this State or the United States, by joining their armies, or by enlisting or procuring or persuading others to enlist for that purpose, or by furnishing such enemies or persons in rebellion with arms or ammunition, or provisions, or any other articles for their aid or comfort, or by shipping, sending, or carrying to such enemies, or rebels, or their agents, any arms, ammunition, or provisions, or other articles for their aid or comfort, or by carrying on a traitorous correspondence with them, or shall form or be in any wise concerned in forming any combination, or plot, or conspiracy, for betraying this State or the United States, or the armed forces of either, into the hands or power of any foreign enemy, or of any organized or pretended Government, engaged in resisting the laws or authority of the Government of the United States of America, or shall give or send any intelligence to any such enemies or pretended Govern-

went, or their forces, for that purpose, every person so offending shall, upon conviction thereof, be imprisoned in the State Prison for a term not less than two, nor more than twenty-one years, and be fined a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars."

This section is very broad in its character, and comprehends all organizations having for their purpose resistance to any of the laws of the United States, or which are intended to weaken the power of the Government, and disable it from suppressing the rebellion—thus giving aid and comfort to our enemies. It having been enacted by the Legislature of the State, it is especially commended to the consideration of such persons as are tainted with the dangerous heresy that their allegiance is due to the State and not to the United States.

The offenses defined and punished in the statutes I have quoted, are below the grade of treason, and the guilt of the accused party may be established by one creditable witness, or by circumstantial evidence, as in ordinary criminal prosecutions.

It will be my purpose in the future, as in the past, to do my whole duty to the Government of the United States and the people of Indiana. In the administration of the law, and the performance of official duties, I recognize no parties.

All who obey the laws, keep the peace, and discharge their duties as citizens, are alike entitled to and will receive protection in person and property. The alarm which some are attempting to create of the improper interference of the military authorities, may be dismissed as without foundation.

The right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition for a redress of grievances, and speak and publish their opinions touching the policy of the Government, or the conduct of the war, must be respected, and the enjoyment of it protected. But there is a wide difference between the legitimate exercises of this right and that unbridled license of speech which seeks, by the assertion of the most atrocious falsehoods, to exasperate the people to madness and drive them into a position of neutrality between their Government and the rebels, if not into the very arms of the rebellion—combine them in dangerous societies, provoke them to resist the laws, and thus contribute directly to weaken our own Government and strengthen the cause of the enemy.

The criticism of one who is friendly to the Government, and who is anxious that it shall succeed and be preserved, and who points out its errors in order that they may be corrected, is wholly different from that denunciation which seeks to bring the Government into contempt and render it odious to the people, thereby withdrawing from it that natural support so necessary to its life when struggling in battle with a powerful enemy. The one can never be mistaken for the other. It must be borne in mind that the exercise of the plainest rights and privileges may be greatly modified by surrounding circumstances; that what may be proper or innocent and harmless at one time, may be dangerous and criminal at another.

To advocate the right of secession and rebellion, or the dissolution of our Government, might be harmless enough in time of profound peace, but when the country is engaged in a desperate civil war, which is consuming the best blood and treasure of the Nation, and the misfortune of arms might, within a few days, bring the enemy upon the soil of our State, will it be contended that the privilege of free speech gives the right to advocate the rebellion, resistance to our own Government, or the abandonment of it to its enemies? That which is idle talk in time of peace, may become "aid and comfort to the enemy," and punishable by the laws of the land when that enemy is at our doors.

Let me exhort the people to moderation and submission to the laws, and laying aside their resentments and prejudices, to take counsel only of their duties and the dangers which threaten the Nation; and while I assure them that protection shall be extended to life, liberty, and property, and that equal and exact justice shall be administered to all, I would impress them with the fact, that if needs be, the whole power of the State and Nation will be invoked to execute the laws, preserve the public peace, and bring offenders to punishment.

Given under my hand, at the city of Indianapolis, Indiana, this 11th day of June, A. D. 1863.

Executive Department.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

Document No. 133.

PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR MORTON.

TO THE PEOPLE OF INDIANA.

The *Indiana State Sentinel* of yesterday contained what purports to be an Address of the Democratic State Central Committee to the People of Indiana, signed by J. J. Bingham, Chairman.

As this document is of an extraordinary character, I deem it my duty to warn the people against the consequences which it seems intended to produce. To prevent any charge of mis-construction on my part, I here quote it in the exact words as it appeared in the *Sentinel*:

ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE TO THE PEOPLE OF INDIANA.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, held at Indianapolis on the 12th and 13th inst., at which were present the following members, to wit: S. M. Barton, of the first Congressional district; Levi Sparks, of the second; Samuel H. Buskirk, of the third; James B. Foley, of the fourth; Wm. Henderson and Joseph J. Bingham, of the sixth; Erasmus M. Weaver, of the eighth; Phineas M. Kent, of the ninth; Thomas Tigar, of the tenth; and Augustus Weaver, of the eleventh, the following address to the people of Indiana, suggested by the peculiar exigencies of the times, was unanimously agreed upon:

ADDRESS.

In view of the excitement of the public mind, arising from the perilous condition of the country, and especially from the late call of the President for 500,000 men, to be drafted on the 5th of Septem-

her next, if not before voluntarily enlisted into the military service of the United States, the Democratic State Central Committee, expressing as they believe the opinions and purposes of the Democracy of the State, have deemed it proper publicly to declare—

1st. That while it is the well considered and inflexible purpose of the Democratic party of this State, acting in concert with all patriotic citizens who respect the purity of the ballot, and desire the public good to maintain by force, if need be and at all hazards, the right of the people to free and fair elections, we condemn any attempt at resistance of the laws before constitutional remedies are exhausted, and earnestly advise all men to abide patiently the action of the chosen representatives of the Democratic party at Chicago, on the 29th of August, looking forward to the coming election for a peaceful and constitutional redress of grievances more effectual than violence.

2d. In times of public peril like the present, and in view of what are believed to be well founded apprehensions of attempts on the part of those in authority to interfere by military power with the freedom of elections, patriotism and prudence alike demand that the constitutional right of the people to keep and bear arms as a necessary means of defense to a free State, should not be violated nor abandoned; and it is the right and duty of all good citizens to co-operate in open lawful organizations for the protection of the freedom of elections and for the preservation of peace and constitutional order and the rights of the people within the State; as well as for its defense against invasion, and we especially recommend to the people in all their counties, townships, and election precincts thorough organization for these ends.

3d. As manifest inequalities exists in the assignment of quotas to the different States, under the late call for 500,000 men, which have created the belief that there has been an unfair discrimination in the favor of certain Eastern States prejudice of Indiana and other States, this committee has assumed the duty of ascertaining by application to Governor Morton, Adjutant General Noble, Provost Marshal Baker or other proper authorities, the grounds of such inequalities, and wheather or not they are in accordance with law and can be remedied.

By order of the Committee,

J. J. BINGHAM, Chairman."

The second clause declares that, in view of what are believed to be well-founded apprehensions of attempts by those in authority to interfere with the freedom of elections, recommends a thorough military organization of people in all the counties, towns and election precincts, and advises all to exercise their constitutional right in keeping and bearing arms.

The assumption that there is a well founded apprehension that those in authority in this State will interfere by military power with the freedom of elections is absolutely and wickedly false. There is not one fact upon which such an apprehension can be based: not a circumstance can be referred to in the political or military history of the State during the existence of this war, justifying or suggesting the charge. It is true that this charge has been made before, but always without an element of truth, for the simple purpose of exciting and goading the people into illegal, disloyal and dangerous organizations, and demonstrations against Federal and State authority.

So far as my administration is concerned, I can safely defy the authors of this document to point to a single act giving color to this wicked and infamous charge, or to show a single instance in which I have failed to exercise the Executive power for the protection of persons and property, and social and civil rights, without regard to parties or politics. While serving as the Governor of Indiana, I have endeavored to act for the whole people and not for a party, and shall so continue, regardless of all assaults or aspersions; at the same time I shall not hesitate to vindicate legitimate authority, no difference under what pretence or by what method it may be assailed. So far as the approaching elections are concerned, they shall, to the extent of the power vested in me, be open and free, and every legitimate voter be protected in the unrestrained and deliberate exercise of the elective franchise. This is my purpose, nor has there ever been any reason to doubt it, and I cannot, under the pretence that I am about to violate my duty, tolerate the formation of any dangerous or illegal military organizations, the true purpose of which is to resist the State and Federal authority, overawe the people, control the elections, and thus accomplish the very thing against which it is hypocritically pretended they are to guard. It is true that phrases about "open lawful organizations," "defence against invasion," &c., are introduced in the second clause of the address, but they do not in the least disguise its effect and purpose. It assumes that those in authority are about to violate the law, and urges the formation of military organizations to prevent such violation, they being the judges of the existence, extent and remedy for such violations. Such has been the history of all revolutions and civil troubles. The people have been arrayed against the government upon the real or assumed pretext that acts of tyranny had been or are about to be perpetrated, justifying and demanding military resistance.

Need I argue to an intelligent people that the state of things recommended by this document would inevitably lead to collisions and civil war, the end and consequences of which no man can predict. While it purports to be addressed to the people of the State generally, it is intended for those only who belong to the political organization which its authors assume to represent. Should its recommendations be followed, men belonging to other political organizations will feel their personal and political safety endangered, and would be driven for purposes of self defence to resort to similar measures. Thus we should have two or more political parties in the State, armed and organized into military bodies, and all hopes of preventing collision and preserving peace and order, would be lost. Military organizations must be under the supervision and control of the constituted authorities of the State. All others are illegal, unauthorized, and dangerous to public peace. The constitutional right of the people to bear arms for their own defense has not been and will not be infringed. But this does not cover the case or justify the formation of military organizations to hold the constituted authorities in check under the pretence that they are about to commit illegal or unconstitutional acts. When we consider that threats have already been made, in various parts of the State, of resistance to the execution of Federal authority, and that the public mind is already in an excited and feverish condition, it may well be thought that these proposed military organization are designated for that purpose and will be used in that way; and this view is greatly strengthened by reference to the preamble of the address.

I do, therefore, solemnly warn the people of the State against accepting the evil counsel they have received; to abstain from all military organizations looking, directly or indirectly, to resistance to Federal or State authority; to abstain from all schemes of resistance to the laws, and from all organizations or combinations, political or military, tending to compromise them in their allegiance and duty to the Government of the United States. The men who would inveigle them into such schemes or combinations are powerless to protect them against danger, and would undoubtedly be the first to desert them in a moment of peril.

In reference to the concluding part of the address, it need only be said that the execution of the

conscription act, and the assignment of quotas of States, districts, counties, townships and cities belong exclusively to the Federal, and not to the State authority; and that every exertion has been and will be made by the State authority to secure the correction of error, and see that full justice is done to the State and every part thereof.

Given at the Executive Department, this 16th day of August, A. D. 1864.

O. P. MORTON, Governor of Indiana.

Document No. 134.

SECRET TREASONABLE ASSOCIATION.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIANA,
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 6th, 1864. }

TO THE PEOPLE OF INDIANA.

Recent developments clearly show that a secret armed association exists in this State, formed for the purpose of aiding the rebellion against the United States.

The primary object of this dangerous association is to break down the power of the present administration in the prosecution of the war, and aid the rebellion by force, fraud and violence. For this purpose large numbers of rebels from the armies of the South, under the name and guise of Refugees, have been sent to this State to co-operate with this treasonable association. Arms and ammunition, to a large amount, have been secretly imported, and placed in the hands of these bad men; and unless their designs are speedily checked, ruin and the "desolation that follows in the footsteps of war" will soon spread throughout the State. In the counties of Martin, Orange, Crawford, Marshal and other localities, they have concentrated by hundreds, defied the laws, fired upon and killed enrolling officers, and wounded law-abiding citizens, and robbed them of their property, with the avowed determination of aiding the rebellion. This cannot continue without civil war in our midst.

I, therefore, earnestly appeal to all the good people of the State to aid me in suppressing these unholy combinations against their peace and future happiness. To do this, the association above named must be at once disbanded, and their principal leaders brought to justice. Rebels must be closely watched, and wherever they attempt to interfere with the rights of the people, speedily punished. Any further temporizing would be cruelty to the people of the State. The military authorities, under my command, will not attempt to interfere with the freedom of the elective franchise, in the coming elections, but it is their duty to aid the civil authorities in maintaining the purity of the ballot box and enforcing the laws. If any attempt is made by the secret armed foes of the country to control the elections by force, the offenders will be arrested and sent to these Headquarters, for trial.

ALVIN P. HOVEY, Brevet Maj. General Commanding.

Document No. 135.

ADDITIONAL ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

[Governor Morton to the Secretary of War.]

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., April 11, 1862.

TO THE HONORABLE E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War*:

Will you grant me the same authority to raise a corps of Volunteer Surgeons as was granted the Governor of New York? If yea, give full authority and instructions.

O. P. MORTON, Governor of Indiana.

[Secretary of War to Governor Morton.]

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1862.

TO GOVERNOR O. P. MORTON:

I am thankful for your kind offer, but so large provision has already been made for medical attendance that I must wait for report from General Halleck, and if more be needed, will give you notice and instructions.

EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War*.

[Governor Morton to the Secretary of War.]

INDIANAPOLIS, April 21, 1862.

HONORABLE EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War*:

That a great battle is impending at Corinth is evident. Before additional Surgical aid can reach the field from any quarter, five or six days will elapse. Meanwhile the wounded must suffer immensely. So it was at Donelson and Pittsburgh. Indiana has at least Twenty-Four Regiments before the enemy. I propose to send at once to each of them Two Additional Surgeons, and respectfully request authority from you to do so. I regard this as an absolute necessity. Please answer immediately.

O. P. MORTON, Governor of Indiana.

[Assistant Secretary of War to Governor Morton.]

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1862.

HIS EXCELLENCY G. P. MORTON, Governor of Indiana :

You have authority to send to the Indiana Regiments in the field in Tennessee, two additional Assistant Surgeons, agreeably to your request.

By order of the Secretary of War.

P. M. WATSON, Assistant Secretary.

A CORPS OF ARMY SURGEONS.—Experience has proved that two Surgeons allowed to each regiment are insufficient to give that care and attention to the wounded that is necessary after a great battle has been fought. With a view to remedy this defect so far as Indiana troops are concerned, Governor Morton will to-day commence making appointments for a corps of Army Surgeons, who will immediately proceed to the Field of Shiloh and report for active duty. Two additional Assistant Surgeons will be appointed for each regiment, and as Indiana has now twenty-four regiments in that vicinity the number of Surgeons to be appointed will be forty-eight.

It is thought four Surgeons to a regiment will be ample to dress the wounds on the field, should another fight occur, and also care for those of our sick and wounded in the regimental and post hospitals. This action on the part of Governor Morton will meet with the hearty approval of the humane everywhere, and we trust that the Executives of other States will follow his example.—*Indianapolis Journal*, April 22, 1862.

[NOTE.—The action of Governor MORTON in sending additional Surgeons to the field, was received with great approbation by the Army, and the attention of Congress having been called to it, an act was passed, (approved July 2, 1862) which provided: That instead of "one Assistant Surgeon," as provided by the second section of the act of July 22, 1861, each regiment of volunteers in the service of the United States shall have two Assistant Surgeons.—W. H. H. TERRELL, ADJUTANT GENERAL OF INDIANA.]

Document No. 136.

INCREASE OF PAY OF PRIVATE SOLDIERS.

To the Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States :

The undersigned respectfully represents that, from an intimate knowledge of the condition, wants and necessities of a large portion of the men composing the army of the United States, he is fully impressed with the belief that the pay of private soldiers should be increased, so as to make it bear a proper proportion to the increased cost of all the necessities of life. The present pay of a private is thirteen dollars per month, or one hundred and fifty-six dollars a year. From this sum, a considerable portion must be deducted for the purchase of articles not furnished by the regulations, but which the soldier deems necessary to his health or comfort. Should the balance be remitted to his family in instalments as it is paid him, it will fall far short of furnishing a support. To the monthly pay a bounty of one hundred dollars is to be added. To the old regiments this is not to be paid until the final discharge, or upon the death of the soldier. To the new regiments twenty-five dollars of the amount were paid in advance, the balance remaining unpaid until final discharge or death. As the final payment of the bounty depends upon the good conduct of the soldier, and is subject to contingencies, it can hardly be considered as a means, or source of credit, for the current support of a family. It must be remembered that a large proportion of the soldiers composing the volunteer armies of the United States are men of family, upon whose labor wives, children, and parents, are dependent for support. Should not their labor be so paid for as to make it sufficient fairly to yield that support it would do if they were at home and engaged in private pursuits? They did not enter the army to make money, and do not desire to do so, but they do ask that they shall receive such a compensation as will support in decency and comfort, the dependent ones they leave behind. The price of labor throughout the Northern States has greatly advanced since the commencement of the war, and it is submitted that, aside from all questions of family support, and as a matter of simple justice, the compensation to our soldiers should be increased. Their labor is, of all other, the hardest, to which should be added the great danger of death from battle, hardship, and disease. Men tell our recruiting officers every day—they would go into the army, but the pay allowed by the Government is insufficient for the support of their families, and they dare not leave them to the precarious charities of the public.

The following statement of prices at Indianapolis, Indiana, will show the relative cost of various leading articles on the 6th of August, 1861, when the present rate of pay was established, and the 27th day of November, 1862 :

Articles.	August, 1861.	November, 1862.	Increased per cent.
Brown Muslins.....	8 ¹ / ₂ @10.....	23@29.....	190
Bleached Muslins.....	10@12 ¹ / ₂	23@30.....	175
American Prints.....	10@11 ¹ / ₂	18@22.....	95
Blue Checks.....	12 ¹ / ₂	25.....	100
Hickory Checks.....	12 ¹ / ₂	25.....	100
Cotton Flannel.....	12 ¹ / ₂ @20.....	35@50.....	150
Drillings.....	12 ¹ / ₂	32.....	170
Cassinettes.....	37@45.....	75@1 50.....	100
Jeans.....	30@50.....	50@1 00.....	100
Moccasins.....	3 00.....	3 75@4 00.....	33
Shoes.....	1 00.....	1 50.....	50
Brown Sugar, per pound.....	8.....	13.....	62

Articles.	August, 1861.	November, 1862.	Increase per cent.
Rio Coffee, per pound.....	15	37	150
Tea, per pound.....	1 00	1 25	50
Rice, per pound.....	8	10	25
Molasses, per gallon.....	50	70	40
Flour, per barrel.....	4 50	6 50	44
Salt, per barrel.....	1 65	4 50	180
Meal, per bushel.....	40	70	75
Fish, per pound.....	6	8	33
Potatoes, per bushel.....	35	80	130
Candles, per pound.....	10	15	50
Wood, per cord.....	2 50	5 60	100

From the above statement it will be seen that the cost of articles of prime necessity in clothing and furnishing a family has been increased one hundred and twenty per cent., while provisions and groceries have increased in price not less than sixty per cent. It will be entirely safe to say that the cost of living, in the most economical style, throughout the Northern States, has increased at least seventy-five per cent. within the last fifteen months, and prices are still advancing. Thus, eight dollars per month in August, 1861, would have been a better compensation, and gone farther in maintaining a family, than thirteen dollars per month in November, 1862. Soldiers are paid in treasury notes at par, and as these notes have depreciated thirty per cent., as shown by the price of gold, their pay, from this fact alone, is substantially reduced to nine dollars per month.

It may be urged in objection to the measure proposed that it will greatly increase the expenditures of the Government and add to the public debt. In my judgment, it would prove to be sound economy. It would increase the efficiency of the army, prevent desertions, encourage volunteering, and perhaps avoid the necessity of another draft to fill up the old and depleted regiments. Desertion is becoming frequent, and threatens the demoralization and destruction of the army unless it be promptly arrested. The most potent cause of desertion is the condition of the soldier's family at home. He receives letters from his wife, children, or parents, announcing that they are destitute of food, fuel, clothing, or are about to be turned out of doors for non-payment of rent, and that their neighbors are failing to provide for them, as they are able, and ought to do. He becomes maddened and desperate, and finding a furlough impossible, desertion is frequently the result.

Whatever contributes to the speedy termination of the war, is economy on a large scale. Our hopes for peace and a restored country are founded upon the success of our armies, and it is believed that nothing would add to the efficiency and success of our arms so much as doing justice to the soldiers by increasing their pay.

I beg to ask your early and serious consideration of this subject.

OLIVER P. MORTON, Governor of Indiana.

Executive Department, Indianapolis, November 29, 1862.

Document No. 137.

RELIEF OF SOLDIERS IN THE FIELD.

To the Patriotic Women of Indiana:

When the President issued his first call to the loyal States for help, the Government was unprovided with most, if not all, the articles necessary to the comfort and health of soldiers in the camp and the field. The women of Indiana were appealed to, and they supplied the deficiency in our State with a generous alacrity that entitles them to the gratitude of the nation. The approach of winter makes it necessary to appeal to them again. Our volunteers, already suffering from exposure, against which they are very inadequately protected, will soon be compelled to endure the utmost severity of winter and multiplied dangers of disease. The Government is doing all that can be done for them, but when all is done they must lack many of the comforts which men in ordinary pursuits enjoy, and which soldiers need above all others. Many articles of clothing that, to men with houses over their heads and warm fires always near, are hardly more than a luxury, to men with no protection but a tent, no bed but the ground, and whose duty must be performed under the unabated vigor of the winter, are absolutely necessities. They may save many lives that will surely be lost without them. These the patriotic women of Indiana, it is hoped, will supply.

An additional blanket to every man in our army will preserve hundreds to the country and to their families. Two or three pairs of good strong socks will be invaluable to men who must often march all day in snow, and without them must lie down with cold and benumbed feet on the frozen ground. Good woolen gloves or mittens will protect their hands in marching, and in handling their arms, and, while adding greatly to their comfort, will materially increase their efficiency. Woolen drawers and shirts, too, are a necessity to men exposed to such vicissitudes of weather as soldiers. All these articles the Indiana soldiers ought to have now, and must before winter sets in, if we would protect them from exposure and disease, that may be averted by this timely preparation. Some of these articles the Government does not furnish, and others not in sufficient quantities to supply the waste produced by the exposure of a soldier's life. Blankets cannot be purchased. The stock is completely exhausted, and the Government is soliciting contributions from the citizens.

Will not the women of Indiana do their share in providing for the men of Indiana on the battlefield? An hour of each day, for a week, given to the manufacture of the articles named will provide an ample store. Are they not ready to give that, and more if needed? I urge upon them the duty of promptly beginning the work. Let them at once forward, at the State's expense, to the State Quartermaster, such blankets as they can spare. They will be immediately and carefully sent to such regiments as the donors prefer, if they have any preference. Let them singly, or by associations, set about the manufacture of woolen shirts, drawers, socks and gloves. The sewing societies of our churches have here a field for exertion wider and grander than they will ever find again. Will they not give their associations, for a time, to this beneficent object? The numerous Female Benevolent Societies, by giving their energies and organizations to this work, can speedily

provide the necessary supply. Let women through the country, who have no opportunity to join such associations, emulate each other in their labors, and see who shall do most for their country and their defenders in this hour of trial.

The articles should be sent to the Quartermaster, with a card, stating the name and the residence of the donor, and their destination, if they have any choice. The name will be recorded and preserved with the number and kind of articles sent. The women alone can meet this emergency, and to them our volunteers, as well as the Government, look for sympathy and aid.

O. P. MORTON, Governor of Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 1, 1861.

Document No. 138.

DONATIONS FOR INDIANA TROOPS.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,)
INDIANAPOLIS, October 23, 1861.)

To the Donors of Clothing for the Indiana Troops:

The sympathies of the people of our State having become warmly enlisted in behalf of our troops in the field, and donations for their use rapidly coming in, the Quartermaster General finds it necessary to adopt this method of answering numerous inquiries, verbally and by letter, as to the manner in which such articles should be prepared for transporting to this Department.

The following hints and directions are therefore submitted:

Donations should mainly consist of blankets, socks, gloves or mittens, woolen shirts, and neck comforts; heavier articles of clothing are furnished by Government, in sufficient quantities. Hospital supplies, and especially delicacies, are not solicited; both, because of the difficulty of transporting them safely, and because, as a full supply is not to be expected, a limited one, it is believed, will not on the whole, promote the comfort or contentment of the soldiers. The Government furnishes all necessities belonging to the Hospital Department, with abundant liberality.

Packages should be put up in compact BUNDLES, (unless the quantity is sufficient to fill a large box,) directed to the Quartermaster General, with the contents marked outside, and the name of the donor. Also, when there is a preference of that kind, state the name of the soldier or company for whom the donation is intended. When no such direction is given, the Quartermaster General will make the distribution according to his best judgment.

Let all marking and writing, especially of names, be plain and legible.

Deliver packages to the nearest Express or Freight Office; generally no charge will be made for transportation to this point. A careful record will be kept in this Department, of all goods received and from whom, and immediately on their arrival, receipts for the same will be sent to the donors by mail.

Whenever a sufficient quantity accumulates, they will be sent in charge of a trusty messenger to their proper destination, who will superintend their distribution in person. On this account, donors are urgently advised to avail themselves of the agency of this Department in conveying their gifts to the proper objects, inasmuch as the camps are constantly changing their locations, and are frequently aside from the main lines of travel. Delay and loss of small packages, sent separately, are thus almost certain to happen, while by the course hitherto pursued by this Department which is the one above indicated, no goods forwarded to our soldiers from it have yet been lost or unnecessarily delayed.

Finally, it is earnestly to be hoped that the rapid approach of the cold season, will admonish the benevolent of our State to use all possible expedition in forwarding to this Department the benefactions they design to make.

J. H. VAJEN, Quarter Master General.

Document No. 139.

HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

TO THE PATRIOTIC AND CHARITABLE CITIZENS OF INDIANA.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,)
INDIANA VOLUNTEER MILITIA.)
Indianapolis, April 14th, 1862.)

You are again appealed to for contributions of Hospital Supplies for our sick and wounded volunteers. Nearly or quite one thousand of brave Hoosier boys were wounded in the recent battle at Pittsburg Landing, and are being brought to the hospitals in this State. They require comforts and luxuries which you can afford them. Let the appeal not be in vain.

The Sanitary Committee here, of which Mr. Hannaman is President, and Alfred Harrison, Esq., Treasurer, has charge of collecting and distributing supplies to points where most needed.

The articles particularly required, are the following: Woolen and cotton undershirts and drawers, pillows, pillow slips, narrow sheets, towels, handkerchiefs, bandages, lint, combs, cake soap, jellies, canned fruits, etc.

All supplies should be carefully packed in boxes and duplicate invoices made, one copy put in the box, and the other mailed to W. Hannaman, Esq., President of the Sanitary Committee. All money should be sent to Alfred Harrison, Esq.

By order of his Excellency Gov. Morton.

LAZ. NOBLE, Adjutant General.

Document No. 140.

AID FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF INDIANA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 14, 1862. }

Indiana has at this time nearly one hundred thousand of her sons in the field, enduring the hardships and privations incident to the life of soldiers. They have gone forth at the call of their country to defend with their lives the Constitution and Government under which we live. Thousands of these brave and patriotic men have left behind them families, with temporary provisions only for their support. In many cases these families, during the approaching winter, will be in need of the ordinary comforts and necessities of life, and destitute of the means of procuring them. Many of them are too spirited to ask for assistance; others, unless some system is adopted for their relief, will not know where to apply. The soldier's pay is often long delayed, his own necessities require a portion of it, and the remainder is frequently greatly delayed in being transmitted to his family. It requires no argument to prove that, even if he sends all his money home, one hundred and fifty-six dollars a year is a very scanty support for a family, especially at this season of high prices. In many places business of all kinds is so much prostrated that those who can and are willing to labor are unable to find employment. Everything bears a high price and everything is *cash*.

The truth of what has been stated must be apparent to every one, and it remains with the patriotic and liberal citizens of the State to apply the proper remedy. It is their solemn duty to see that the needy are cared for; that, while the soldier is braving the perils of the battle-field, his wife and children and all who are dependent on him are made comfortable at home; and especially that his children are provided with books and afforded opportunity to attend school. This is not charity—but a sacred obligation, which should be met promptly, and willingly, and the recipients should be made to feel that they are not objects of charity, and that what they receive is but the partial discharge of a debt of the most binding character.

It may be urged by many that they have already given largely and sacrificed heavily for these benevolent objects, and hence that they ought to be excused from further drafts. It may be asked, in reply, what are these sacrifices compared with the sacrifices of families who have given their natural supporters and protectors to the cause of their country? What is the sacrifice of the man living comfortably at home, even though he give half his income, to that of the man who has left his family and home and gone to the field?

The land is full of wealth, the harvest has been bountiful, and there can be no reasonable excuse for allowing the needy to suffer in a country like this.

I would therefore respectfully and earnestly request, that in every township, in every town, and in every ward of the several cities in the State, some systematic plan, by means of regularly organized committees or auxiliary Aid Societies, be at once adopted for relief.

To Ministers of the Gospel I would say: No nobler work than this can engage the time you may have at your disposal. Much can be done by appeals from the pulpit and by personal efforts with the people; by visiting the families of soldiers, ascertaining their wants, and seeing that they are regularly supplied.

The Township Trustees in the several counties, on account of their familiarity with local affairs, will be able to render great assistance in the humane work, by giving a portion of their time and efforts to the relief of the needy and destitute.

In all measures of relief which may be adopted I most respectfully and confidently bespeak the hearty aid and co-operation of the noble women of Indiana. Actuated by the purest patriotism, and always foremost in deeds of love and mercy, they may here find a extensive field for the exercise of many kindly offices to the advantage and comfort of the distressed; their words of encouragement will cheer the hearts of the drooping and disconsolate, and their example will lead others to undertake the same good work.

O. P. MORTON, Governor of Indiana.

Document No. 141.

RELIEF FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

To the People of Indiana:

The demands upon the Indiana State Sanitary Commission for money and supplies for the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers, have of late greatly increased, owing to the recent important and bloody battles in Georgia and Virginia. The work performed by the Commission, through its efficient and self-sacrificing agents, who are constantly visiting the hospitals and battle-fields, has been of the greatest benefit to our cause, and the relief thus afforded to our brave and suffering soldiers is creditable to humanity and the enlightened age in which we live.

But the commission cannot carry forward the great work they have undertaken without money, and I know that the patriotic and loyal people of Indiana need only to learn that assistance is required and that their contributions will be faithfully applied, to insure a prompt and liberal response. Our soldiers, who have been stricken down by battle and disease, are entitled to every care and all the relief that kindness and humanity can suggest. I therefore appeal to the good people of the State to unite in a systematic effort on (or before) the *Fourth day of July next*, in their respective cities, towns and neighborhoods, to procure *funds and supplies*, and that the same be sent as soon as practicable, by express, to WILLIAM HANNAMAN, Esq., President of Indiana Sanitary Commission, at this place, who will promptly acknowledge the receipt of the same. The supplies most needed are *underclothing, bandages, lint, towels, sheets, pillows, pillow-slips, dried and canned fruits*. Vegetables and other articles of diet *need not be sent*, as these can be purchased more advantageously by the Commission.

O. P. MORTON, Governor of Indiana.

Indianapolis, June 22, 1864.

Document No. 142.

RELIEF OF SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

The evidence comes to me from every part of the State that many of the wives, children and parents of our soldiers, are destitute of the necessities of life, and must greatly suffer unless immediately provided for. Let me again earnestly entreat the patriotic, humane and Christian people of Indiana to at once make ample provision for all who are dependent upon our soldiers for support and comfort. And let me entreat them not to wait until they are called upon for relief, but go about in their several communities and seek out the needy and the suffering.

Some of these are unable to give notice of their condition, and know not where to apply for relief, while others are too proud or too sensitive to ask for that which should have been freely offered by a patriotic and Christian people. Let me especially entreat the clergy of the various denominations to address themselves systematically to this great work of religious and patriotic duty, and by thorough visitation and inquiry, make themselves acquainted with every family in need in the neighborhood in which they live, and then make earnest appeals to the congregations to supply the wants which they have discovered. In this way I am assured that they can accomplish more than any other class of men.

And again, let me appeal to the various county and city authorities throughout the State, to make ample appropriations for the relief of soldiers' families in their respective jurisdiction. Some, it is true, have made liberal provisions, others have done nothing, and others again have taken action which comes far short of meeting actual necessities.

Every consideration of patriotic duty, humanity, Christian obligation, and the honor of our people, enjoins it alike upon our authorities and our citizens that no soldier's family shall be permitted to want for the necessities and comforts of life in a State overflowing with prosperity and abundance.

O. P. MORTON, Governor of Indiana.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Indianapolis, Ind., December 12, 1864.

Document No. 143.

STATE SANITARY CONVENTION.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 5, 1864. }

I respectfully invite the various Soldiers' Aid Societies and Associations of whatever name or kind that have contributed money or goods for the relief of our soldiers in the field, to send one or more delegates to meet in convention at Masonic Hall, Indianapolis, on the 2d day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M. At such convention William Hannaman, Esq., President of the State Sanitary Commission, and Alfred Harrison, Esq., Treasurer thereof, will make full report of the operations of said Commission, embracing a statement of all receipts of money or stores of whatever kind, and the distribution and application made of the same. It is also desired that such Societies or Associations shall submit to the convention a full statement of their contributions to the army, through whatever channel they may have passed, in order that it may be compared with the report of the State Sanitary Commission, and a full record made of what has been done in the State for the relief of the soldier.

It is due to the patriotic and humane, that they be fully informed of the use that has been made of their contributions. And it is also believed that such a convention, by deliberation and comparison of experience and knowledge in various parts of the State, can devise a common system of operations, which will be a great improvement upon the past. It is also desired that reports be submitted of private contributions, not passing through Societies or Associations, made to the Indiana or other Sanitary Commissions; and all persons having made them, or aided in their collection, are respectfully invited to attend and participate in the deliberations of the convention.

O. P. MORTON, Governor of Indiana.

Document No. 144.

INDIANA SOLDIERS' AND SEAMEN'S HOME.

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION SUGGESTED BY GOVERNOR MORTON.

STATE OF INDIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
INDIANAPOLIS, May 15, 1865. }

To the People of Indiana:

The war being virtually ended, the free will offerings of a patriotic people will flow out towards our brave defenders who have been disabled in defense of their country. To the end that a channel may be indicated through which this may be efficiently done, it is proposed:

1st. That a Board of Directors, consisting of not less than one from each Congressional District, be appointed to receive contributions for the establishment of a permanent Home for disabled Indiana soldiers and seamen.

2d. That the Home be located by the Board of Directors at such point in the State as may afford the greatest advantages for such an establishment, after all points which may be suggested, and the inducements offered by each, shall have been considered.

3d. That the proper steps be taken to incorporate the Board of Directors and their successors, to provide for the appointment of such successors, and to secure the efficiency of the organization. Steps should be taken without delay for the collection of contributions in every county and township in the State, and, believing that the people will all gladly contribute, it is suggested that one dollar subscriptions be solicited, leaving those who are disposed to give larger sums, free to do so.

For the purpose of arranging the preliminaries for a meeting, at an early day, of delegates from all parts of the State, I invite the people of Indianapolis, and such citizens from other parts of the State as may be in the city, to meet at the Court House, in Indianapolis, on the evening of Thursday, the 18th instant.

O. P. MORTON.

Document No. 145.

SOLDIERS' AND SEAMEN'S HOME.

STATE OF INDIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
INDIANAPOLIS, May 25, 1865.

CIRCULAR.

REVEREND SIR:—An organized effort is being made to provide a home for the infirm and disabled soldiers and seamen of this State. I am sure I need not say anything to commend so worthy an object to your consideration and sympathy. I respectfully request that you will, at such time and in such manner as to you may seem proper, present the same to the people of your pastoral charge, and endeavor to prepare their minds to co-operate with our agents and contribute promptly and liberally whenever our organized effort is made in this behalf in your community. It is the intention to issue certificates to all contributors for the amounts contributed, and that each dollar given shall represent one vote in the permanent organization of the association.

The certificates can issue in the name of the congregation or its pastor, or to the individual contributors, as may be desired, where the amount given is one dollar or more. All remittances should be made to James M. Ray, Esq., Treasurer of Soldiers and Sailors Home, Indianapolis, Indiana.

All other communications should be addressed to Wm. Hannaman, Secretary.

O. P. MORTON, Governor of Indiana.

Document No. 145.

INDIANA SOLDIERS' AND SEAMENS' HOME.

OFFICE OF INDIANA SOLDIERS' AND SEAMENS' HOME ASSOCIATION,
Indianapolis, May 25, 1865.

SIR:—At a meeting held at Indianapolis, May 21, 1865, in pursuance of a call from our Governor the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That humanity, patriotism and justice unite in requiring that the people of Indiana should, with the least possible delay, provide a permanent home for the soldiers and seamen of the State who have been or shall be disabled in the service of the country.

2. That such home should afford ample provision for the personal comfort and intellectual, moral and religious wants of its inmates.

3. That at this early stage of the movement it is impracticable to adopt a plan of organization in detail; but the important matter now is to present to the people the great idea of providing a Home for our disabled defenders, and solicit their contributions, leaving matters of detail, and the questions whether the enterprise shall also embrace an asylum for the children of soldiers and a soldiers' cemetery to be determined hereafter, when a permanent organization shall have been effected, and when the response of the people in the shape of contributions will render it practicable to settle these matters.

4. That a temporary State organization should be effected under the name of Indiana Soldiers' and Seamen's Home Association, and that a Board of Managers for the Association be appointed by this meeting to consist of a President and eleven members, one of said members to be from each Congressional District of the State, and that the Governor shall be President of the said Board.

5. That a Treasurer, Secretary, and Financial Agent of the Association shall also be appointed by this meeting, whose duties shall be prescribed by the Board of Managers: *Provided, however*, That until a meeting of said Board can be convened, said duties may be temporarily prescribed by the President.

6. That a committee of four persons be appointed to prepare a bill to be presented to the General Assembly at its next session, making a provision for the incorporation of the Association.

7. That the people be invited to form auxiliary societies in every county in the State, and to solicit contributions to the enterprise, and that every person who shall contribute one dollar or more, shall be a member of the Soldiers' Home Association; that the name of every such contributor, with the amount contributed, be recorded, and a transcript of such record be furnished to the parent Association.

8. That the Home shall not be located until a permanent organization be effected, nor until the advantages and inducements offered by each point suggested shall have been considered, and in making a permanent organization each auxiliary Association shall have a voice in selecting the Board of Managers, Directors, or Trustees, in proportion to the amount contributed respectively.

9. That the Temporary Board of Managers provided for by the fourth resolution, make such further rules and regulations as may, in their judgement, be necessary to collect the names and obtain the information required to secure a speedy, permanent organization, and the success of the enterprise.

10. That in conducting the affairs of the Association, the most rigid economy should be practised, to the end that every dollar contributed may, so far as possible, be applied to the main object, viz : the establishment of the Home.

11. The auxiliary societies which may be formed, and friends of the enterprise throughout the State, be requested to communicate to the temporary Board of Managers, provided for by the fourth resolution, their views as to the details which should in their judgement be embodied in the organization and operations of the Institution, when it comes to be permanently organized and established, to the end that such views may be submitted to any meeting of delegates representing all the contributors which may be called to effect a permanent organization.

12. That circulars embodying plans for the organization and working of auxiliary associations be prepared and distributed by the Financial Agent and the Directors of the Board of Managers.

In accordance with the fourth and fifth resolutions, the following Officers and Directors were elected :

President of Board of Directors.....	Governor O. P. Morton.
Treasurer.....	James M. Ray.
Secretary.....	William Hannaman.
Financial Agent.....	John Hegarth Lozier.

First Congressional District, Samuel Orr, of Evansville.

Second Congressional District, Jesse J. Brown, of New Albany.

Third Congressional District, Joseph I. Irwin, of Columbus.

Fourth Congressional District, Major Will Cumback, of Greensburg.

Fifth Congressional District, General William Grose, of New Castle.

Sixth Congressional District, Colonel John Coburn of Indianapolis.

Seventh Congressional District, Hon. John A. Matson, of Greencastle.

Eighth Congressional District, Colonel Samuel Kirkpatrick, of Lafayette.

Ninth Congressional District, Hon. John B. Niles, of Laporte.

Tenth Congressional District, Hon. Isaac Jenkinson, of Fort Wayne.

Eleventh Congressional District, Hon. John U. Pettit, of Wabash.

In accordance with my duty as Secretary I inclose to you the circular of our President, Governor Morton, and that of the Financial Agent, Major Lozier, and also a form for a constitution for a Branch that your people may organize. Additional by-laws may be adopted by Branch Societies, if desirable.

I shall send similar Circulars to the other clergymen in your vicinity, so far as I may be able to obtain their address, and the Lodges of Free Masons and Odd Fellows will also be appealed to in this behalf. It is desired that yourself, and others who may be addressed, confer with each other and agree upon some plan of operations that will reach *all* the people in your community.

It is our desire to erect a substantial "*Home*" for our noble Indiana boys who are disabled. We want to procure ample lands and erect a building, and so furnish it and beautify its surroundings that it will be indeed an *inviting* retreat for our noble men. We do not want to be so cramped in our resources as to be obliged to fit up an establishment that will look like a "*Poor House*," but we owe it to our Indiana boys that they be permitted to occupy one of the best and most comfortable buildings that Indiana has within her borders.

Other States are moving in this matter. Their "*Homes*" for their shattered veterans will be their pride and boast in coming years. Indiana was never behind her sister States when there was fighting to be done. Shall she be behind them in caring for those whose valor has made the name of Indiana an honor throughout the entire nation?

WM. HANNAMAN, Secretary.

Document No. 147.

PROCEEDINGS AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE INDIANA SOLDIERS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND.

MURFREESBORO, TENN., January 23, 1863.

At a called meeting of the officers of the Indiana Regiments in the field, in the Department of the Cumberland, a majority of the Regiments were represented, and, on motion of Col. John T. Wilder, 17th Indiana Volunteers,

Lieutenant Colonel James T. Embree, 58th Indiana Volunteers, was called to the Chair, and Lieutenant Frank Riddell, 37th Indiana Volunteers, and A. C. S., 2d Division, Center, was chosen Secretary.

When, at the request of the President, Col. J. T. Wilder, in a few brief remarks, stated the object of the meeting.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed to prepare a memorial and resolutions, expressive of the sense of the meeting, touching those interests which will be presented for the action of the Indiana Legislature, in which the interests of the soldiers are especially involved.

Said committee consisted of Col. John T. Wilder, 17th Indiana; Col. Morton C. Hunter, 82d Indiana; and Major Clark Willis, 51st Indiana; and, at the request of the committee, and by consent of the meeting, Chaplain John H. Lozier, 37th Indiana was added to said committee.

The committee then retired, and, upon returning, reported a memorial and resolutions to the members of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, which, upon motion, was unanimously adopted.

On motion, copies of said memorial and resolutions were ordered to be furnished to all the Indiana regiments in the Army of the Cumberland in the vicinity of Murfreesboro, with the request that

the same be read to all the members of the several regiments, for their approval or disapproval, by vote, and submitted to the officers of said regiments for their signatures.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned to meet at this room at 1 o'clock, P. M., January 26, 1863, to receive the reports of the several Regiments, and to take further Action thereon.

Lieutenant Colonel JAS. T. EMBREE, *President*,

F. RIDDEL, *Secretary*.

MURFREESBORO, TENN., January 24, 1863

Pursuant to adjournment, the meeting of the officers of Indiana Regiments convened. The meeting was called to order by the President, and, the Secretary being absent on duty, Major W. T. B. McIntire, 12d Indiana, was appointed Secretary *pro tem*.

A call being made for reports upon the memorial and resolutions, the following regiments responded: 6th, 15th, 22d, 29th, 30th, 32d, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 42d, 44th, 51st, 57th, 58th, 73d, 75th, 79th, 82d, 86th, 88th, and 101st Regiments of Infantry, and the 5th, 7th, 8th and 10th Batteries of Artillery, reported the result of the votes in their respective Regiments, which result is appended to the memorial and resolutions hereto attached.

On motion of Chaplain John H. Lozier, Col. Scribner, 38th Indiana, commanding 1st Brigade, 1st Division, Center; Col. J. B. Dodge, 30th Indiana, commanding 2d Brigade, 2d Division, Right, and Lieut. Col. J. C. Aldrich, 44th Indiana, were appointed a committee to receive said reports, and such others as may be hereafter presented, to prepare the same for transmission, in such form and by such mode as in their judgment seemed most expedient.

By request of the meeting, Chaplain Lozier read to the meeting an address to the citizens of Indiana, which, on motion of Col. Wilder, was unanimously adopted and referred to the above committee, to be disposed of in like manner as the memorial and resolutions.

Said committee adjourned to meet at this room, on Wednesday, January 28, 1863, at 1½ o'clock, P. M., when, on motion, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

Lieutenant Colonel JAMES T. EMBREE, *President*,

F. RIDDELL, *Secretary*.

MEMORIAL.

To the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

The undersigned, officers and soldiers of the Indiana Volunteer Regiments, submitting with patriotic self-denial to the policy which denied us a voice in the late election, and approving the wisdom of that feature of our Government which secures the civil from the influence of the military power, nevertheless desire to participate in the preliminary councils which are to shape the popular ideas of the State, and consequently to control the actions of its Representatives in the General Assembly. We speak, as soldiers, because our lives are staked upon the issue of the present struggle; as citizens, because, at no distant day, those of us who survive are to share with you the responsibilities of citizenship, and to experience, in common with the people at home, the results of your present deliberations.

Whatever prejudice may exist against any interference of the military in the affairs of State, certainly even the most vigilant guardian of the public interest could not expect the army to await with indifference the result of deliberations which involve not only the common interests of the people, but also the lives and fortunes of those who have taken up arms to defend the integrity of the Union in a contest with our common foe in the field.

Defeat strips the citizen of his fortune and political enjoyment; the soldier of both these, and his honor, and it may be his life.

It requires no argument to convince an intelligent mind that a war sustained by a united people, and waged with that energy and determination which proceeds only from undivided councils, presents a less fearful array of casualties, with a better hope of success, than a sluggish contest waged by a party, and merely sustained in the wrangling of contending factions at home. In other words, it requires more lives to sustain a government hampered and restricted by the jealousy of a political party, than to sustain one supported by the voice of a united people; as well might you expect the fettered victim to struggle successfully with his untrammelled oppressor, as to hope for a nation to subdue its enemies when its energies are cramped by the unwise restrictions of a doubting majority.

To live in spite of disease, every function must be characterized by the utmost vigor, and all must unite against the enemy who seeks in the destruction of one the certain ruin of the whole.

Believing then that, as soldiers, we have a deeper interest in the present struggle than you can possibly have, as citizens; and farther, that the influences of military life have not unfitted us for the high duties of citizenship, present ourselves before your Honorable Body as petitioners, without apology.

We come boldly, asking only what we have a right to expect, either as citizens, or soldiers battling for the integrity of the Union. We ask simply that you will give this war a cheerful and hearty support; that you will strengthen and energize every department of Government, that this unhappy struggle may be pressed to a successful termination; that you will pour out the treasure of the State as your soldiers have poured out their blood on the field of battle, to aid in the holy cause of restoring the Union of our fathers; that you will abstain from heated political discussions and violent party wranglings, until the authority of the Government is once more established; that you will resist the infernal spirit that would waste victory in humiliating compromise, or render temporary reverses a pretext for the alienation of an unoffending community; that you will sacrifice every thing, except liberty and political equality, to national integrity; that you will sustain all the officers of the State and General Government in their efforts to subdue this unholy rebellion; and especially that you will sustain our worthy Governor, whose every energy, during the past two years, has been so entirely devoted to the cause of the Government and its supporters.

We appeal to you, especially, to sustain him for the reason that it is chiefly to his unceasing care and labor, exhibited in arming and supporting the troops of Indiana, that we have to attribute our present proud position among the loyal States of the Union, and for the further reason, that he has demonstrated by his acts that he is an earnest and zealous patriot, devoting his time with untiring energy to the glorious cause for which we are battling.

We appeal to you, as our representatives, to encourage him in the good work of ministering to the wants of our unfortunate comrades, who have been stricken down in the strife of the battle

field, and by the cruelty of relentless disease; that you will confer on him all the necessary authority, and place in his hands the requisite means, to carry on the good work which he has begun, remembering that one human life is worth all the treasures of the proudest State.

In conclusion, we propose the following resolutions to be adopted by the Legislature of Indiana, and to constitute the basis of all their acts, based upon the interests involved in the foregoing address.

1. *Resolved*, That we are unconditionally and determinedly in favor of the preservation of the Union.

2. *Resolved*, That in order to the preservation of the Union, we are in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war.

3. *Resolved*, That we will sustain our State and Federal authorities, with money and supplies, in all their efforts to sustain the Union and prosecute the war.

4. *Resolved*, That we will discountenance every faction and influence tending to create animosities at home, or to afford consolation and hope to our enemies in arms, and that we will co-operate only with those who will stand by the Union, and by those who are fighting the battles of the Union.

5. *Resolved*, That we tender to His Excellency, Governor O. P. Morton, the thanks of his grateful friends in the army, for his extraordinary efforts in their behalf, and assure him that neither time nor the corrupting influence of party shall ever estrange the soldier from the soldier's friend.

We, the undersigned, heartily endorse the foregoing preamble and resolutions:

J. J. REYNOLDS, Major General.

JOHN LEVERING, Capt. and A. Q. M.

ALEX. A. RICE, Lieut. and A. A. A. G.

MIL0 S. HASCALL, Brigadier General.

ED. R. KERSTETTER, Capt. and A. A. G.

W. P. MCKINSEY, Lieut. 40th Ind. Vols. and Aid de-Camp.

JOHN T. WILDER, Col. 17th Ind. Vols., Commanding 1st Brig., 5th Div., 14th Army Corps.

GREEN F. SHIELDS, Lieut. and A. A. A. G., 14th Army Corps.

J. S. DOWNEY, Lieutenant and A. D. C.

H. S. DEURY, 1st Lieut., A. C. S., 1st Brigade, 5th Division.

We certify that the foregoing memorial and resolutions were read to our regiments, and a vote taken, each resolution separately read, was acquiesced in, and the whole accepted as a unanimous wish of the regiments.

H. Tripp, Lieut. Colonel Commanding 6th Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

John M. Comparet, Major Commanding 15th Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

Henry Jordan, Lieut. Colonel Commanding 17th Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

M. Gooding, Colonel 22d Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

J. P. Collins, Major Commanding 29th Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

J. B. Dodge, Colonel 30th Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

F. Erdelmeier, Lieut. Col. Commanding 32d Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

James T. Hull, Colonel 37th Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

B. F. Scribner, Colonel 38th Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

Thomas Herring, Captain Commanding 39th Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

H. Leaming, Major Commanding 40th Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

Wm. T. B. McIntyre, Major Commanding 42d Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

J. C. Aldrich, Colonel 44th Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

A. D. Streight, Colonel 51st Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

John J. McGraw, Captain Commanding 57th Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

James T. Embree, Lieut. Colonel Commanding 58th Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

A. O. Miller, Colonel 72d Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

J. N. Walker, Captain Commanding 73d Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

Milton S. Robinson, Colonel 75th Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

Fred. Kneffler, Colonel 79th Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

Morton C. Hunter, Colonel 82d Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

George F. Dick, Colonel 86th Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

C. E. Briant, Lieut. Colonel Commanding 88th Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

Thomas Doan, Lieut. Colonel Commanding 101st Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

Alfred Morrison, 1st Lieutenant Commanding 5th Indiana Battery.

George R. Swallow, Captain 7th Indiana Battery.

George Estep, 1st Lieutenant Commanding 8th Indiana Battery.

Wm. A. Naylor, 1st Lieutenant Commanding 10th Indiana Battery.

Document No. 148.

MEMORIAL OF THE THIRTY-FOURTH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS— "MORTON RIFLES."

CAMP OF THE MORTON RIFLES, }
OUT-POST NEAR HELENA, ARK., Feb. 5, 1863. }

To the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

We, the undersigned, officers and soldiers of the Morton Rifles, Thirty-Fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, beg leave to present to your honorable body the views and desires of a body of men who, though disfranchised by our Constitution, and who, having taken no part in the late State election, yet claim to be heard, as by far the most interested of any class of men in the great State of Indiana.

We beg leave to remind you that, while we have no vote, our whole interest, possessions, estates, and affections remain in Indiana; and that we have increased, instead of diminished by our sufferings and exposure, our love of, and admiration for, all that is dear to the heart of man—home and country; and that while we are offering our lives and endangering our health to preserve all the

honor, glory, and greatness we, as a nation, possess, we are jealous lest those *whom we claim represent* us, whether willingly or unwillingly on our part, should commit any act which should tend in the least to spirit away the blessings of the Union and a free Government.

We then ask your honorable body that, in your discussions, nothing of a partizan character may be made manifest; that you will bury party and party strife, and, uniting, give your whole talent, energy and zeal in support of the Government, and for a more vigorous prosecution of the war for the maintenance of the Union.

We, your constituents, can never see a star blotted out from the galaxy of the Union, nor any nation now existing, or hereafter to exist, occupy and possess the natural outlet of the great valley of the Mississippi while we live to defend the one or have courage and strength to open and hold the other; nor can we consent to any *compromise* founded in dishonor.

We earnestly desire peace, that we may be relieved from our toils and sufferings and once more enjoy the comforts and pleasures of home; but it must be an honorable peace, or we shall scold at it, and hold in derision and scorn its authors and originators.

The cheapest and most lasting peace is one founded on success; while one founded on concessions, compromises, and weakness is only transitory, false and debasing.

To achieve the peace founded on success, we, as lovers of the Union, must be united and in earnest; united, because by divisions we encourage our foes, and build up in their hearts hopes and anticipations for the future; whereas, if we were united, they would be terrified and appalled at the immense strength and power arrayed against them.

We should be in earnest, because the history of the world shows that one earnest man is worth three laggards.

Then we ask of you that you work earnestly and unitedly to do what you can to crush this rebellion, furnishing all the means necessary, and looking at no expense, so that it may save our country and give our children an undivided inheritance and a permanent peace.

Especially do we ask that you would sustain our present worthy Governor, who, since the commencement of this struggle, has devoted himself entirely to the great work of preserving intact the greatest and best republic that ever existed.

We ask that you will, by liberal appropriations, place the means in his hands to hurry to the field new troops, should they be called for, and to continue the good work he has so nobly begun, which alike does credit to his head and heart, of looking after Indiana's sick and wounded, stricken by disease and the bullets of the enemy in distant fields, and removing them to comfortable hospitals in more genial climates; that you give him such authority to continue this good work as you may think he requires; and, further, that you will, in our name and on our behalf, tender to him a public resolution of thanks for his extraordinary efforts for our comfort; and assure him that neither time nor the future corrupting influence of party spirit can ever estrange the heart of the soldier from the soldier's friend.

Signed by

R. A. CAMERON, Col. 34th Reg. Ind. Vols.,

And every officer and private present with the Regiment at the above date.

Document No. 149.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE SIXTY-SIXTH AND NINETY-THIRD REGIMENTS INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

At a meeting held by the officers and men of the Sixty-Sixth and Ninety-Third Regiments Indiana Volunteers at Corinth, Mississippi, January 31st, 1863, fully expressing their views in regard to the traitorous conduct of some of our Northern politicians:

WHEREAS, Our Government is engaged in a struggle for the perpetuation of every right dear to us as American citizens, and requires the united efforts of all good, true and loyal men in its behalf; **AND WHEREAS**, We have beheld with feelings of sadness and regret the bitter partisan spirit that has become dangerously vindictive and malicious in our State, the tendency of which is to paralyze and frustrate the plans of the Federal and State authorities in their efforts to suppress this impious rebellion; therefore,

Resolved, That having pledged our most cherished earthly interests to the service of our common country in this hour of national peril, we ask our friends and neighbors at home to lay aside all petty jealousies and party animosities, and, as one man, stand by us in upholding the President in his war measures in maintaining the authority and dignity of the Government, and in unfurling again the glorious emblem of our nationality over every city and hamlet in the South.

Resolved, That we have watched the traitorous conduct of those members of the Legislature of Indiana who, misrepresenting their constituency, have been proposing a succession of hostilities, ostensibly to arrange terms of peace, but really to give time for the nearly exhausted rebels to recover strength, and plotting to divest Governor Morton of the rights vested in him by our State Constitution and laws, and to them we calmly and firmly say, beware of the terrible retribution that is falling upon your condutors at the South, and as crime is tenfold blacker, will swiftly smite you with tenfold more horror should you persist in your damnable deeds of treason.

Resolved, That in tendering our thanks to Governor Morton and assuring him of our cordial support in his efforts to crush this inhuman rebellion, we are deeply and feelingly in earnest. We have left to the protection of the laws he is to enforce all that is dear to man—our wives, our children and our homes; and should the loathsome treason of madmen, who are trying to wrest from him a portion of his just authority, render it necessary, in his opinion, for us to return and crush out treason at home, we will promptly obey a proper order to do so; for we despise a sneaking traitor in the rear more than open rebels in front.

Resolved, That we hold in detestation and will ever execrate any men, who, in this struggle for national life, offers factious opposition to the State and Federal authorities in their efforts and measures for the vigorous prosecution of the suppression of this Godless rebellion.

Resolved, That we are opposed to all propositions of peace and compromise, other than those propositions which the Government has constantly offered, viz: return to loyalty and obedience to law on a common level with the other States of the Union, with the Constitution as our fathers made it.

Speeches were then made on the resolutions by Lieut. Col. Carr, Dr. Field and Capt. Spellman when, on motion, they were unanimously adopted by the meeting.

On motion of Dr. Voyles, it was

Resolved, That a vote be taken on the resolutions by the regiments at dress parade on to-morrow evening.

Which being submitted, according to the spirit of the resolution, resulted in their unanimous adoption by said regiments.

NOTE.—The resolutions adopted by this meeting were the same as had been previously adopted by the Illinois regiments, which were found to be equally applicable to both States.

Similar resolutions were passed by almost every regiment of Indiana Volunteers, and forwarded to the Indiana Legislature.

Document No. 150.

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF INDIANA.

Having a deep interest in the future glory and welfare of our country, and believing that we occupy a position in which we can see the effects of the political struggles at home upon the hopes and fears of the rebels, we deem it to be our duty to speak to you openly and plainly in regard to the same.

The rebels of the South are leaning on the Northern Democracy for support, and it is unquestionably true that unjustifiable opposition to the Administration is "giving aid and comfort to the enemy." While it is the duty of patriots to oppose the usurpation of power, it is alike their duty to avoid captious criticisms, that might create the very evils which they attempt to avoid.

The name of *Democrat*, associated with all that is bright and glorious in the history of the past, is being sullied and disgraced by demagogues, who are appealing to the lowest prejudices and passions of our people. We have nothing to expect from the South, and nothing to hope, without their conquest. They are now using their money freely, to subsidize the press and politicians of the North, and with what effect, the tone of some of our journals, and the speeches of some of their leaders, too plainly and painfully testify.

We see, with deep solicitude and regret, that there is an undercurrent in Indiana tending toward a coalition of the-Northwest with the South against the Eastern States. Be not deceived. Pause, for the love you bear to your country, and reflect. This movement is only a rebel scheme in disguise, that would involve you, alike with themselves, in the crime of rebellion, and bring to your own hearthstones the desolation of a French Revolution. Separation on either side, with peace in the future, is impossible, and we are compelled by self-interest, by every principle of honor, and every impulse of manhood, to bring this unholy contest to a successful termination.

What! admit that we are whipped? That twenty-three millions of Northern men are unequal to nine millions of the South? Shame on the State that would entertain so disgraceful a proposition! Shame upon the Democrat who would submit to it, and raise his cowardly voice and claim that he was an Indianian! He, and such dastards, with their offspring, are fit "mud sills" upon which should be built the lordly structure of their Southern aristocracy! And with whom would this unholy alliance be formed? With men who have forgotten their fathers, their oaths, their country and their God; with guerrillas, cotton-burners; with those who force every male inhabitant of the South capable of bearing arms into the field, though starving wives and babes are left behind! Men who persecute and hang, or drive from their lines, every man, woman and child who will not fall down and worship the Southern god. And yet free-born men of our State will sympathize with such tryants, and dare even to dream of coalition! Indiana's proud and loyal legions number at least seventy thousand effective men in the field, and, as with one great heart, we know they would repudiate all unholy combinations tending to the dismemberment of our Government.

In this dark hour of our country's trial, there is but one road to success and peace, and that is to be as firmly united for our Government as the rebels are against it. Small differences of opinion amount to nothing in this grand struggle for a nation's existence. Do not place even one straw in the way, and remember that every word you speak to encourage the South, nerves the arm and strikes the blow which is aimed at the heart's blood of our brothers and kindred.

ALVIN P. HOVEY, Brigadier General.
WILLIAM T. SPIGELY, Colonel 24th Ind.
WILLIAM E. McLEAN, Col. 43d Ind.
GEORGE F. MCGINNIS, Col. 11th Ind.
JAMES R. SLACK, Col. 37th Ind.

Helena, Arkansas, February 2, 1863.

Document No. 151.

DESERTERS.

LETTER FROM COLONEL DUNHAM.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE,
Jackson, Tennessee, February 4, 1863.

GOVERNOR: This will be handed to you by Major Atkisson, of the glorious old 50th, who comes home to gather up our deserters. I hope he will have all the aid and influence you can give him. Vigorous measures must be adopted, or our army, under the influence of the scoundrels and traitors

at home, who are, by their letters, scattering discontent amongst our soldiers, will be demoralized and destroyed, and the scourge of this war will, in less than six months, be rolled back upon the fair fields of our own glorious Northwest.

These men know not what they do, and if they expect any general sympathy in the army, they are reckoning without their host.

I hope you will use your influence at Washington to get a law passed requiring all the U. S. Marshals and their deputies, all Collectors of Internal Revenue and their deputies, to arrest all deserters and lodge them at the nearest military post—making it, also, a penal offence, indictable in the District Court of the United States, for one to harbor or employ a deserter, knowing him to be such, and the knowledge that the individual had been in the service of the United States should be *prima facie* evidence of knowledge that he was a deserter; making all contracts with a deserter void. Do not, for God's sake, let this army be so weakened that we shall be driven back in humiliation, to witness the desolation of our own homes.

Respectfully yours,

C. L. DUNHAM,
Colonel 50th Ind. Vols.

To Governor Morton.

Document No. 152.

REPORT OF THE MILITARY COMMITTEE ON ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

MADE TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY 22, 1865.

The Committee on Military Affairs, at the request of Adjutant General Terrell, have made an examination of his office, and beg leave to submit the following report:

The Adjutant General's office is one of the most important in the State government, especially to the soldiers in the field and to their representatives, relatives, and friends.

The business of this office, and property belonging to it, has been, and will continue to be, immense, and the records, for years to come, will be of the greatest value. Independent of the State Militia, Indiana has furnished (not including volunteers raised under the present call of the President) over 165,000 soldiers for the defense of the Union. All the records appertaining to this large force, properly belonging to the Adjutant General's Office, as well as of recruits, drafted men, and substitutes, sent to old regiments and batteries—discharges, musters-out, etc.

Every vacancy, whether occurring by resignation, dismissal, death, discharge, or expiration of term of service, must be filled and new commissions issued. A complete record must, or at least should, be made of every muster-roll of each company mustered into the United States service, so that a record, authentic and complete, would always be found, from which the friends of the soldiers of Indiana would always, for all time to come, be able to trace the history of their friends who have contributed to put down the rebellion.

We find that a vast amount of unfinished and deferred work has accumulated, much of it running back to the beginning of the war—the records and rolls being incomplete, and the papers and files of the office being in a state of derangement and confusion. This condition of things is mainly attributable to the great amount of business transacted through the office, and emergencies which have existed, rendering it impracticable to systematize, arrange and complete the records promptly at the time. When the fact is considered that, independent of the "Legion," Indiana has furnished so large a number of volunteers for this war, and that all the records appertaining thereto belong to this office, it will not be regarded as strange that so large an amount of important work should have been laid over for future arrangement and record.

Your Committee would, therefore, recommend to the Legislature that proper provision be made to enable the Adjutant General, not only to keep up the current work of the office, but to bring up and complete the deferred work; and also, to make out and cause to be published, as other public documents are published, a full and complete report of his office, which shall embrace a history of every officer and soldier from the State who has enlisted in the army of the United States during this war, and to this end, for the proper discharge of the labors of the office, and for the proper security of the papers in charge of the Adjutant General, your Committee would respectfully suggest that more suitable rooms be provided for this important branch of the Executive Department, and that such additional force be furnished as may be necessary to discharge the duties of the office as herein indicated.

Under the present law, the rank and pay of the Adjutant General are not defined. This, we think, should be provided for. All appropriations from which money can be drawn for salaries and expenses of the office have been exhausted. It is absolutely necessary, therefore, that the Legislature make immediate provision for these demands.

Your Committee ask that this report be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, with instructions to investigate the matters herein referred to, and report by bill or otherwise. *House Journal, Regular Session, 1865, page 564.*

Document No. 153.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

SENATE AND HOUSE REPORT OF COMMITTEES ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

[Presented to the Legislature of Indiana, March 1, 1867.]

Mr. Parrish, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, presented the following report:

EXAMINATIONS OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The Committees on Military Affairs of the two Houses, to which were referred the communication of the Adjutant General to the General Assembly, dated January 26, 1867, having carefully considered the suggestions and recommendations presented in the said communication, and having made

an examination of the Adjutant General's office on the 21st instant, with the view of obtaining more full and complete information touching the matters referred to in the said communication, and the labor performed, and which the interests of the State and her people require should yet be performed in that branch of the Executive Department, beg leave to submit the following joint report:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S PRINTED REPORT.

The report which the last General Assembly directed the Adjutant General to prepare and publish, has been very nearly completed, only one volume yet remaining to be issued. This report, showing the military record of each man sent by Indiana to assist in crushing the great rebellion, is one of the most valuable and interesting of all the publications ever undertaken by the State. It is not an ephemeral production, but will increase in interest and value until long after all those of whose services it tells shall have passed away, and the thanks of this and the coming generations will always be due to the last General Assembly for having this great work completed before it has become too late.

The Adjutant General recommends the publication of a supplementary volume, to contain such additions and corrections as later information will enable him to make. From the incomplete condition of the records of the office, there are over twenty-two thousand men unaccounted for. General Terrell is using vigorous exertions to have these deficiencies supplied, and it is believed that, by making copies of the Indiana rolls and records at the War Department, and the continued use of means already employed, that the history of every Indiana soldier can be rendered full and complete. The volume should also contain a register of all the men who lost their lives during the conflict, with more extended histories of such men, giving place, date and cause of death, and place of burial. A list of deserters and draft sneaks could also be inserted, and the record of all cowards and recreants who disgraced the State be thus perpetuated. This recommendation strikes us very favorably, and we respectfully recommend that the contract with the State Printer be extended to embrace an additional volume, and the Adjutant General be directed to prepare it as suggested in his communication. So great and valuable a work should be rendered as complete as possible. The Adjutant General also suggests the publication of the rolls of the Indiana Legion. While his statement of the propriety of this publication is exceedingly forcible, we are not able to concur in the recommendation. Besides, the records of the Legion are complete, and the volume in question could be prepared at some future time, when the necessary expenditures of the State Government are not so heavy. We are also compelled to report unfavorably upon the suggestion for publishing the first volume in the German language, and for a similar reason to that stated in the preceding case. We cannot leave this subject without mentioning the ability and industry with which this War Record of Indiana has been prepared. Few men have any adequate conception of the labor involved in such a work. The thanks of the State are due General Terrell for the masterly manner in which the work has been issued. The State will always feel proud of this history, and her gratitude be ever due the Legislature which ordered it, and the Adjutant General who prepared it.

BUSINESS OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The business transacted through this office is varied and extensive. No other department of the State Government has such a multiplicity of duties to perform, nor duties of greater value and importance to the people of the State at this time. The nature and extent of the duties has been so succinctly and compactly stated in the communication of the Adjutant General that we deem it unnecessary to speak of them here, further than to refer to the communication (pages 8, 9 and 10,) and endorse the correctness of the statements, and approve all the propositions there presented. We desire to state, however, our great satisfaction at the simplicity and neatness with which the valuable records of the office have been arranged. The rolls and records are so distributed that any document wanted for reference can be found in a moment's time. The records are also well protected in stout boxes, so that they can suffer no damage except by handling when required for reference. We desire also to commend the clearness and completeness with which all the transactions of the office are recorded. The letter books, telegram books, registers of certificates and transcripts, registers of commissions, daily journal of everything done in the office, and other books, are models of their kind, and being fully indexed, both by names and subjects, can be referred to with great facility. A record of every transaction is kept, so that one need not be an expert in the affairs of the office to tell what has been done, as nothing is trusted to memory, but made a matter of record, and all the doings of this office can be referred to with certainty at any time.

We desire also to express our appreciation and approbation of the efforts made by General Terrell towards obtaining missing rolls and other data in which the records of the office are deficient. His use of all means at his command appears to have been thorough and exhaustive, and he has been rewarded with very considerable success.

A very great deal of labor in the office in the way of making up the records, as well as in keeping up the current correspondence, issuing certificates, transcripts, and furnishing other information of importance to soldiers and their representatives, yet remains to be done, and with the extra duties relating to the adjustment of our war claims with the United States (referred to hereafter,) will require the office to be kept open, with about the same force as at present employed, for the next two years.

In leaving this branch of the subject, we have only to mention that the work required of the Adjutant General's office has been promptly, faithfully and efficiently performed, and its affairs administered with economy, ability, and entire success.

INDIANA WAR CLAIMS.

In addition to his proper duties, the settlement of the claims of the State against the general Government for expenses incurred on account of the war, has also been entrusted to the Adjutant General. In regard to the peculiar fitness of General Terrell to prosecute this important work, it is only necessary to say that he has been connected with the Executive Department of the State from the beginning of the war, and has an intimate personal knowledge of all its transactions and mode of doing business. He administered the Finance Department through nearly the entire period of its existence, and he has a knowledge concerning these claims possessed by no other man. The importance of this business to the State is very little understood. The amount of the claims unpaid is \$2,475,801 35. Of these, however, accounts amounting to \$1,766,765 12 have been examined by the Treasury Department, and suspensions made to the amount of \$1,381,269 44. These suspensions grow out of the informality or insufficiency of the vouchers; and it will at once be seen the importance to the State of having a man to supply the deficiencies of the vouchers and superintend the adjustment of the accounts who is familiar with the business, and has complete and unimpaired

mate knowledge of the whole subject. General Terrell states that he will need two experienced clerks to complete this settlement, and it is probable that it will be necessary to incur considerable additional expense in procuring the evidence, and signatures to complete the deficient vouchers. In our recommendation for appropriation for the Adjutant General's office, this expense is included.

INDIANA LEGION ACCOUNT.

In addition to the claims above mentioned, there are others on account of expenditures by the State in equipping and subsisting the Indiana Legion, amounting to over half a million of dollars, which it is believed the Government can be induced to pay. General Terrell proposes to take this matter in charge also, and we feel confident that it will be vigorously and efficiently prosecuted.

ORDNANCE MATTERS.

By direction of the last General Assembly the duties of the Ordnance Department of the State were committed to the charge of the Adjutant General. How efficiently and skillfully those duties have been discharged his communication bears ample testimony. A complete settlement has been effected with the general Government, by which the State has been released from all accountability on account of ordnance. The settlement made upon such favorable terms, was a saving to the State of \$93,263 35, which amount would otherwise have had to be assessed upon the counties in arrearage, some of them being deficient to the amount of ten to fifteen thousand dollars. In addition to this a claim of the State amounting to \$23,916 68, for taking care of United States arms, has been made up and filed with the proper department, and will no doubt be allowed without much delay. The Adjutant General has also taken steps to procure from the Government the quota of arms due the State for the past seven years under the law of 1808. Throughout all this business General Terrell has shown great foresight and wisdom, and we take pleasure in bearing this testimony to the value and importance of his labors.

EXPENSES AND APPROPRIATIONS.

The affairs of the Adjutant General's office have been economically administered, and all the expenditures have been judicious and reasonable. For the proper prosecution of the work of the office proper, the settlement of claims already referred to, and the necessary expenditures for stationery and other incidentals, we recommend an appropriation of five thousand dollars for the year 1867, and the same amount for 1868.

C. S. PARRISH,
Chairman Senate Committee on Military Affairs.
R. H. LITSON,
Chairman House Committee on Military Affairs.

Document No. 154.

CALL FOR FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN—FEB. 1, 1864.

[NOTE.—This call should have appeared as a part of Document No. 4—see pages 49, 50, 51, 52—but was omitted by mistake.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, }
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Washington, D. C., February 1, 1864. }

[General Orders, No. 35.]

The following is an order of the President of the United States:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, February 1, 1864.

Ordered, That a draft for five hundred thousand men, to serve for three years or during the war, be made on the tenth day of March next, for the military service of the United States, crediting and deducting therefrom so many as may have been enlisted or drafted into the service prior to the 1st day of March, and not heretofore credited.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

Document No. 155.

CALL FOR TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN—MARCH 15, 1864.

[NOTE.—This call should have appeared as a part of Document No. 4—see pages 49, 50, 51, 52—but was omitted by mistake.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, }
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Washington, March 15, 1864. }

[General Orders No. 100.]

ADDITIONAL DRAFT OF TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN.

The following is an order by the President of the United States:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, March 14, 1864.

In order to supply the force required to be drafted for the Navy, and to provide an adequate reserve force for all contingencies, in addition to the five hundred thousand men called for February

1st, 1864, a call is hereby made and a draft ordered for two hundred thousand men, for the military service (Army, Navy, and Marine Corps,) of the United States.

The proportional quotas for the different wards, towns, townships, precincts, or election districts, or counties, will be made known through the Provost Marshal General's Bureau, and account will be taken of the credits and deficiencies on former quotas.

The 15th day of April, 1864, is designated as the time up to which the numbers required from each ward of a city, town, &c., may be raised by voluntary enlistment, and drafts will be made in each ward of a city, town, &c., which shall not have filled the quota assigned to it within the time designated for the number required to fill said quotas. The drafts will be commenced as soon after the 15th of April as practicable.

The Government bounties, as now paid, continue until April 1, 1864, at which time the additional bounties cease. On and after that date, one hundred dollars bounty only will be paid, as provided by the act approved July 22, 1861.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

[Official.] E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

Document No. 156.

RECRUITING FOR OLD REGIMENTS.

GOVERNOR MORTON'S PLAN.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA, }
Indianapolis, September 19, 1863. }

SIR: Quite a number of the first regiments raised in this State are now so much reduced as to have each less than one hundred and fifty effective men. I respectfully request, if not inconsistent with the interests of the public service, that I may be allowed to select, subject to the approval of the War Department, eleven regiments, (one from each Congressional District,) and that they may be ordered to rendezvous at such places as may be convenient in the Districts in which they were formerly recruited, for re-organization.

I am convinced that the army can be strengthened more speedily in this manner than any other, as the regiments thus selected will have the advantage of all the officers and men as recruiting officers, and I am assured that the friends of the regiments will take a special interest in the matter. They number so few men at this time, that their loss could not be seriously felt by Department Commanders.

I beg that you will give this a careful consideration, and advise me of our decision at as early a day as practicable.

BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR.

[Signed.]

W. R. HOLLOWAY, Private Secretary.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

By Telegraph.]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
Indianapolis, Ind., October 7, 1863. }

Colonel JAMES B. FRY, *Provost Marshal General, Washington, D. C.:*

I respectfully submit the following plan for filling up the old three (3) years regiments: A certain number of the old regiments, say one from each Congressional District, reduced lowest in point of numbers, or oldest in organization, and three-fourths of which will re-enlist for three years, shall be brought home to recruit—officers and men to be furloughed for such time as the Governors of the respective States may determine, for the purpose of recruiting for their respective regiments; the Governors to designate places of rendezvous. At the expiration of the terms of furlough, the regiments to be returned to the field, and a like number of old regiments, upon the same principle, be brought home and recruited, and so on. The men who re-enlist, to be mustered out as if their first terms of enlistment had expired for past service, and be paid the four hundred and two dollars (\$402.00) bounty awarded to veteran volunteers for future service. This will place the regiments organized in 1861, as regards bounty, on the same footing as those organized in 1862, and it is believed the plan will take so few men from any one Corps as not to materially weaken it.

[Signed.] O. P. MORTON, Governor of Indiana.

Document No. 157.

REPORT OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL ON "THE ORDER OF THE AMERICAN KNIGHTS," *alias* "THE SONS OF LIBERTY."

A WESTERN CONSPIRACY IN AID OF THE SOUTHERN REBELLION.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 8, 1864. }

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

SIR: Having been instructed by you to prepare a detailed report upon the mass of testimony furnished me from different sources in regard to the *Secret Associations and Conspiracies against the Government* formed, principally in the Western States, by traitors and disloyal persons, I have now the honor to submit as follows:

During more than a year past it has been generally known to our military authorities that a secret treasonable organization, affiliated with the Southern Rebellion and chiefly military in its character, has been rapidly extending itself throughout the West. A variety of agencies, which will be specified herein, have been employed, and successfully, to ascertain its nature and extent, as well as its aims and its results; and, as this investigation has led to the arrest in several States of a number of its prominent members as dangerous enemies to their country, it has been deemed proper to set forth in full the acts and purposes of this organization, and thus to make known to the country at large its intensely treasonable and revolutionary spirit.

The subject will be presented under the following heads:

- I. Its origin, history, names, &c.
- II. Its organization and officers.
- III. Its extent and numbers.
- IV. Its armed force.
- V. Its ritual, oaths, and interior forms.
- VI. Its written principles.
- VII. Its specific purposes and operations.
- VIII. The witnesses and their testimony.

I.—ITS ORIGIN, HISTORY, NAMES, &c.

This secret association first developed itself in the West in the year 1862, about the period of the first conscription of troops, which it aimed to obstruct and resist. Originally known in certain localities as the "Mutual Protection Society," the "Circle of Honor," or the "Circle," or "Knights of the Mighty Host," but more widely as the "Knights of the Golden Circle," it was simply an inspiration of the rebellion, being little other than an extension among the disloyal and disaffected at the North of the association of the latter name, which had existed for some years at the South, and from which it derived all the chief features of its organization.

During the summer and fall of 1863, the Order, both at the North and South, underwent some modifications as well as a change of name. In consequence of a partial exposure which had been made of the signs and secret forms of the "Knights of the Golden Circle," Sterling Price had instituted as its successor in Missouri a secret political association, which he called the "Corps de Belgique," or "Southern League;" his principal coadjutor being Charles L. Hunt, of St. Louis, then Belgian Consul at that city, but whose *exequatur* was subsequently revoked by the President on account of his disloyal practices. The special object of the Corps de Belgique appears to have been to unite the rebel sympathizers of Missouri, with a view to their taking up arms and joining Price upon his proposed grand invasion of that State, and to their recruiting for his army in the interim.

Meanwhile, also, there had been instituted at the North, in the autumn of 1863, by sundry disloyal persons, prominent among whom were Vallandigham and P. C. Wright, of New York, a secret order, intended to be general throughout the country, and aiming at an extended influence and power, and at more positive results than its predecessor and which was termed, and has since been widely known as the O. A. K., or "*Order of American Knights*."

The opinion is expressed by Colonel Sanderson, Provost Marshal General of the Department of Missouri, in his official report upon the progress of the order, that it was founded by Vallandigham during his banishment, and upon consultation at Richmond with Davis and other prominent traitors. It is, indeed, the boast of the order in Indiana and elsewhere, that its "ritual" came direct from Davis himself; and Mary Ann Pitman, formerly attached to the command of the rebel Forrest, and a most intelligent witness, whose testimony will hereafter be referred to, states positively that Davis is a member of the order.

Upon the institution of the principal organization, it is represented that the "Corps de Belgique" was modified by Price, and became a Southern section of the O. A. K., and that the new name was generally adopted for the order, both at the North and South.

The secret signs and character of the order having become known to our military authorities, further modifications in the ritual and forms were introduced, and its name was finally changed to that of the O. S. L., or "*Order of the Sons of Liberty*," or the "Knights of the Order of the Sons of Liberty." These later changes are represented to have been first instituted, and the new ritual compiled, in the State of Indiana, in May last, but the new name was at once generally adopted throughout the West, though in some localities the association is still better known as the "Order of the American Knights."

Meanwhile, also, the order has received certain local designations. In parts of Illinois it has been called at times the "Peace Organization," in Kentucky the "Star Organization," and in Missouri as the "American Organization;" these however, being apparently names used outside of the lodges of the order. Its members have also been familiarly designated as "Butternuts" by the country people of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, and its separate lodges have also frequently received titles intended for the public ear; that in Chicago, for instance, being termed by its members the "Democratic Invincible Club," that in Louisville, the "Democratic Reading Room," &c.

It is to be added that in the State of New York, and other parts of the North, the secret political association known as the "*McClellan Minute Guard*" would seem to be a branch of the O. A. K., having substantially the same objects, to be accomplished, however, by means expressly suited to the localities in which it is established. For, as the Chief Secretary of this association, Dr. R. F. Stevens, stated in June last to a reliable witness whose testimony has been furnished, "those who represent the McClellan interest are compelled to preach a vigorous prosecution of the war, in order to secure the popular sentiment and allure voters."

II.—ITS ORGANIZATION AND OFFICERS.

From printed copies, heretofore seized by the Government, of the constitutions of the Supreme Council, Grand Council, and County Parent Temples, respectively, of the Order of Sons of Liberty, in connection with other and abundant testimony, the organization of the order, in its latest form, is ascertained to be as follows:

1. The government of the order throughout the United States is vested in a supreme council, of which the officers are a supreme commander, secretary of state, and treasurer. These officers are elected for one year, at the annual meeting of the supreme council, which is made up of the grand commanders of the several States, *ex officio*, and two delegates elected from each State in which the order is established.

2. The government of the order in a State is vested in a Grand Council, the officers of which are

a Grand Commander, Deputy Grand Commander, Grand Secretary, Grand Treasurer, and a certain number of Major Generals, or one for each Military District. These officers also are elected annually by "representatives" from the County Temples, each Temple being entitled to two representatives, and one additional for each thousand members. This body of representatives is also invested with certain legislative functions.

3. The Parent Temple is the organization of the order for a county, each temple being formally instituted by authority of the Supreme Council, or of the Grand Council or Grand Commander of the State. By the same authority, or by that of the officers of the Parent Temple, branch or subordinate temples may be established for townships in the county.

But the strength and significance of this organization lie in its *military* character. The secret constitution of the Supreme Council provides that the Supreme Commander "shall be commander-in-chief of all military forces belonging to the order in the various States when called into actual service;" and further, that the Grand Commanders "shall be commanders-in-chief of the military forces of their respective States." Subordinate to the Grand Commander in the State are the "Major Generals," each of whom commands his separate district and army. In Indiana the Major Generals are four in number. In Illinois, where the organization of the Order is considered most perfect, the members in each Congressional District compose a "brigade," which is commanded by a "Brigadier General." The members of each county constitute a "regiment," with a "colonel" in command, and those of each township form a "company." A somewhat similar system prevails in Indiana, where also each company is divided into "squad," each with its chief—an arrangement intended to facilitate the *guerrilla* mode of warfare in case of a general outbreak or local disorder.

The "McClellan Minute Guard," as appears from a circular issued by the Chief Secretary in New York in March last, is organized upon a military basis similar to that of the order proper. It is composed of companies, one for each election district, ten of which constitute a "brigade," with a "brigadier general" at its head. The whole is placed under the authority of a "commander-in-chief." A strict obedience on the part of members to the orders of their superiors is enjoined.

The first "Supreme Commander" of the order was P. C. Wright, of New York, editor of the *New York News*, who was in May last placed in arrest and confined in Fort Lafayette. His successor in office was Vallandigham, who was elected at the annual meeting of the Supreme Council in February last. Robert Holloway, of Illinois, is represented to have acted as Lieutenant General, or Deputy Supreme Commander, during the absence of Vallandigham from the country. The Secretary of State chosen at the last election was Dr. Massey, of Ohio.

In Missouri, the principal officers were Chas. L. Hunt, grand commander, Charles E. Dunn, deputy grand commander, and Green B. Smith, grand secretary. Since the arrest of these three persons (all of whom made confessions, which will be presently alluded to), James A. Barrett has, as it is understood, officiated as grand commander. He is stated to occupy also the position of chief of staff to the Supreme Commander.

The Grand Commander in Indiana, H. H. Dodd, has just been tried at Indianapolis by a military commission for "conspiracy against the Government," "violation of the laws of war," and other charges. The Deputy Grand Commander in that State is Horace Heffren, and the Grand Secretary, W. M. Harrison. The Major Generals are W. A. Bowles, John C. Walker, L. P. Milligan, and Andrew Humphreys. Among the other leading members of the order in that State are Dr. Athon, State secretary, and Joseph Kistine State auditor.

The Grand Commander in Illinois is — Judd, of Lewistown; and B. B. Piper, of Springfield, who is entitled "Grand Missionary" of the State, and designated also as a member of Vallandigham's staff, is one of the most active members, having been busily engaged throughout the summer in establishing temples and initiating members.

In Kentucky, Judge Bullitt, of the Court of Appeals, is grand commander, and, with Dr. U. F. Kalfus and W. R. Thomas, jailor in Louisville, two other of the most prominent members, have been arrested and confined by the military authorities. In New York, Dr. R. F. Stevens, the chief secretary of the McClellan Minute Guard, is the most active ostensible representative of the secret order.

The greater part of the chief and subordinate officers of the order, and its branches, as well as the principal members thereof, are known to the Government, and where not already arrested, may regard themselves as under a constant military surveillance. So complete has been the exposure of this secret league, that however frequently the conspirators may change its name, forms, passwords and signals, its true purposes and operations cannot longer be concealed from the military authorities.

It is to be remarked that the Supreme Council of the order, which annually meets on February 22, convened this year at New York City, and a special meeting was then appointed to be held at Chicago on July 1, or just prior to the day then fixed for the convention of the Democratic party. This convention having been postponed to August 29, the special meeting of the Supreme Council was also postponed to August 27, at the same place, and was duly convened accordingly. It will be remembered that a leading member of the convention, in the course of a speech made before that body, alluded approvingly to the session of the Sons of Liberty at Chicago at the same time, as that of an organization in harmony with the sentiment and projects of the convention.

It may be observed, in conclusion, that one not fully acquainted with the true character and intention of the order might well suppose that, in designating its officers by high military titles, and in imitating in its organization that established in our armies, it was designed merely to render itself more popular and attractive with the masses, and to invest its chiefs with a certain sham dignity; but when it is understood that the order comprises within itself a large army of well armed men, constantly drilled and exercised as soldiers, and that this army is held ready at any time for such forcible resistance to our military authorities, and such active co-operation with the public enemy as it may be called upon to engage in by its commanders, it will be perceived that the titles of the latter are not assumed for a mere purpose of display, but that they are the chiefs of an actual and formidable force of conspirators against the life of the Government, and that their military system is, as it has been remarked by Colonel Sanderson, "the grand lever used by the rebel Government for its army operations."

III.—ITS EXTENT AND NUMBERS.

The "Temples" or "Lodges" of the order are numerous scattered through the States of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Missouri and Kentucky. They are also officially reported as established, to a less extent, in Michigan and the other Western States, as well as in New York, and also in Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware and Tennessee.

Dodd, the Grand Commander of Indiana, in an address to the members in that State of February last, claims that at the next annual meeting of the Supreme Council (in February, 1865,) every State in the Union will be represented, and adds: "This is the first and only true national organization the Democratic and Conservative men of the country have ever attempted." A provision made in the constitution of the Council for a representation from the *Territories* shows, indeed, that the widest extension of the order is contemplated.

In the States first mentioned the order is most strongly centered at the following places, where are situated its principal "Temples." In Indiana, at Indianapolis and Vincennes; in Illinois, at Chicago, Springfield and Quincy, (a large proportion of the lodges in and about the latter place having been founded by the notorious guerrilla chief, Jackman); in Ohio, at Cincinnati, Dayton, and in Hamilton county, (which is proudly termed by members "The South Carolina of the North"); in Missouri, at St. Louis; in Kentucky, at Louisville; and in Michigan, at Detroit, (whence communication was freely had, by the leaders of the order, with Vallandigham during his banishment, either by letters addressed to him through two prominent citizens and members of the order, or by personal interviews at Windsor, C. W.) It is to be added that the regular places of meeting, as well as the principal rendezvous and haunts of the members in these and less important places, are generally well known to the Government.

The actual numbers of the order have, it is believed, never been officially reported, and cannot, therefore, be accurately ascertained. Various estimates have been made by leading members, some of which are no doubt considerably exaggerated. It has been asserted by delegates to the Supreme Council of February last, that the number was there represented to be from 800,000 to 1,000,000; but Vallandigham, in his speech last summer at Dayton, Ohio, placed it at 500,000, which is probably much nearer the true total. The number of its members in the several States has been differently estimated in the reports and statements of its officers. Thus, the force of the order in Indiana is stated to be from 75,000 to 125,000; in Illinois, from 100,000 to 140,000; in Ohio, from 80,000 to 108,000; in Kentucky, from 40,000 to 70,000; in Missouri, from 20,000 to 40,000; and in Michigan and New York about 20,000 each. Its representation in the other States above mentioned does not specifically appear from the testimony; but, allowing for every exaggeration in the figures reported, they may be deemed to present a tolerably faithful view of what, at least, is regarded by the order as its true force in the States designated.

It is to be noted that the order, or its counterpart, is probably much more widely extended at the South even than at the North, and that a large proportion of the officers of the rebel army are represented by most reliable witnesses to be members. In Kentucky and Missouri the order has not hesitated to admit as members, not only officers of that army, but also a considerable number of guerrillas, a class who might be supposed to appreciate most readily its aims and purposes. It is fully shown that as lately as in July last several of these ruffians were initiated into the first degree by Dr. Kalfus, in Kentucky.

IV.—ITS ARMED FORCE.

A review of the testimony in regard to the armed force of the order will materially aid in determining its real strength and numbers.

Although the order has from the outset partaken of the military character, it was not till the summer or fall of 1863 that it began to be generally organized as an armed body. Since that date its officers and leaders have been busily engaged in placing it upon a military basis, and in preparing it for a revolutionary movement. A general system of drilling has been instituted and secretly carried out. Members have been instructed to be constantly provided with weapons, and in some localities it has been absolutely required that each member should keep at his residence, at all times, certain arms and a specified quantity of ammunition.

In March last, the entire armed force of the order, capable of being mobilized for effective service, was represented to be 340,000 men. The details, however, upon which this statement was based are imperfectly set forth in the testimony, and it is not known how far this number may be exaggerated. It is abundantly shown, however, that the order, by means of a tax levied upon its members, has accumulated considerable funds for the purchase of arms and ammunition, and that these have been procured in large quantities for its use. The witness Clayton, on the trial of Dodd, estimated that two-thirds of the order are furnished with arms.

G. B. Smith, Grand Secretary of the order in Missouri, states in his confession of July last: "I know that arms, mostly revolvers, and ammunition have been purchased by members in St. Louis to send to members in the country where they could not be had;" and he subsequently adds that he himself alone clandestinely purchased and forwarded, between April 15th and 19th last, about two hundred revolvers, with five thousand percussion caps and other ammunition. A muster roll of one of the country lodges of that State is exhibited, in which, opposite the name of each member, are noted certain numbers, under the heads of "Missouri Republican," "St. Louis Union," "Auzerger," "Miscellaneous Periodicals," "Books," "Speeches" and "Reports," titles which, when interpreted, severally signify *single-barrelled guns, double-barrelled guns, revolvers, private ammunition, private lead, company powder, company lead*; the roll thus actually setting forth the amount of arms and ammunition in the possession of the lodge and its members.

In the States of Ohio and Illinois the order is claimed by its members to be unusually well armed with revolvers, carbines, &c.; but it is in regard to the arming of the order in Indiana that the principal statistics have been presented, and these may serve to illustrate the system which has probably been pursued in most of the States. One intelligent witness, who has been a member of the order, estimates that in March last there were in possession of the order in that State 6,000 muskets and 60,000 revolvers, besides private arms. Another member testifies that at a single lodge meeting of two hundred and fifty-two persons, which he attended early in the present year, the sum of \$4,000 was subscribed for arms. Other members present statements in regard to the number of arms in their respective counties, and all agree in representing that these have been constantly forwarded from Indianapolis into the interior. Beck & Brothers is designated as the firm in that city to which most of the arms were consigned. These were shipped principally from the East; some packages, however, were sent from Cincinnati, and some from Kentucky, and the boxes were generally marked "pick-axes," "hardware," "nails," "household goods," &c.

General Carrington estimates that in February and March last nearly 30,000 guns and revolvers entered the State, and this estimate is based upon an actual inspection of invoices. The true number introduced was therefore probably considerably greater. That officer adds that on the day in which the sale of arms was stopped by his order, in Indianapolis, nearly 1,000 additional revolvers had been contracted for, and that the trade could not supply the demand. He further reports that after the introduction of arms into the Department of the North had been prohibited in General Orders of March last, a seizure was made by the Government of a large quantity of revolvers and

135,000 rounds of ammunition, which had been shipped to the firm in Indianapolis, of which H. H. Dodd, Grand Commander, was a member; that other arms about to be shipped to the same destination were seized in New York City; and that all these were claimed as the private property of John C. Walker, one of the Major Generals of the order in Indiana, and were represented to have been "*purchased for a few friends.*" It is to be added that at the office of Hon. D. W. Voorhees, M. C., at Terre Haute, were discovered letters which disclosed a correspondence between him and ex-Senator Wall, of New Jersey, in regard to the purchase of 20,000 Garribaldi rifles, to be forwarded to the West.

It appears in the course of the testimony that a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition were brought into the State of Illinois from Burlington, Iowa, and that ammunition was shipped from New Albany, Indiana, into Kentucky. It is also represented that, had Vallandigham been arrested on his return to Ohio, it was contemplated furnishing the order with arms from a point in Canada, near Windsor, where they were stored and ready for use.

There remains further to be noticed, in this connection, the testimony of Clayton upon the trial of Dodd, to the effect that arms were to be furnished the order from Nassau, N. P., by way of Canada; that, to defray the expenses of these arms or their transportation, a formal assessment was levied upon the lodges, but that the transportation into Canada was actually to be furnished by the Confederate authorities.

A statement was made by Hunt, Grand Commander of Missouri, before his arrest, to a fellow member, that shells and all kinds of munitions of war, as well as infernal machines, were manufactured for the order at Indianapolis; and the late discovery in Cincinnati of samples of hand-grenades, conical shells, and rockets, of which one thousand were about to be manufactured, under a special contract, for the O. S. L., goes directly to verify such a statement.

These details will convey some idea of the attempts which have been made to place the order upon a war footing and prepare it for aggressive movements. But notwithstanding all the efforts that have been put forth, and with considerable success, to arm and equip its members as fighting men, the leaders of the order have felt themselves still very deficient in their armament, and numerous schemes for increasing their armed strength have been devised. Thus, at the time of the issuing of the general order in Missouri requiring the enrollment of all citizens, it was proposed in the lodges of the O. A. K., at St. Louis, that certain members should raise companies in the militia, in their respective wards, and thus get command of as many Government arms and equipments as possible, for the future use of the order. Again it was proposed that *all* the members should enroll themselves in the militia, instead of paying commutation, in this way obtaining possession of United States arms, and having the advantage of the drill and military instruction. In the councils of the order in Kentucky in June last, a scheme was devised for disarming all the negro troops, which it was thought could be done without much difficulty, and appropriating their arms for the purposes of the Order.

The despicable treachery of these proposed plans, as evincing the *animus* of the conspiracy, need not be commented upon.

It is to be observed that the order in the State of Missouri has counted greatly upon support from the enrolled militia, in case of an invasion by Price, as containing many members and friends of the O. A. K.; and that the "Paw-Paw militia," a military organization of Buchanan county, as well as the militia of Platte and Clay counties, known as "Flat Foots," have been relied upon almost to a man, to join the revolutionary movement.

V.—ITS RITUAL, OATHS, AND INTERIOR FORMS.

The ritual, of the order, as well as its secret signs, passwords, &c., has been fully made known to the military authorities. In August last, one hundred and twelve copies of the ritual of the O. A. K. were seized in the office of Hon. D. W. Voorhees, M. C., at Terre Haute, and a large number of the O. S. L., together with copies of the constitutions of the councils, &c., already referred to, were found in the building at Indianapolis, occupied by Dodd, the Grand Commander of Indiana, as had been indicated by the Government witness and detective, Stidger. Copies were also discovered at Louisville, at the residence of Dr. Kalfus, concealed within the mattress of his bed, where, also, Stidger had ascertained that they were kept.

The ritual of the O. A. K., has also been furnished by the authorities at St. Louis. From this ritual, that of the O. S. L., does not materially differ. Both are termed "progressive," in that they provide for *five* separate degrees of membership, and contemplate the admission of a member of a lower degree into a higher one only upon certain vouchers and proofs of fitness, which, with each ascending degree, are required to be stronger and more imposing.

Each degree has its commander or head; the Fourth or "Grand" is the highest in a State; the Fifth or "Supreme," the highest in the United States; but to the first or lower degree only do the great majority of members attain. A large proportion of these enter the order, supposing it to be a "Democratic" and political association merely; and the history of the order furnishes a most striking illustration of the gross and criminal deception which may be practised upon the ignorant masses by unscrupulous and unprincipled leaders. The members of the lower degree are often for a considerable period kept quite unaware of the true purposes of their chiefs. But to the latter they are bound by their obligation "to yield prompt and implicit obedience to the utmost of their ability, without remonstrance, hesitation, or delay," and meanwhile their minds, under the discipline and teachings to which they are subjected, become educated and accustomed to contemplate with comparative unconcern the treason for which they are preparing.

The oaths, "invocations," "charges," &c., of the ritual, expressed as they are in bombastic and extravagant phraseology, would excite in the mind of an educated person only ridicule or contempt, but upon the illiterate they are calculated to make a deep impression, the effect and importance of which were doubtless fully studied by the framers of the instrument.

The oath which is administered upon the introduction of a member into any degree is especially imposing in its language; it prescribes as a penalty for the violation of the obligation assumed, "a shameful death," and further that the body of the person guilty of such violation shall be divided in four parts and cast out at the four "gates" of the temple. Not only, as has been said, does it enjoin a blind obedience to the orders of the superiors of the order, but it is required to be held of paramount obligation to any oath which may be administered to a member in a court of justice or elsewhere. Thus, in cases where members have been sworn, by officers empowered to administer oaths, to speak the whole truth in answer to questions that may be put to them, and have then been examined in reference to the order and their connection therewith, they have not only refused to give any information in regard to its character, but have denied that they were members, or even that they knew of its existence.

A conspicuous instance of this is presented in the cases of Hunt, Dunn and Smith, the chief officers of the order in Missouri, who, upon their first examination under oath, after their arrest, denied all connection with the order, but confessed, also under oath, at a subsequent period, that this denial was wholly false, although in accordance with their obligations as members of the order. Indeed, a deliberate system of deception in regard to the details of the conspiracy is inculcated upon the members, and studiously pursued; and it may be mentioned in this connection, as a similarly despicable feature of the organization, that it is held bound to injure the Administration and officers of the Government, in every possible manner, by misrepresentation and falsehood.

Members are also instructed that their oath of membership is to be held paramount to an oath of allegiance, or any other oath which may impose obligations inconsistent with those which are assumed upon entering the order. Thus, if a member, when in danger, or for the purpose of facilitating some traitorous design, has taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, he is held at liberty to violate it on the first occasion, his obligation to the order being deemed superior to any consideration of duty or loyalty prompted by such oath.

It is to be added that where members are threatened with the penalties of perjury, in case of their answering falsely to questions propounded to them in regard to the order before a court or grand jury, they are instructed to refuse to answer such questions, alleging as a ground for their refusal that their answers may *criminate* themselves. The testimony shows that this course has habitually been pursued by members, especially in Indiana, when placed in such a situation.

Besides the oaths and other forms and ceremonies which have been alluded to, the ritual contains what are termed "Declarations of Principles." These declarations, which are most important as exhibiting the creed and character of the order, as inspired by the principles of the rebellion, will be fully presented under the next branch of the subject.

The signs, signals, passwords, &c., of the order are set forth at length in the testimony, but need only be briefly alluded to. It is a most significant fact, as showing the intimate relations between the northern and southern sections of the secret conspiracy, that a member from a Northern State is enabled to pass without risk, through the South by the use of the signs of recognition which have been established throughout the order, and by means of which members from distant points, though meeting as strangers, are at once made known to each other as "brothers." Mary Ann Pitman, expressly states in her testimony that whenever important dispatches are required to be sent by rebel generals beyond their lines, members of the order are always selected to convey them. Certain passwords are also used in common in both sections, and of these, none appears to be more familiar than the word "Nu-oh-lae," or the name "Calhoun" spelt backward, and which is employed upon entering a temple of the first degree of the O. A. K.—certainly a fitting password to such dens of treason.

Beside the signs of recognition, there are signs of warning and danger, for use at night as well as by day; as for instance, signs to warn members of the approach of United States officials seeking to make arrests. The order has also established what are called *battle-signals*, by means of which, as it is asserted, a member serving in the army may communicate with the enemy in the field and thus escape personal harm in case of attack or capture. The most recent of these signals represented to have been adopted by the order, is a five-pointed copper star, worn under the coat, which is to be disclosed upon meeting an enemy, who will thus recognize in the wearer a sympathizer and an ally. A similar star of German silver, hung in a frame, is said to be numerous displayed by members or their families in private houses in Indiana, for the purpose of insuring protection to their property in case of a raid or other attack; and it is stated that in many dwellings in that State, a portrait of John Morgan is exhibited for a similar purpose.

Other signs are used by members, and especially the officers of the order, in their *correspondence*. Their letters, when of an official character, are generally conveyed by special messengers, but when transmitted through the mail, are usually in cypher. When written in the ordinary manner, a character at the foot of the letter, consisting of a circle with a line drawn across the centre, signifies to the member who receives it that the statements as written are to be understood in a sense directly the opposite to that which would ordinarily be conveyed.

It is to be added that the meetings of the order, especially in the country, are generally held at night and in secluded places, and that the approach to them is carefully guarded by a line of sentinels, who are passed only by means of special countersign, which is termed the "picket."

VI.—ITS WRITTEN PRINCIPLES.

The "*Declaration of Principles*," which is set forth in the ritual of the order, has already been alluded to. This declaration, which is specially framed for the instruction of the great mass of members, commences with the following specious proposition:

"All men are endowed by the Creator with certain rights, equal as far as there is equality in the capacity for the appreciation, enjoyment, and exercise of those rights." And subsequently there is added: "In the Divine economy no individual of the human race must be permitted to encumber the earth, to mar its aspect of transcendent beauty, nor to impede the progress of the physical or intellectual man, neither in himself nor in the race to which he belongs. Hence, a people, upon whatever plane they may be found in the ascending scale of humanity, whom neither the divinity within them nor the inspirations of divine and beautiful nature around them can impel to virtuous action and progress onward and upward, should be subjected a just and humane servitude and tutelage to the superior race, until they shall be able to appreciate the benefits and advantages of civilization."

Here, expressed in terms of studied hypocrisy, is the whole theory of human bondage—the right of the strong, because they are strong, to despoil and enslave the weak, because they are weak! The languages of earth can add nothing to the cowardly and loathsome baseness of the doctrine, as thus announced. It is the robber's creed, sought to be nationalized, and would push back the hand on the dial plate of our civilization to the darkest periods of human history. It must be admitted, however, that it furnishes a fitting "corner-stone" for the government of a rebellion, every fibre of whose body and every throb of whose soul is born of the traitorous ambition and slave-pen inspirations of the South.

To these detestable tenets is added that other pernicious political theory of State sovereignty, with its necessary fruit, the monstrous doctrine of Secession—a doctrine which, in asserting that in our federative system a part is greater than the whole, would compel the General Government, like a Japanese slave, to commit hari-kari whenever a faithless or insolent State should command it to do so.

Thus, the ritual, after reciting that the States of the Union are "free, independent, and sovereign," proceeds as follows:

"The Government designated 'The United States of America' has no *sovereignty*, because that is

an attribute with which the people, in their several and distinct political organizations, are endowed, and is inalienable. It was constituted by the terms of the *compact*, by all the States, through the express will of the people thereof, respectively—a common agent, to use and exercise certain named, specified, defined and limited powers which are inherent of the sovereignties within those States. It is permitted, so far as regards its status and relations, as common agent in the exercise of the powers carefully and jealously delegated to it, to call itself 'supreme,' but not 'sovereign.' In accordance with the principles upon which is founded the *American theory*, Government can exercise only delegated power; hence, if those who shall have been chosen to administer the Government shall assume to exercise powers not delegated, they should be regarded and treated as *usurpers*. The reference to 'inherent power,' 'war power,' or 'military necessity,' on the part of the functionary for the sanction of an arbitrary exercise of power by him, we will not accept in palliation or excuse."

To this is added, as a corollary, "it is incompatible with the history and nature of our system of government that Federal authority should coerce by arms a sovereign State."

The declaration of principles, however, does not stop here, but proceeds one step further, as follows:

"Whenever the chosen officers or delegates shall fail or refuse to administer the Government in strict accordance with the letter of the accepted Constitution, it is the inherent right, and the solemn and imperative duty of the people to *resist* the functionaries, and, if need be, to *expel them by force of arms*. Such resistance is not revolution, but is solely the assertion of right—the exercise of all the noble attributes which impart honor and dignity to manhood."

To the same effect, though in a milder tone, is the platform of the order in Indiana, put forth by the Grand Council at their meeting in February last, which declares that "the right to alter or *abolish* their Government whenever it fails to secure the blessings of liberty, is one of the inalienable rights of the people that can never be surrendered."

Such, then, are the principles which the new member swears to observe and abide by in his obligation, set forth in the ritual, where he says; "I do solemnly promise that will I ever cherish in my heart of hearts the sublime creed of the E. K. (Excellent Knights), and will, so far as in me lies, illustrate the same in my intercourse with men, and will defend the principles thereof if need be, with my life, whensoever assailed, in my own country first of all. I do further solemnly declare that I will never take up arms in behalf of any government which does not acknowledge the sole authority or power to be the will of the governed."

In the same connection may be quoted the following extracts from the ritual, as illustrating the principle of the right of revolution, and resistance to constituted authority, insisted upon by the order:

"Our swords shall be unsheathed whenever the great principles which we aim to inculcate and have sworn to maintain are assailed."

Again: "I do solemnly promise, that whenever the principles which our order inculcates shall be assailed in my own State or country, I will defend these principles with my sword and my life, in whatsoever capacity may be assigned me by the competent authority of our order."

And further: "I do promise that I will, at all times, if needs be, take up arms in the cause of the oppressed—in my own country first of all—against any power or government usurped, which may be found in arms and waging war against a people or peoples who are endeavoring to establish, or have inaugurated a government for themselves, of their own free choice."

Moreover, it is to be noted that all the addresses and speeches of its leaders breathe the same principle, of the right of forcible resistance to the Government, as one of the tenets of the order.

Thus, P. C. Wright, Supreme Commander, in his general address of December, 1863, after urging that "the spirit of the fathers may animate the free minds, the brave hearts, and the still unshackled limbs of the *true Democracy*," (meaning the members of the order), adds as follows: "To be prepared for the crisis now approaching, we must catch from afar the earliest and faintest breathings of the spirit of the storm; to be successful when the storm comes, we must be watchful, patient, brave, confident, organized, *armed*."

Thus, too, Dodd, Grand Commander of the order in Indiana, quoting in his address of February last, the views of his chief, Vallandigham, and adopting them as his own, says:

"He (Vallandigham) judges that the Washington power will not yield up its power, until it is taken from them by an indignant people, *by force of arms*."

Such, then, are the written principles of the order in which the neophyte is instructed, and which he is sworn to cherish and observe as his rule of action, when, with arms placed in his hands, he is called upon to engage in the overthrow of his Government. This declaration—first, of the absolute right of slavery; second, of State sovereignty and the right of secession; third, the right of armed resistance to constituted authority on the part of the disaffected and the disloyal, whenever their ambition may prompt them to revolution—is but an assertion of that abominable theory which, from its first enunciation, served as a pretext for conspiracy against the Government on the part of Southern traitors, until their detestable plotting culminated in open rebellion and bloody civil war. What more appropriate name, therefore, to be communicated as a password to the new member, upon his first admission to the secrets of the order, could have been conceived than that which was actually adopted—that of "Calhoun!"—a man who, baffled in his lust for power, with gnashing teeth, turned upon the Government that had lifted him to its highest honors, and upon the country that had borne him, and down to the very close of his fevered life, labored incessantly to scatter far and wide the seeds of that poison of death, now upon our lips. The thorns which now pierce and tear us are of the tree he planted.

VII.—ITS SPECIFIC PURPOSES AND OPERATIONS.

From the principles of the order, as thus set forth, its general purpose of co-operating with the rebellion may readily be inferred, and, in fact, these principles could logically lead to no other result. This general purpose, indeed, is distinctly set forth in the personal statements and confessions of its members, and particularly of its prominent officers, who have been induced to make disclosures to the Government. Among the most significant of these confessions are those already alluded to, of Hunt, Dunn, and Smith, the heads of the order in Missouri. The latter, whose statement is full and explicit, says: "At the time I joined the order, I understood that its object was to aid and assist the Confederate Government, and endeavor to restore the Union as it was prior to this rebellion." He adds: "The order is hostile, in every respect, to the General Government, and friendly to the so-called Confederate Government. It is exclusively made up of disloyal persons—of all Democrats who are desirous of securing the independence of the Confederate States, with a view of restoring the Union as it was."

It would be idle to comment on such gibberish as the statement that "the independence of the Confederate States" was to be used as a means of restoring "the Union as it was;" and yet, under the manipulations of these traitorous jugglers, doubtless the brains of many have been so far muddled as to accept this shameless declaration as true.

But to proceed to the *specific* purposes of the order, which its leaders have had in view from the beginning, and which, as will be seen, they have been able, in many cases, to carry out, with very considerable success, the following are found to be most pointedly presented by the testimony:

1. *Aiding Soldiers to Desert, and Harboring and Protecting Deserters.*—Early in its history the order essayed to undermine such portions of the army as were exposed to its insidious approaches. Agents were sent by the K. G. C. into the camps to introduce the order among the soldiers, and those who became members were instructed to induce as many as possible of their companions to desert, and for this purpose the latter was furnished by the order with money and citizens' clothing. Soldiers who hesitated at desertion, but desired to leave the army, were introduced to lawyers, who engaged to furnish them some *quasi* legal pretext for so doing, and a certain attorney of Indianapolis, named Walpole, who was particularly conspicuous in furnishing facilities of this character to soldiers who applied to him, has boasted that he has thus aided five hundred enlisted men to escape from their contracts. Through the schemes of the order in Indiana, whole companies were broken up; a large detachment of a battery company, for instance, deserting on one occasion to the enemy, with two of its guns, and the camps were imbued with a spirit of discontent and dissatisfaction with the service. Some estimate of the number of deserters at this time may be derived from a report of the Adjutant General of Indiana, of January, 1863, setting forth that the number of deserters and absentees returned to the army through the post of Indianapolis alone, during the month of December, 1862, was nearly two thousand six hundred.

As soon as arrests of these deserters began to be generally made, writs of *habeas corpus* were issued in their cases by disloyal judges, and a considerable number were discharged thereon. In one instance, in Indiana, where an officer in charge of a deserter properly refused to obey the writ, after it had been suspended in such cases by the President, his attachment for contempt was ordered by the Chief Justice of the State, who declared the "streets of Indianapolis might run with blood, but that he would enforce his authority against the President's order." On another occasion certain United States officers, who had made the arrest of deserters in Illinois, were themselves arrested for kidnapping, and held to trial by a disloyal judge, who at the same time discharged the deserters, though acknowledging them to be such.

Soldiers, upon deserting, were assured of immunity from punishment, and protection on the part of the order, and were instructed to bring away with them their arms, and, if mounted, their horses. Details sent to arrest them by the military authorities were in several cases forcibly resisted, and, where not unusually strong in numbers, were driven back by large bodies of men, subsequently generally ascertained to be members of the order. When arrests were effected, our troops were openly attacked and fired upon, on their return. Instances of such attacks occurring in Morgan and Rush counties, Indiana, are especially noticed by General Carrington. In the case of the outbreak in Morgan county, J. J. Bingham, editor of the *Indianapolis Sentinel*, a member or friend of the order, sought to forward to the disloyal newspapers of the West false and inflammatory telegraphic dispatches in regard to the affair, to the effect that cavalry had been sent to arrest all the Democrats in the county, that they had committed gross outrages, and that several citizens had been shot; and adding: "Ten thousand soldiers can not hold the men arrested this night. Civil war and bloodshed are inevitable." The assertions in the dispatch were entirely false, and may serve to illustrate the fact heretofore noted, that a studious misrepresentation in regard to the acts of the Government and its officers is a part of the prescribed duty of members of the order. It is to be added that seven of the party in Morgan county who made the attack upon our troops were convicted of their offense by a State court. Upon their trial it was proved that the party was composed of members of the K. G. C.

One of the most pointed instances of protection furnished to deserters occurred in a case in Indiana, where seventeen deserters entrenched themselves in a log cabin with a ditch and palisade, and were furnished with provisions and sustained in their defense against our military authorities for a considerable period by the order or its friends.

2. *Discouraging Enlistments and Resisting the Draft.*—It is especially inculcated by the order to oppose the reinforcement of our armies, either by volunteers or drafted men. In 1862 the Knights of the Golden Circle organized generally to resist the draft in the Western States, and were strong enough in certain localities to greatly embarrass the Government. In this year and early in 1863 a number of enrolling officers were shot in Indiana and Illinois. In Blackford county, Indiana, an attack was made upon the court house, and the books connected with the draft were destroyed. In several counties of the State a considerable military force was required for the protection of the United States officials, and a large number of arrests were made, including that of one Reynolds, an ex-Senator of the Legislature, for publicly urging upon the populace to resist the conscription—an offense of the same character, in fact, as that upon which Vallandigham was apprehended in Ohio. These outbreaks were, no doubt, in most cases, incited by the order, and engaged in by its members. In Indiana nearly two hundred persons were indicted for conspiracy against the Government, resisting the draft, etc., and about sixty of these were convicted.

Where members of the order were forced into the army by the draft, they were instructed, in case they were prevented from presently escaping, and were obliged to go to the field, to use their arms in battle against their fellow-soldiers, rather than the enemy, by whom, through the signs of the order, they would be recognized and received as friends. It is to be added that whenever a member volunteered in the army, he was at once expelled from the order.

3. *Circulation of Disloyal and Treasonable Publications.*—The order, especially in Missouri has secretly circulated throughout the country a great quantity of treasonable publications, as means of extending its own power and influence, as well as of giving encouragement to the disloyal and inciting them to treason. Of these, some of the principal are the following: "Pollard's Southern History of the War," "Official Reports of the Confederate Government," "Life of Stonewall Jackson," pamphlets containing articles from the "Metropolitan Record," "Abraham Africanus, or Mysteries of the White House," "The Lincoln Catechism, or a Guide to the Presidential election of 1864," "Indestructible Organics," by Targa. These publications have generally been procured by formal requisitions drawn upon the grand commander by leading members of the interior of a State. One of these requisitions, dated June 10th last, and drawn by a local secretary of the order at Gentryville, Mo., is exhibited in the testimony. It contains a column of the initials of a number of subscribers opposite whose names are entered the number of disloyal publications to be furnished, the particular book or books, etc., required being indicated by fictitious titles.

4. *Communicating with and Giving Intelligence to the Enemy.*—Smith, Grand Secretary of the order in Missouri, says, in his confession: "Rebel spies, mail-carriers, and emissaries, have been carefully protected by this order ever since I have been a member." It is shown in the testimony to be customary in the rebel service to employ members of the order as spies, under the guise of soldiers furnished with furloughs to visit their homes within our lines. On coming within the territory occupied by our forces, they are harbored and supplied with information by the order. Another class of spies claim to be deserters from the enemy, and at once seek an opportunity to take the oath of allegiance, which, however, though voluntarily taken, they claim to be administered while they are under a species of duress, and therefore, not to be binding. Upon swearing allegiance to the Government, the pretended deserter engages, with the assistance of the order, in collecting contraband goods, or procuring intelligence to be conveyed to the enemy, or in some other treasonable enterprise. In his official report of June 12th last, Colonel Sanderson remarks: "This department is filled with rebel spies, all of whom belong to the order."

In Missouri, regular mail communication was for a long period maintained through the agency of the order from St. Louis to Price's army, by means of which private letters as well as official despatches between him and the Grand Commander of Missouri were regularly transmitted. The mail-carriers started from a point on the Pacific railroad, near Kirkwood Station, about fourteen miles from St. Louis, and traveling only by night, proceeded (to quote from Colonel Sanderson's report) to "Mattox Mills, on the Maramee river, thence past Mineral Point to Webster, thence to a point fifteen miles below Van Buren, where they crossed the Black river, and thence to the rebel lines." It is probably also by this route that the secret correspondence, stated by the witness Pitman to have been constantly kept up between Price and Vallandigham, the heads of the order at the North and South, respectively, was successfully maintained.

A similar communication has been continuously held with the enemy from Louisville, Kentucky. A considerable number of women in that State, many of them in high position in rebel society, and some of them outwardly professing to be loyal, were discovered to have been actively engaged in receiving and forwarding mails, with the assistance of the order and as its instruments. Two of the most notorious and successful of these, Mrs. Woods and Miss Cassell, have been apprehended and imprisoned.

By means of this correspondence with the enemy, the members of the order were promptly apprised of all raids to be made by the forces of the former, and were able to hold themselves prepared to render aid and comfort to the raiders. To show how efficient for this purpose was the system thus established, it is to be added that our military authorities have, in a number of cases, been informed, through members of the order, employed in the interest of the Government, of impending raids, and important army movements of the rebels, not only days, but sometimes weeks sooner than the same intelligence could have reached them through the ordinary channels.

On the other hand, the system of *espionage* kept up by the order, for the purpose of obtaining information of the movements of our own forces, etc., to be imparted to the enemy, seems to have been as perfect as it was secret. The Grand Secretary of the order in Missouri states, in his confession: "One of the special objects of this order was to place members in steamboats, ferryboats, telegraph offices, express offices, department headquarters, provost Marshal's office, and, in fact, in every position where they could do valuable service;" and he proceeds to specify certain members, who, at the date of his confession (August 2d last,) were employed at the express and telegraph offices in St. Louis.

5. *Aiding the Enemy by Recruiting for Them or Assisting Them to Recruit within our Lines.*—This has also been extensively carried on by members of the order, particularly in Kentucky and Missouri. It is estimated that two thousand men were sent South from Louisville alone, during a few weeks in April and May, 1864. The order and its friends at that city have a permanent fund, to which there are many subscribers, for the purpose of fitting out with pistols, clothing, money, etc., men desiring to join the Southern service; and in the lodges of the order in St. Louis and Northern Missouri, money has often been raised to purchase horses, arms, and equipments for soldiers about to be forwarded to the Southern army. In the latter State, parties empowered by Price, or by Grand Commander Hunt as his representative, to recruit for the rebel service, were nominally authorized to "locate lands," as it was expressed, and in their reports, which was formally made, the number of acres, etc., located, represented the number of men recruited. At Louisville, those desiring to join the Southern forces were kept hidden, and supplied with food and lodging until a convenient occasion was presented for their transportation South. They were then collected, and conducted at night to a safe rendezvous of the order, whence they were forwarded to their destination, in some cases stealing horses from the United States correls on their way. While awaiting an occasion to be sent South, the men, to avoid the suspicion which might be excited by their being seen together in any considerable number, were often employed on farms in the vicinity of Louisville, and the farm of one Moore, in that neighborhood (at whose house also meetings of the order were held) is indicated in the testimony as one of the localities where such recruits were so rendezvoused and employed.

The same facilities which were afforded to recruits for the Southern army were also furnished by the order to persons desiring to proceed beyond our lines for any illegal purpose. By these Louisville was generally preferred as a point of departure, and, on the Mississippi river, a particular steamer—the *Graham*—was selected as the safest convenience.

6. *Furnishing the Rebels with Arms, Ammunition, &c.*—In this, too, the order, and especially its female members and allies, has been sedulously engaged. The rebel women of Louisville and Kentucky are represented as having rendered the most valuable aid to the Southern army, by transporting very large quantities of percussion caps, powder, etc., concealed upon their persons, to some convenient locality near the lines, whence they could be readily conveyed to those for whom they were intended. It is estimated that at Louisville, up to May 1, last, the sum of \$17,000 had been invested by the order in ammunition and arms to be forwarded principally in this manner to the rebels. In St. Louis, several firms, who are well known to the Government, the principal of which is Beauvais & Co., have been engaged in supplying arms and ammunition to members of the order, to be conveyed to their Southern allies. Mary Ann Pitman, a reliable witness, and a member of the O. A. K., who will hereafter be specially alluded to, states in her testimony that she visited Beauvais & Co. three times, and procured from them on each occasion about eighty dollar's worth of caps, besides a number of pistols and cartridges, which she carried in person to Forrest's command, besides a much larger quantity of similar articles which she caused to be forwarded by other agents. The guerrillas in Missouri also received arms from St. Louis, and one Douglas, one of the most active conspirators of the O. A. K. in Missouri, and a special emissary of Price, was arrested while in the act of transporting a box of forty revolvers by railroad to a guerrilla camp in the interior of the State. Medical stores in large quantities were also, by the aid of the order, furnished to the

enemy; and a surgeon in Louisville is mentioned as having "made \$75,000 by smuggling medicines" through the lines of our army. Supplies were in some cases conveyed to the enemy through the medium of professed loyalists, who, having received permits for that purpose from the United States military authorities, would forward their goods, as if for ordinary purposes of trade, to a certain point near the rebel lines, where, by the connivance of the owners, the enemy would be enabled to seize them.

7. *Co-operating with the Enemy in Raids and Invasions.*—While it is clear that the order has given aid, both directly and indirectly, to the forces of the rebels, and to guerrilla bands, when engaged in making incursions into the border States, yet because, on the one hand, of the constant restraint upon its action exercised by our military authorities, and, on the other hand, of the general success of our armies in the field over those of the enemy, their allies at the North has never thus far been able to carry out their grand plan of a general armed rising of the order, and its co-operation on an extended scale with the Southern forces. This plan has been two-fold, and consisted—first, of a rising of the order in Missouri, aided by a strong detachment from Illinois, and a co-operation with a rebel army under Price; second, of a similar rising in Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky, and a co-operation with a force under Breckinridge, Buckner, Morgan, or some other rebel commander, who was to invade the latter State. In this case the order was first to cut the railroad and telegraph wires, in order that intelligence of the movement might not be sent abroad and the transportation of federal troops might be delayed, and then to seize upon the arsenals at Indianapolis, Columbus, Springfield, Louisville, and Frankfort, and, furnishing such of their number as were without arms, to kill or make prisoners of department, district, and post commanders, release the rebel prisoners at Rock Island, and at Camps Morton, Douglas, and Chase, and thereupon join the Southern army at Louisville or some other point in Kentucky, which State was to be permanently occupied by the combined force. At the period of the movement it was also proposed that an attack should be made upon Chicago by means of steam-tugs mounted with cannon. A similar course was to be taken in Missouri, and was to result in the permanent occupation of the State.

This plan has long occupied the minds of members of the order, and has been continually discussed by them in their lodges. A rising somewhat of the character described was intended to have taken place in the spring of this year, simultaneously with an expected advance of the army of Lee upon Washington; but the plans of the enemy having been anticipated by the movements of our generals, the rising of the conspirators was necessarily postponed. Again, a general movement of the Southern forces was anticipated to take place about July 4, and with this the order was to co-operate. A speech to be made by Vallandigham at the Chichigo Convention, was, it is said, to be the signal for the rising; but the postponement of the convention, as well as the failure of the rebel armies to engage in the anticipated movement, again operated to disturb the schemes of the order. During the summer, however, the grand plan of action above set forth has been more than ever discussed throughout the order, and its success most confidently predicted, while at the same time an extensive organization and preparation for carrying their conspiracy into effect have been actively going on. But, up to this time, notwithstanding the late raids of the enemy in Kentucky, and the invasion of Missouri by Price, no such general action on the part of the order as was contemplated has taken place—a result, in great part, owing to the activity of our military authorities in strengthening the detachments at the prisons, arsenals, &c., and in causing the arrest of the leading conspirators in the several States, and especially in the seizure of large quantities of arms which had been shipped for the use of the order in their intended outbreak. It was, doubtless, on account of these precautions that the day last appointed for the rising of the order in Indiana and Kentucky (August 16,) passed by with but slight disorder.

It is, however, the inability of the public enemy, in the now declining days of the rebellion, to initiate the desired movements which have prevented the order from engaging in open warfare; and it has lately been seriously considered in their councils, whether they should not proceed with their revolt, relying alone upon the guerilla bands of Syphert, Jesse, and others, for support and assistance.

With these guerrillas the Order has always most readily acted along the border. The latter, in cases of the capture by the Union forces of Northern members of the Order engaged in co-operating with them, have frequently retaliated by seizing prominent Union citizens and holding them as hostages for the release of their allies. At other times, our Government has been officially notified by the rebel authorities that if the members of the Order captured were not treated by us as ordinary prisoners of war, retaliation would be resorted to.

An atrocious plan of concert between members of the Order in Indiana and certain guerrilla bands of Kentucky, agreed upon last spring, may be remarked upon in this connection. Some 2,500 or 3,000 guerrillas were to be thrown into the border counties, and were to assume the character of refugees seeking employment. Being armed, they were secretly to destroy Government property wherever practicable, to control the elections by force, prevent enlistments, aid deserters, and stir up strife between the civil and military authorities.

A singular feature of the raids of the enemy remains only to be adverted to, viz: that the officers conducting these raids are furnished by the rebel Government with quantities of United States Treasury notes for use within our lines, and that these are probably most frequently procured through the agency of members of the Order.

Mary Ann Pitmon, believed to be a true and faithful witness, states that Forrest, of the rebel army, at one time exhibited to her a letter to himself from a prominent rebel sympathizer and member of the Order in Washington, D. C., in which it was set forth that the sum of \$20,000 in "greenbacks" had actually been forwarded by him to the rebel Government at Richmond.

8. *Destruction of Government Property.*—There is no doubt that large quantities of Government property have been burned or otherwise destroyed by the agency of the order in different localities. At Louisville, in the case of the steamer Taylor, and on the Mississippi river, steamers belonging to the United States have been burned at the wharves, and generally when loaded with Government stores. Shortly before the arrest of Bowles, the senior of the major generals of the Order in Indiana, he had been engaged in the preparation of "Greek Fire," which was to be found serviceable in the destruction of public property. It was generally understood in the councils of the Order, in the State of Kentucky, that they were to be compensated for such destruction by the rebel Government, by receiving a commission of ten per cent. of the value of the property so destroyed, and that this value was to be derived from the estimate of the loss made in each case by Northern newspapers.

9. *Destruction of Private Property and Persecution of Union Men.*—It is reported by General Carington that the full development of the Order in Indiana was followed by "a state of terrorism" among the Union residents of "portions of Brown, Morgan, Johnson, Rush, Clay, Sullivan, Bartholomew, Hendricks, and other counties" in that State; that from some localities they were driven away altogether; that in others, their barns, hay and wheat ricks were burned; and that many

persons, under the general insecurity of life and property, sold their effects at a sacrifice and removed to other places. At one time, in Brown county, the members of the Order openly threatened the lives of all "Abolitionists" who refused to sign a peace memorial which they had prepared and addressed to Congress. In Missouri, also, similar outrages committed upon the property of loyal citizens are attributable, in a great degree, to the secret Order.

In this connection, the outbreak of the miners in the coal districts of eastern Pennsylvania, in the autumn of last year, may be appropriately referred to. It was fully shown in the testimony adduced upon the trials of these insurgents, who were guilty of the destruction of property and numerous acts of violence, as well as murder, that they were generally members of a secret treasonable association, similar in all respects to the K. G. C., at the meetings of which they had been incited to the commission of the crimes for which they were tried and convicted.

10. *Assassination and Murder.*—After what has been disclosed in regard to this infamous league of traitors and ruffians, it will not be a matter of surprise to learn that the cold-blooded assassination of Union citizens and soldiers has been included in their devilish scheme of operations. Green B. Smith states in his confession that "The secret assassination of United States officers, soldiers, and Government employes, has been discussed in the councils of the order and recommended." It is also shown in the course of the testimony that at a large meeting of the Order, in St. Louis, in May or June last, it was proposed to form a secret police of members of the Order, for the purpose of patrolling the streets of that city at night and killing every detective and soldier that could be readily disposed of; that this proposition was coolly considered, and finally rejected—not because of its fiendish character, (no voice being raised against its criminality,)—but because only it was deemed premature. At Louisville, in June last, a similar scheme was discussed among the Order for the waylaying and butchering of negro soldiers in the streets at night; and in the same month, a party of its members, in that city, was actually organized for the purpose of throwing off the track of the Nashville Railroad a train of colored troops and seizing the opportunity to take the lives of as many as possible. Again, in July, the assassination of an obnoxious Provost Marshal, by betraying him into the hands of guerrillas, was designed by members in the interior of Kentucky. Further at a meeting of the Grand Council of Indiana, at Indianapolis, on June 14th last, the murder of one Coffin, a Government detective, who, as it was supposed, had betrayed the Order, was deliberately discussed and fully determined upon. This fact is stated by Stidger in his report to General Carrington, of June 17th last, and is more fully set forth in his testimony upon the trial of Dodd. He deposes that at the meeting in question, Dodd himself volunteered to go to Hamilton, Ohio, where Coffin was expected to be found, and there "dispose of the latter." He adds that prior to the meeting, he himself conveyed from Judge Bullitt, at Louisville, to Bowles and Dodd, at Indianapolis, special instructions to have Coffin "put out of the way"—"murdered"—"at all hazards."

The opinion is expressed by Colonel Sanderson, under date of June 12th last, that "the recent numerous cold-blooded assassinations of military officers and unconditional Union men throughout the Military District of North Missouri, especially along the western border," is to be ascribed to the agency of the Order. The witness, Pitman, represents that it is "a part of the obligation or understanding of the Order" to kill officers and soldiers "whenever it can be done by stealth, as well as loyal citizens, when considered important or influential persons"; and she adds that, while at Memphis, during the past summer, she knew that men on piquet were secretly killed by members of the Order approaching them in disguise.

In this connection may be re-called the wholesale assassination of Union soldiers by members of the Order and their confederates, at Charleston, Illinois, in March last, in regard to which—as a startling episode of the rebellion—a full report was addressed from this office to the President, under date of July 26th last. This concerted murderous assault upon a scattered body of men—mostly unarmed—apparently designed for the mere purpose of destroying as many lives of Union soldiers as possible—is a forcible illustration of the utter malignity and depravity which characterize the members of this Order in their zeal to commend themselves as faithful allies to their fellow-conspirators at the South.

11. *Establishment of a Northwestern Confederacy.*—In concluding this review of some of the principal specific purposes of the Order, it remains only to remark upon a further design of many of its leading members, the accomplishment of which they are represented as having deeply at heart. Hating New England, and jealous of her influence and resources, and claiming that the interests of the West and South—naturally connected as they are through the Mississippi Valley—are identical, and actuated further by an intensely revolutionary spirit, as well as an unbridled and unprincipled ambition, these men have made the establishment of a Western or Northwestern Confederacy, in alliance with the South, the grand aim and end of all their plotting and conspiring. It is with this steadily in prospect that they are constantly seeking to produce discontent, disorganization, and civil disorder at the North. With this view, they gloat over every reverse of the armies of the Union, and desire that the rebellion shall be protracted until the resources of the Government shall be exhausted, its strength paralyzed, its currency hopelessly depreciated, and confidence everywhere destroyed. Then, from the anarchy which—under their scheme—is to ensue, the new Confederacy is to arise, which is either to unite itself with that of the South, or to form therewith a close and permanent alliance. Futile and extravagant as this scheme may appear, it is yet the settled purpose of many leading spirits of the secret conspiracy, and is their favorite subject of thought and discussion. Not only is this scheme deliberated upon in the lodges of the order, but it is openly proclaimed. Members of the Indiana Legislature, even, have publicly announced it, and avowed that they will take their own State out of the Union, and recognize the independence of the South. A citizen, captured by a guerilla band in Kentucky, last summer, records the fact that the establishment of a new confederacy as the deliberate purpose of the Western people was boastfully asserted by these outlaws, who also assured their prisoner that in the event of such establishment there would be a greater rebellion than ever!"

Lastly, it is claimed that the new confederacy is already organized; that it has a "provisional government," officers, departments, bureaus, &c., in secret operation. No comment is necessary to be made upon this treason, not now contemplated for the first time in our history. Suggested by the present rebellion, it is the logical consequence of the ardent and utter sympathy therewith which is the life and inspiration of the secret order.

VIII.—THE WITNESSES AND THEIR TESTIMONY.

The facts detailed in the present report have been derived from a great variety of dissimilar sources, but all the witnesses, however different their situations, concur so pointedly in their testimony, that the evidence which has been furnished of the facts must be regarded as of the most reliable character.

The principal witnesses may be classified as follows:

1. Shrewd, intelligent men, employed as detectives, and with a peculiar talent for their calling, who have gradually gained the confidence of leading members of the order, and in some cases have been admitted to its temples and been initiated into one or more of the degrees.—The most remarkable of these is Stidger, formerly a private soldier in our army, who, by the use of an uncommon address, though at great personal risk, succeeded in establishing such intimate relations with Bowles, Bullitt, Dodd, and other leaders of the order in Indiana and Kentucky, as to be appointed Grand Secretary for the latter State, a position the most favorable for obtaining information of the plans of these traitors, and warning the Government of their intentions. It is to the rare fidelity of this man, who has also been the principal witness upon the trial of Dodd, that the Government has been chiefly indebted for the exposure of the designs of the conspirators in the two States named.

2. Rebel officers and soldiers voluntarily or involuntarily making disclosures to our military authorities.—The most valuable witnesses of this class are prisoners of war, who, actuated by laudable motives, have of their own accord furnished a large amount of information in regard to the order, especially as it exists in the South, and of the relations of its members with those of the Northern section. Among these, also, are soldiers at our prison camps, who, without designing it, have made known to our officials, by the use of the signs, &c., of the order, that they were members.

3. Scouts employed to travel through the interior of the border States, and also within or in the neighborhood of the enemy's lines. The fact that some of these were left entirely ignorant of the existence of the order, upon being so employed, attaches an increased value to their discoveries in regard to its operations.

4. Citizen prisoners to whom, while in confinement, disclosures were made relative to the existence, extent, and character of the order by fellow-prisoners who were leading members, and who, in some instances, upon becoming intimate with the witness, initiated him into one of the degrees.

5. Members of the order, who, upon a full acquaintance with its principles, have been appalled by its infamous designs, and have voluntarily abandoned it, freely making known their experience to our military authorities.—In this class may be placed the female witness, Mary Ann Pitman, who, though in arrest at the period of her disclosures, was yet induced to make them for the reason that, as she says, "at the last meeting which I attended, they passed an order which I consider as utterly atrocious and barbarous; so I told them I would have nothing more to do with them." This woman was attached to the command of the rebel Forrest, as an officer under the name of "Lieutenant Rawley;" but, because her sex afforded her unusual facilities for crossing our lines, she was often employed in the execution of important commissions within our territory, and, as a member of the order, was made extensively acquainted with other members, both of the Northern and Southern sections. Her testimony is thus peculiarly valuable, and, being a person of unusual intelligence and force of character, her statements are succinct, pointed, and emphatic. They are also especially useful as fully corroborating those of other witnesses regarded as most trustworthy.

6. Officers of the order of high rank, who have been prompted to present confessions, more or less detailed, in regard to the order and their connection with it.—The principals of these are Hunt, Dunn, and Smith, Grand Commander, Deputy Grand Commander, and Grand Secretary of the order in Missouri, to whose statements frequent reference has been made. These confessions, though in some degree guarded and disingenuous, have furnished to the Government much valuable information in regard to the secret operations of the Order, especially in Missouri—the affiliation of its leaders with Price, &c. It is to be noted that Dunn makes the statement in common with other witnesses that, in entering the Order, he was quite ignorant of its true purposes. He says: "I did not become a member understandingly: the initiatory step was taken in the dark, without reflection and without knowledge."

7. Deserters from our army, who, upon being apprehended, confessed that they had been induced and assisted to desert by members of the Order. It was, indeed, principally from these confessions that the existence of the secret treasonable organization of the K.G.C. was first discovered in Indiana, in the year 1862.

8. Writers of anonymous communications, addressed to heads of departments or Provost Marshals, disclosing facts corroborative of other more important statements.

9. The witnesses before the Grand Jury at Indianapolis, in 1863, when the Order was formally presented as a treasonable organization, and those whose testimony has been introduced upon the recent trial of Dodd.

It need only be added that a most satisfactory test of the credibility and weight of much of the evidence which has been furnished is afforded by the printed testimony in regard to the character and intention of the Order, which is found in its national and State constitutions and its ritual. Indeed the statements of the various witnesses are but presentations of the logical and inevitable consequences and results of the principles therein set forth.

In concluding this review, it remains only to state that a constant reference has been made to the elaborate official reports, in regard to the Order, of Brigadier General Carrington, commanding District of Indiana, and of Colonel Sanderson, Provost Marshal General of the Department of Missouri. The great mass of the testimony upon the subject of the secret conspiracy has been furnished by these officers: the latter acting under the orders of Major General Rosecrans, and the former co-operating, under the instructions of the Secretary of War, with Major General Burbridge, commanding District of Kentucky, as well as with Governor Morton, of Indiana, who though at one time greatly embarrassed, by a Legislature strongly tainted with disloyalty, in his efforts to repress the domestic enemy, has at last seen his State relieved from the danger of a civil war.

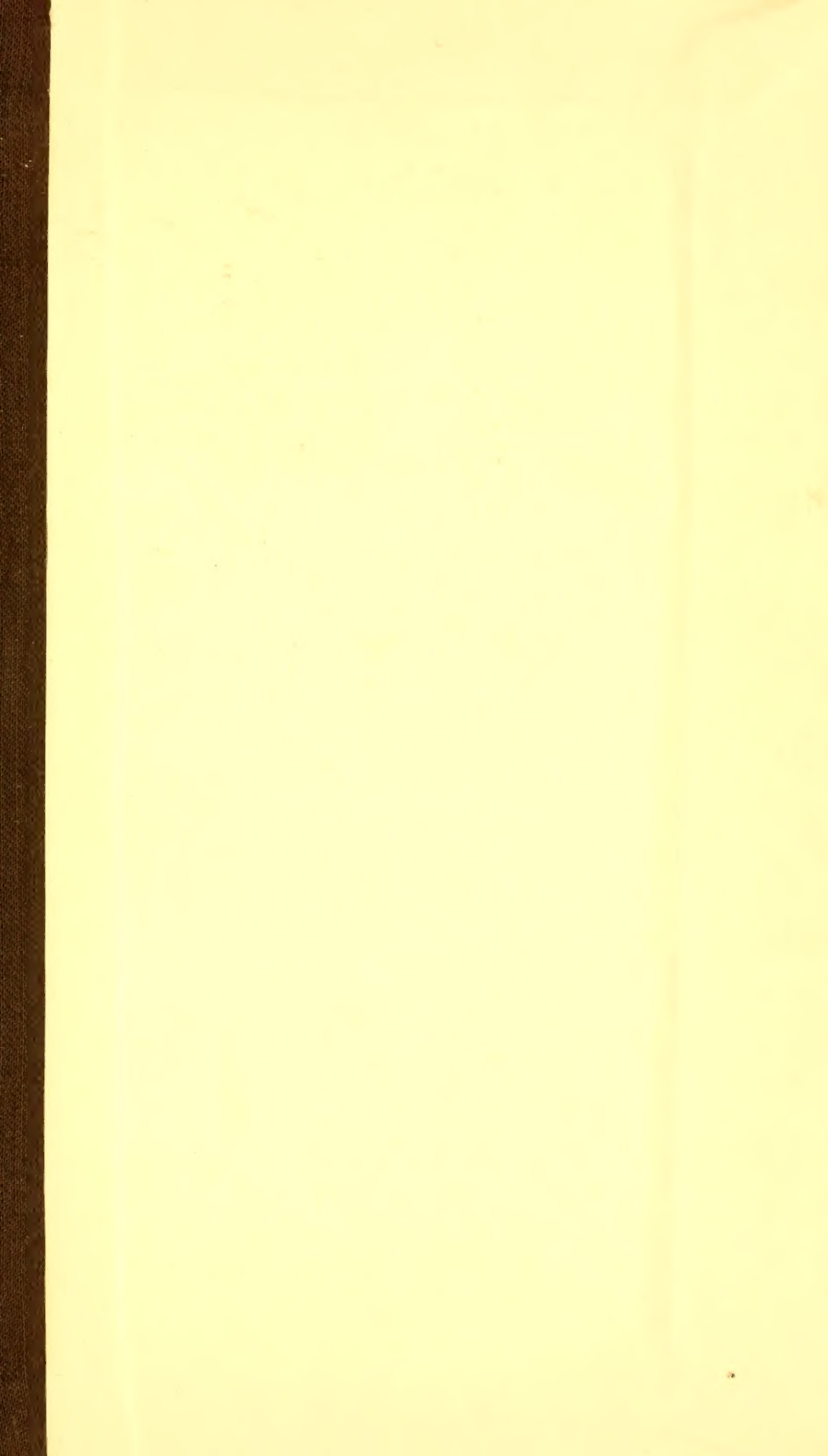
But although the treason of the Order has been thoroughly exposed, and although its capacity for fatal mischief has, by means of the arrest of its leaders, the seizure of its arms, and the other vigorous means which have been pursued, been seriously impaired, it is still busied with its secret plottings against the Government and with its perfidious designs in aid of the Southern rebellion. It is reported to have recently issued new signs and passwords, and its members assert that foul means will be used to prevent the success of the Administration at the coming election, and threaten an extended revolt in the event of the re-election of President Lincoln.

In the presence of the rebellion and of this secret order—which is but its echo and faithful ally—we cannot but be amazed at the utter and wide-spread profligacy, personal and political, which these movements against the Government disclose. The guilty men engaged in them, after casting aside their allegiance, seem to have trodden under foot every sentiment of honor and every restraint of law, human and divine. Judea produced but one Judas Iscariot, and Rome, from the sinks of her demoralization, produced but one Cataline, and yet, as events prove, there has arisen together in our land an entire brood of such traitors, all animated by the same parricidal spirit, and all struggling with the same relentless malignity for the dismemberment of our Union. Of this extraordinary phenomenon—not paralleled, it is believed, in the world's history—there can be but one explanation, and all these blackened and fetid streams of crime may well be traced to the same

common fountain. So fiercely intolerant and imperious was the temper engendered by slavery, that when the Southern people, after having controlled the National councils for half a century, were beaten at an election, their leaders turned upon the Government with the insolent fury with which they would have drawn their revolvers on a rebellious slave in one of their negro quarters; and they have continued since to prosecute their warfare amid all the barbarisms and atrocities naturally and necessarily inspired by the infernal institution in whose interests they are sacrificing alike themselves and their country. Many of these conspirators, as is well known, were fed, clothed, and educated at the expense of the Nation, and were loaded with its honors at the very moment they struck at its life with the horrible criminality of a son stabbing the bosom of his own mother while impressing kisses on his cheeks. The leaders of the traitors in the loyal States, who so completely fraternize with these conspirators, and whose machinations are now unmasked, it is as clearly the duty of the Administration to prosecute and punish, as it is its duty to subjugate the rebels who are openly in arms against the Government. In the performance of this duty, it is entitled to expect, and will doubtless receive, the zealous co-operation of true men everywhere, who, in crushing the truculent foe ambushed in the haunts of this secret Order, should rival in courage and faithfulness the armies which are so nobly sustaining our flag on the battle fields of the South.

Respectfully submitted,

J. HOLT, Judge Advocate General.



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